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THE

ENCYCLOPÆDIC DICTIONARY.

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ENCYCLOPÆDIC DICTIONARY:

A NEW AND ORIGINAL WORK OF REFERENCE TO ALL THE WORDS IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE,

WITH A

FULL ACCOUNT OF THEIR ORIGIN, MEANING, PRONUNCIATION, AND USE.

WITH NUMEROUS ILLUSTRATIONS.

VOL. IV. (PART I.)

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THE

ENCYCLOPÆDIC DICTIONARY.

*** glot-er-y, * glot-er-ye, * glot-ry, * glut-rie,** *s.* [Eng. *glut; -ry.*] Gluttony.

"Of thy fowle *gloterye* absteine." — *Myre: Instruct. for Parish Priests*, p. 52.

*** glot-e-rous,** *a.* [Eng. *glut; -erous.*] Gluttonous.

"A beeste . . . most *gloterous*." — *Wycliffe: Levit.* xi. 20.

*** glot-on,** *s.* [GLUTTON.]

glŏt'-ăl, *a.* [Eng. *glotti(s); -al.*] Relating or pertaining to the glottis.

glŏt'-ă-lite, *s.* [From Lat. *Glota, Clota* = the Roman name of the Clyde, and Gr. λίθος (*lithos*) = stone.]

Min.: A variety of Arialcime (*Brit. Mus. Catal.*), or of Edingtonite (*Dana*). Thomson described it as occurring in white crystals, regular octahedrons, or four-sided pyramids or cubes. Found near Port Glasgow, on the Clyde.

glŏt'-tĭs, *s.* [Gr. γλῶττις (*glōttis*) (see the def.), from γλῶττα (*glōtta*), the Attic form of γλῶσσα (*glōssa*) = the tongue.]

Anat.: The mouth of the wind-pipe. It constitutes a narrow aperture covered by the epiglottis when one holds his breath or swallows. It contributes by dilatation and contraction to the modulation of the voice. It is sometimes called the *rima glottis*, that is, the fissure or chink of the glottis.

glŏt-tō-lŏg'-ĭc, glŏt-tō-lŏg'-ĭc-ăl, *a.* [Eng. *glottolog(y); -ic; -ical.*] Pertaining or relating to glottology.

"This very teaching . . . must certainly afford a wide scope for *glottologic* observation and research."—*Prof. Rajna*, in *Eighth Annual Address to Philol. Society*, 1879, p. 28.

glŏt-tŏl'-ō-ĝĭst, *s.* [Eng. *glottolog(y); -ist.*] One devoted to the study of the science of language.

"It is in the Aryan family that the *glottologist* will have to receive his training for some time to come."—*A. H. Sayce: Principles of Comp. Philol.* (1875), p. 69.

glŏt-tŏl'-ō-ĝy, *s.* [Gr. γλῶττα (*glōtta*) = the tongue, language, and λόγος (*logos*) = a discourse.] Generally used in the same sense as glossology (q.v.). Professor Sayce, however, gives a wider signification, as will be seen from the extract.

"Glottology will be the science of language, by which we are enabled to trace the gradual growth of the mind of man, whether displayed in the creation of language generally as an instrument of intercommunication, and the embodiment of the conceptions of the relations between thought and the world, or in the triumph of the will over the mechanism of the bodily organs, and the limitations imposed in turn by them upon it, or lastly in the evolution of the religious idea—in other words, in Comparative Mythology and the Science of Religions." — *A. H. Sayce: Principles of Comp. Philol.* (1874), p. 59.

*** glŏŭt,** *v.i. & t.* [A variant of GLOAT (q.v.).]

A. *Intrans.:* To look sullen or gloomy; to pout.

"*Glouting* with sullen spite, the fury shook
Her clotted locks." *Garth: Dispensary*, ii. 55.

B. *Trans.:* To stare or gaze at.

"The same setteth himselfe upon a stage to be *glouted* upon by every evil eye." — *Bible* (1613), *The Translators to the Reader.*

*** glŏŭt,** *s.* [GLOUT, *v.*] A sulk, bad temper.

"My mamma was in the *glout*." — *Richardson: Clarissa*, ii. 140.

glŏve, *s.* [A.S. *glóf;* Icel. *glófi.* Probably from Goth. *lofa;* Icel. *lofi* (Scotch *loof*) = the palm of the hand, with A.S. pref. *ge-*.]

1. A covering for the hand, differing from the mitten in having a separate compartment for each finger.

"Cicely, brisk maid, steps forth before the rout,
And kissed with smacking lip the snoaring lout:
For custom says, 'Whoe'er this venture proves,
For such a kiss demands a pair of *gloves*.'"
Gay: Pastorals; Saturday.

2. *Hatmaking:* A smooth piece of wood for rubbing a sheet of felt, and causing the nap to adhere to the body when working at the battery. The glove is held in the palm of the hand, and tied on by a string.

3. *Boxing:* A padded casing or covering for the hands.

"Fifty years ago sparring with the *gloves* was regarded as a means to an end."—*Saturday Review*, Jan. 26, 1884, p. 108.

* ¶ (1) *To bite the glove:* To exhibit mutual enmity or hostility.

(2) *To throw down* (or *take up*) *the glove:* To give (*or* accept) a challenge to single combat.

(3) *To be hand and glove with one:* To be on terms of the closest intimacy or friendship.

"And prate and preach about what others prove,
As if the world and they were *hand and glove*."
Cowper: Table Talk, 173.

glove-band, *s.* A glove-clasp (q.v.).

glove-clasp, *s.*

1. A band passing over the glove at the wrist to secure it.

2. An instrument with a hook at the end, used for buttoning gloves.

glove-fight, *s.*

Boxing: A pugilistic contest in which the men wear boxing-gloves. It is less dangerous than prize-fighting (q.v.), since the padded glove breaks the force of the blow.

"Men were being punished for engaging in *glove-fights*."—*Saturday Review*, Jan. 26, 1884, p. 108.

glove-fighter, *s.*

Boxing: One of the principals concerned in a glove-fight (q.v.); a promoter of glove-fighting.

"Fate has not proved so unkind to the Eltham prize-fighters, or *glove-fighters*, or whatever they were, as she at first threatened to be."—*Referee*, Feb. 10, 1884.

glove-fighting, *s.*

Boxing: The practice of fighting with boxing-gloves, as distinguished from prize-fighting proper.

"We have thus four different species of encounter, of which the first two—fighting and *glove-fighting*—are clearly prohibited."—*Saturday Review*, Jan. 26, 1884, p. 108.

*** glove-money,** *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A gratuity given to servants ostensibly to buy them gloves.

2. *Law:* An extraordinary reward given to officers of courts, &c., and money given by a sheriff of a county in which no offenders were left for execution, to the clerk of assize, and the judges' officers.

*** glove-silver,** *s.* The same as GLOVE-MONEY (q.v.).

glove-stretcher, *s.* An instrument for opening and stretching the fingers of gloves, in order that they may the more easily be drawn on the hand.

glŏve, *v.t.* [GLOVE, *s.*] To cover with or as with a glove.

"A scaly gauntlet now, with joints of steel,
Must *glove* this hand." *Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.*, i. 1.

glŏv'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *glov(e); -er.*] One whose trade is to make or sell gloves.

"Does he not wear a great round beard like a *glover's* paring knife?"—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, i. 4.

glover's-stitch, *s.*

Surg.: A peculiar stitch employed in sewing up a wound.

glōw, * glowe, * glow-en, * glow-yn, *v.i. & t.* [A.S. *glówan;* cogn. with Icel. *glóa;* Dan. *gloe;* Dut. *gloeijen;* Ger. *gluhen* = to glow; Sw. *glo* = to stare; Sw. dial. *glo, gloa* = to stare; O. H. Ger. *gluojan.* From the same root as *glad, glass, gloat, gloom, glide, glitter, glance*, &c.]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To be so heated as to give out an intense or white heat, without flame; to be incandescent.

"Not all parts like, but all alike informe'd
With radiant light, as *glowing* iron with fire."
Milton: P. L., iii. 594.

2. To sparkle, to gleam.

"The circles of his eyen in his hed
They *gloweden* betwixen yelwe and red."
Chaucer: C. T., 2,134.

3. To burn with great heat.

"From their nostrils flows
The scorching fire that in their entrails *glows*."
Addison: Ovid; Metamorphoses ii.

4. To feel heat of body; to be heated or hot; to burn.

"[I] felt my blood
Glow with the glow that slowly crimsoned all
Thy presence." *Tennyson: Tithonus*, 56.

5. To assume or exhibit a strong, bright colour; to be red, brilliant, or flushed, as with animation, life, blushes, &c.

"Each pleasing Blount shall endless smiles bestow,
And fair Belinda's blush for ever *glow*."
Pope: Epistle iii. 61.

6. To feel the heat of passion; to be ardent eager in any passion of the mind.

"I feel my bosom *glow* with wontless fires."
Drummond: Hymn on the Fairest Fair.

7. To rage or burn as a passion; to be vehement or hot.

"Love slowly burns and long remains;
It *glows*." *Shadwell.*

3. To be animated or spirited; to be full of spirit or life.

"And feelings, roused in life's first day,
Glow in the line, and prompt the lay."
Scott: Marmion, iii. (Introd.)

* **B.** *Trans.:* To cause to glow; to make red or glowing.

"On each side her
Stood pretty dimpled boys like smiling Cupids,
With divers coloured fans, whose wind did seem
To *glow* the delicate cheeks which they did cool."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, ii. 2.

glōw, * glowe, *s.* [GLOW, *v.*]

1. A shining or white heat without flame: incandescence.

2. Brightness of colour, redness; a rosy colour, a flush.

"If you will see a pageant truly played
Between the pale complexion of true love,
And the red *glow* of scorn and proud disdain,
Go hence a little, and I shall conduct you."
Shakesp.: As You Like It, iii. 4.

3. Vehemence of passion; heat of mind; excitement, earnestness, ardour.

"Such as suppose that the simple, grave, and majestic dignity of Raffaelle could unite with the *glow* and bustle of a Paulo, or Tintoret, are totally mistaken."—*Reynolds.*

4. Heat of the blood produced by exercise: as, He was all in a *glow* after the walk.

¶ *Electric glow:*

Elect.: A pale blue luminosity appearing at the parts of an electric conductor from which electricity of high tension is noiselessly issuing, even though no other conductor is near.

¶ For the difference between *glow* and *fire*, see FIRE.

glow-worm, *s.*

Entomology:

1. *Lampyris noctiluca.* A beetle of which the male flies and does not shine, while the female shines and does not fly. It is from the latter sex, therefore, that the name glow-worm has been derived. Probably the phosphoric light, which is intermittent, and can be displayed or withheld at the will of the insect, is used by the female to attract the male. It is displayed at the tail of the insect. The glow-worm is common in parts of England; it generally, though not exclusively, frequents moist places, as, for instance, weed-choked ditches or the sides of tiny streams.

2. The genus Lampyris (q.v.).

"Oft has she taught them on her lap to play
Delighted with the *glow-worm's* harmless ray."
Wordsworth: Evening Walk.

* **glōw'-bard,** *s.* [GLOBARD.]

glŏw'-ĕr, *v.i.* [Dut. *gluren* = to peep.] To stare; to gaze intently.

"Moukbarns was *glowering* ower a' the silver yonder."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xxiv.

glŏw'-ĕr, *s.* [GLOWER, *v.*] A broad stare; an intense gazing.

glōw'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [GLOW, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Shining with a white heat without flame; incandescent; white with heat.

2. Bright or vivid in colour; brilliant.

"Till Autumn's fiercer beats and plenteous dews
Dye them at last in all their *glowing* hues."
Cowper: Tirocinium, 48.

3. Red, rosy, or flushed: as, *glowing* cheeks.

4. Ardent; animated; full of life, spirit, or animation.

"The lucid amber of his *glowing* lines."—*Walpole: Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. iv., ch. i.

5. Hot, heated, fervid.

6. Full of praise or admiration: as, a *glowing* description.

C. *As substantive:*

1. A glow; a white heat; incandescence.

2. Ardour, zeal, animation.

"The inward *glowings* of a heart in love."
Addison: Cato, iv. 1.

glŏw'-ĭng-lĭ, *adv.* [Eng. *glowing; -ly.*] In a glowing manner; with great heat or brightness; with heat or passion.

glŏwr, glŏur, *v.i.* [GLOWER.]

glŏwr, glŏur, *s.* [GLOWER, *s.*]

glōx-ĭn'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Named after P. B. Gloxin, a botanist of Colmar in the eighteenth century.]

Bot.: A genus of Gesneraceæ, having a bell-shaped corolla, the upper lip the shorter one, and two-lobed, the lower one three-lobed, with the middle lobe the largest. The species are from tropical America, and are very ornamental plants, having richly-coloured leaves, as well as fine white, violet, red, or greenish yellow flowers, occasionally variegated with spots. Paxton enumerates twenty-four species as having been introduced into British greenhouses. Several hybrids have also arisen.

* **glōze** (1), *v.t. & i.* [Icel. *glósa* = to explain; A.S. *glēsan* = to explain, to flatter; Sp. *glosar;* Port. *glossar*; Fr. *gloser.*] [GLOSE, GLOSS.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To explain by note or comment; to gloss.

"Which Salique land the French unjustly *gloze*
To be the realm of France."
Shakesp.: Henry V., i. 2.

2. To flatter; to wheedle.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To comment; to expound.

"A while he *glozed* upon the cause
Of Commons, Covenant, and Laws."
Scott: Rokeby, i. 11.

2. To flatter.

"For he could well his *glozing* speeches frame
To such vaine uses." *Spenser: F. Q.*, III. viii. 14.

glōze (2), *v.t.* [GLOSS.]

glōze (3), *v.i.* [Icel. *glossi* = a blaze.] To blaze.

"Gudewife, carry up a *glozin'* peat, an' kennel a spunk o' fire in them baith."—*St. Kathleen*, iii. 167.

glōze, *s.* [GLOZE, *v.*]

1. Flattery, wheedling, adulation.

2. Specious external show.

"Now to plain dealing; lay these *glozes* by."
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, iv. 3.

* **glōz'-ĕr, * glōẓ'-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *gloz(e)* (1), *v.*; *-er.*]

1. A glosser; a commentator or annotator.

"The other Master de Prato a solempne prothonotary, his [John Bouchet] prating *gloser*, wrote of this treaty and composicion."—*Hall: Henry V.* (an. 8).

2. A flatterer; a wheedler.

"For some said, he was a Samaritan, that he had a devil within him, a *gloser*, a drinker, a pot companion."—*Latimer: Sermons Preached before King Edward.*

* **glŭb,** *v.t.* [A variant of GULP (q.v.).] To gulp down or swallow voraciously.

* **glŭb'-bĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *glub; -er.*] A glutton; a gormandizer.

"That ben glotons *glubberes*."
P. Plowman, 5,274.

glū'-çĭc, *s.* [Eng., &c. *gluc(ose); suff. -ic.*]

Chem.: Contained in, derived from, or in any manner connected with Glucose (q.v.).

glucic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{12}H_{22}O_{12}$. An acid obtained along with saccharumic acid, by boiling cane sugar with dilute sulphuric acid; by boiling glucose with baryta water, the precipitate of the barium salt of saccharumic acid is filtered off, and the glucic acid precipitated by means of basic lead acetate, and the lead salt decomposed by H_2S. Glucic acid is a honey-like mass easily soluble in alcohol and water; it is decomposed by boiling with water, or with dilute acids into formic, acetic, and apoglucinic acids. When boiled with strong acids it is convertod into humic acid: some chemists consider this acid to be identical with levulinic acid (q.v.).

glū-çī'-nạ, *s.* [Gr. γλῦκυς (*glukus*) = sweet.]

Chem.: Oxide of beryllium (q.v.).

glū-çĭn'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng., &c. *gluc(ose); -inic.*] [GLUCIC.]

glū'-çĭn-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. γλυκύς (*glukus*) = sweet.]

Chem.: A metallic element. [BERYLLIUM.] The salts of glucinum have a sweet taste, hence the name.

glū-ŏŏn'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng., &c. *gluco(se), n* connective, and suff. *-ic.*]

Chem.: (For def. see etym. and compound).

gluconic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_6H_{12}O_7$. An organic acid obtained by the oxidation of glucose with chlorine, or with bromine. Gluconic acid is a syrup; its alkaline salts are amorphous, and its barium and calcium salts are crystalline. It is insoluble in strong alcohol, and does not reduce Fehling's solution.

glū-ŏ-san', *s.* [Eng., &c. *glucos(e)*, and *an-(hydride)* (q.v.).]

Chem.: $C_6A_{10}O_5$. The anhydride of glucose. Obtained by heating glucose to 170°. Glucosan is colourless, with a faint, sweet taste; it is soluble in water and in alcohol; it does not ferment with yeast. By the action of dilute acids, glucosan is converted into glucose.

glū'-cōse, *s.* [Gk. γλυκύς (*glukus*) = sweet.]

Chem.: Glucose, glycose, $C_6H_{12}O_6$. A fermentable sugar, which occurs in two modifications, called Dextro-glucose, or Dextrose (q.v.), and Lævo-glucose, or Lævulose (q.v.), according as it turns the plane of polarization to the right or left. A solution of cane-sugar warmed with dilute acids, or left in contact with yeast or pectase, is converted into dextrose and levulose, $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11} + H_2O = C_6H_{12}O_6 + C_6H_{12}O_6$. These modifications can be separated, thus—ten parts of the mixture of sugar are dissolved in 100 parts of water, and cooled with ice; then six parts of powdered calcium hydrate are added, the calcium compound of levulose is precipitated and separated from the soluble calcium compound of dextrose by strong pressure, washed, and decomposed by carbonic-acid gas. Levulose is more soluble in alcohol than dextrose. Both dextrose and levulose in contact with yeast undergo vinous fermentation, and when added to a solution of cupric sulphate, rendered alkaline by caustic potash, gives a dark-blue solution, which, when boiled, is reduced, cuprous oxide being precipitated as a red powder.

glū'-cō-sīde, *s.* [Eng., &c. *glucos(e)* (q.v.); *-ide.*]

Chem.: A name given to compounds which occur naturally in plants from which they are extracted by water, or by alcohol; they cannot be melted without decomposition, and are resolved by boiling with dilute acids into a saccharine substance, as glucose, and another substance which has generally neutral properties. The glucoside can be obtained from the aqueous or alcoholic extract of the plant, by precipitating the other substances by lead acetate, treating the filtrate with H_2S gas, and evaporating the filtrate. Glucosides are mostly solid and crystalline substances. They give a red colour when heated to 70°, with a dilute solution of gall, and a little concentrated sulphuric acid. [PHLOROGLUCIDE, GUMMIDES, MANNIDES.]

glū-cōs-ūr'-ĭ-ạ, *s.* [Gk. γλυκύς (*glukus*) = sweet, and οὖρον (*ouron*) = urine.]

Pathol.: A form of diabetes (q.v.). The name has reference to the fact that the urine of persons affected with this disease contains sugar.

glūe, * glū, * glew, * glewe, *s.* [O. Fr. *glu*, from Low Lat. *glutem*, accus. of *glus* = glue. Allied to Lat. *gluten, glutinum* = glue, from a verb * *gluo* = to draw together.]

I. *Literally:*

1. A viscous substance made of the chippings of hides, horns, and hoofs, which are washed in lime-water, boiled, skimmed, strained, evaporated, cooled in moulds, cut into slices, and dried upon nets.

"Great cunning there is in making strong *glew*, and in the feat of joyning with it."—*P. Holland: Pliny*, bk. xvi., ch. xliii.

2. Any sticky or viscous substance.

"For what *glue* or cement holds the parts of hard matter in stones and metals together."—*H. More: Immortality of the Soul*, bk. i., ch. vii.

* **II.** *Fig.:* Any means or cause which unites or tends to unite bodies; a source of union; a link.

"The body of priests is copious, being joined together by the *glue* of mutual concord, and the bond of unity."—*Barrow: Of the Pope's Supremacy.*

¶ (1) *White fish-glue*, or *diamond cement*, is made of isinglass dissolved in alcohol.

(2) *Marine glue* of shellac and caoutchouc, equal parts, dissolved in separate portions of naphtha, and then mixed.

(3) *Isinglass glue*, of isinglass soaked in cold water; when swelled, put in spirits of wine; heated in a bottle plunged in a bath, with powdered chalk added.

(4) *Waterproof-glue*, of two ounces of isinglass boiled in a pint of skim-milk, until the requisite consistence is obtained.

glue-boiler, *s.*

1. A convenient apparatus for boiling skins into glue.

2. One whose business or trade is to make glue.

glue-can, *s.* [GLUE-POT.]

glue-cement, *s.* A cement to resist moisture. It is made of glue, 4 parts; black resin, 4 parts; red ochre, 1 part. Or, glue, 4 parts; boiled oil, 1 part; oxide of iron, 1 part.

glue-dryer, *s.* A machine or closet for drying sheets of glue.

glue-plant, *s.*

Bot.: *Plocaria tenax*, a fucoid sea-weed.

glue-pot, *s.* A can or pot with a can to hold the glue, which is melted by the heat of the water in the outer vessel.

"Heart, what dost thou with such a greasy dish? I think thou dost varnish thy face with the fat on't. It looks so like a *glue-pot*."—*Ben Jonson: Every Man out of his Humour*, v. 5.

glūe, * glew, * glwyn, *v.t. & i.* [GLUE, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Lit.:* To join or unite with glue, or other viscous substance.

"Their bowes are of wood of a yard long, sinewed at the back with strong sinewes, not *glued* too, but fast girded and tied on"—*Hacklyut: Voyages*, iii. 37.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To unite; to join closely.

"Their armies joynt in slaughters vile together *glewed*." *Phaer: Virgil; Æneidos* vii.

2. To join, to fix, to rivet, to attach.

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To become firmly or closely united, fixed, or attached. (*Thomson: Winter*, 934.)

glūed, * glewed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [GLUE, *v.*]

glū'e-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [GLUING.]

glū'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *glu(e); -er.*] One who or that which glues or cements; one who cements with glue.

glū'-eȳ, * glew-ey, * glew-ie, * gluw-y, glu-y, *a.* [Eng. *glue; -y.*] Of the nature of glue; resembling glue; viscous, tenacious, glutinous.

"And to the end the golde may couer them, they anoynt their bodies with stamped herbs of a *gluey* substance."—*Hacklyut: Voyages*, iii. 665.

glū'-eȳ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *gluey; -ness.*] The quality or state of being gluey.

* **glŭg,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A clod; a lump.

"Place of safyr in stones, and the *gluggis* of hym gold."—*Wycliffe: Job* xxviii. 6.

glū'-ĭng, glū'e-ĭng, * glu-ynge, *pr. par., a., & s.* [GLUE, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act or process of cementing or uniting with glue; the act of uniting or attaching closely and firmly.

glueing-machine, *s.* A machine for smearing upon an applied surface a thin and even coating of liquid glue.

glueing-press, *s.* A contrivance to hold firmly together a number of parts which have been attached by glue or cement.

glū'-ĭsh, * glew-ishe, *a.* [Eng. *glu(e); -ish.*] Having the nature of glue; gluey, glutinous.

"And consequently be fit for the souls of the deceased to have recourse to, and replenish their vehicle with such a cambium or *gluish* moisture, as will make it far easier to be commanded into a visible consistence."—*H. More: Immortality of the Soul*, bk. ii., ch. xvi.

* **glŭm,** *v.i.* [Sw. dial. *glomma* = to stare; connected with Sw. *glömug* = gloomy, and Eng. *gloom* (q.v.). (*Skeat*).] [GLOMBE.] To look sullen or gloomy; to gloom.

glŭm, * glumme, *a. & s.* [GLUM, *v.*]

A. *As adj.:* Sullen, frowning, gloomy.

"Thou shouldste not take me vp with visage sad and *glum*."
Drant: Horace; Ep. to Julius Florus.

B. *As substantive:*

1. Sullenness, gloominess.

2. A frown; a sullen, gloomy, or frowning look.

"She looked hautely, and gaue me a *glum*."
Skelton: Crowne of Laurell.

glū'-mą, *s.* [GLUME.]

* **gluma-exterior, gluma-calycinalis,** *s.*

Bot.: The same as GLUME (q.v.).

* **gluma-interior, gluma-corollina,** *s.*

Bot.: The same as GLUMELLA (q.v.).

glū-mā'-çĕ-oŭs (or **ceous** as **shŭs**), *a.* [Eng., &c. *glum(e)* (q.v.) *-aceous.*]

Bot.: Possessed of glumes resembling the flowers of grasses.

glū'-mąl, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *glumalis.*]

Bot.: Of, belonging to, or characterized by the possession of a glume; pertaining or relating to the Glumales (q.v.).

glumal-alliance, *s.*

Bot.: The English name given by Lindley to the alliance Glumales (q.v.).

glū-mā'-lēȘ, *s. pl.* [Masc. or fem. pl. of Mod. Lat. *glumalis*, from Class. Lat. *gluma* (q.v.).]

Bot.: The Glumal Alliance. It consists of Endogens possessed of glumes. [GLUME.] Lindley placed under it the orders Graminaceæ, Cyperaceæ, Desvauxiaceæ, Restiaceæ, and Eriocaulaceæ.

glūme, glū'-mą, *s.* [Lat. *gluma* = a hull or husk, especially of corn; *glubo* = to deprive of bark, to peel.]

Bot.: The exterior series of scales constituting the flower of a grass. It consists of

LOCUSTA OF OAT. (*Avena sativa.*)
gl. Glumes.

empty bracts. The name was given by Linnæus, and adopted by Lindley.

glū-mĕl'-lą, *s.* [Fem. dimin. from Lat. *gluma* (q.v.).]

Bot.: One of the names given by De Candolle and Desvaux to two bracts within the glumes of a grass; the other name being pale. In one of the bracts the midrib quits the blade a little below the apex, and is elongated into an awn, arista, or beard, whilst the other bract which faces the fruit has its back to the rachis, is bifid at the apex, has no dorsal veins, and has a rib on each side of its inflexed edges. These two bracts are called by Linnæus the corolla of the grass, by Jussieu the calyx, by Robert Brown the perianth, and by Lindley and others its paleæ.

glū-mĕl'-lu-lą, *s.* [Fem. dimin. of *glumella*, which again is a dimin. of *gluma* (q.v.).]

Bot.: The name given by Desvaux and De Candolle to either of two minute colourless, sometimes connate, hypogynous scales within the glumes of grass. They are the nectarium of Linnæus, the corolla of Micheli and Dumortier, the squamulæ (scales) of Jussieu, Brown, and Lindley.

glū-mĭf'-ĕr-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *gluma* = a glume; *fero* = to bear, to produce, to bring forth, and Lat. fem. pl. suff. *-æ.*]

Bot.: The same as GLUMALES (q.v.).

glū-mĭf'-ĕr-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *gluma* = a glume; *fero* = to bear, to produce, to bring forth, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*]

Bot.: Of or pertaining to the Glumiferæ; bearing glumes.

* **glŭm'-mĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *glum; -ish.*] Dark, gloomy, dismal.

"An ilex-tree
With *glummish* darkish shade bespreddes the same."
Phaer: Virgil; Æneid xi.

* **glŭm'-mȳ,** *a.* [Eng. *glum; -y.*] Dark, gloomy, dismal.

"Such casual blasts may happen, as are most to be feared, when the weather waxeth dark and *glummy*."—*Knight: Trial of Truth* (1580), fo. 27.

* **glŭm'-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *glum; -ness.*] The quality or state of being glum; gloominess, sullenness.

† **glū'-moŭs,** *a.* [Eng. *glum(e); -ous.*]

Bot.: Having a filiform receptacle, with a common glume at the base.

glŭmp, *v.i.* [GLUM, *a.*] To look sulky or sullen; to show sullenness in one's manner.

* **glŭmp'-ȳ,** *a.* [Eng. *glump; -y.*] Glum, sullen, sulky.

glŭnçh, *a. & s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

A. *As adj.:* Frowning, gloomy, sulky, sullen.

"But what's the use of looking sae glum and *glunch* about a pickle bones?"—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. ix.

B. *As subst.:* A sullen, angry look; a frown; a look of disdain, anger, or dislike.

glŭt, *v.t. & i.* [Lat. *glutio, gluttio* = to swallow, to gulp down, from the same root as *gula* = the throat.]

A. *Transitive:*

* 1. To swallow, to gulp down.

* 2. To swallow up, to engulf.

"He'll be hanged yet,
Though every drop of water swear against it,
And gape at wid'st to *glut* him."
Shakesp.: Tempest, i. 1.

3. To cloy; to fill up beyond sufficiency; to sate, to disgust.

"Is this your fate, to *glut* the dogs with gore?"
Pope: Homer; Iliad xi. 250.

4. To feast or delight to satiety; to satiate.

"Go *glut* thy eyes with thy adored Ismena."
Smith: Phædra & Hippolitus, iii.

* 5. To saturate.

"The menstruum, being already *glutted*, could not act powerfully enough to dissolve it."—*Boyle.*

6. To overfill, to load; to fill with an oversupply of anything.

B. *Intrans.:* To feast, to eat to satiety.

"Like three horses that have broken fence,
And *glutted* all night long breast-deep in corn,
We issued gorged with knowledge."
Tennyson: Princess, ii. 365.

glŭt, *s.* [GLUT, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. That which is swallowed.

"Deep-throated engines . . . disgorging foul
Their devilish *glut*." *Milton: P. L.*, vi. 589.

2. Plenty, even to loathing or disgust.

3. More than enough, overmuch, a superabundance.

"An abundance, indeed a *glut*, of those talents which raise men to eminence in societies torn by internal factions."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

* 4. Anything which fills up or obstructs a passage.

"The water some suppose to pass from the bottom of the sea to the heads of springs, through certain subterranean conduits or channels, until they were, by some *glut*, stopped, or, by other means, arrested in their passage."—*Woodward.*

5. A wooden wedge used as a quoin, a chock in splitting timber, or as a fulcrum to a lever.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Arch.:* An arched opening to the ash-pit of a kiln.

"The fireplaces . . . consist of mere rectangular brick chambers, with an orifice at the top for supplying the fuel, and an arched opening to the ash-pit, the arch itself being called the *glut*."—*G. N. Redgrave*, in *Cassell's Technical Educator*, pt. x. p. 208.

2. *Bricklaying:* A small brick or block introduced into a course to complete it.

3. *Comm.:* An oversupply of any commodity in the market; a supply beyond the demand.

4. *Nautical:*

(1) A patch at the centre of the head of a sail, having an eylet for the becket-rope.

(2) A choking, as by throwing the fall of a rope across the sheaves.

glut-brick, *s.* The same as GLUT, II. 2 (q.v.).

"The fire is prevented from falling out of the firehole by means of a rough open wall of brickbats, called the *glut-bricks*."—*G. N. Redgrave*, in *Cassell's Technical Educator*, pt. x., p. 208.

glū'-tæ-ŭs, *s.* [GLUTEUS.]

glū'-tăm-āte, *s.* [Eng. *glutam(ic); -ate.*]

Chem.: A salt of glutamic-acid (q.v.).

glū-tăm'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng., &c. *glut(en)*, and *amic*, an acid containing the radical (NH_2).] For def., see compound.

glutamic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: Glutamic-acid, amido-glutaric acid $C_5H_7(NH_2)O_4$, or $CH_2 < \begin{matrix} CH(NH_2)CO{\cdot}OH \\ CH_2{\cdot}CO{\cdot}OH \end{matrix}$.

Obtained by boiling vegetable gluten with dilute sulphuric acid, or casein with hydro-

chloric acid and stannous chloride. It is best prepared by boiling the gluten with 82 per cent. alcohol, which extracts the mucin, and boiling for twenty-four hours, with an inverted condenser, one part of the mucin with three parts of sulphuric acid and six parts of water; it is then filtered, saturated with chalk, filtered and evaporated to one-third of its bulk; the calcium salt is decomposed by oxalic acid, the excess of oxalic acid is removed by carbonate of lead, and the excess of $PbCO_3$ by H_2S gas, and, the filtrate evaporated, tyrosin crystallizes out, and afterwards the glutamic acid, which crystallizes out of hot water in tetrahedral crystals, which are nearly insoluble in alcohol and in ether, melt with partial decomposition at 140°. Glutamic acid forms crystalline compounds with acids, and also forms salts. The barium salt gives characteristic needle groups like Wawellite.

glū-tăn'-āte, *s.* [Eng. *glutan(ic)*; *-ate.*]

Chem.: A salt of glutanic acid (q.v.).

glū-tăn'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *gluta(mic)*; *n* connective; *-ic.*] For def. see compound.

glutanic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: Oxyglutaric acid, Unsymmetrical hydroxypyrotartaric acid.

$$C_5H_8O_5 \text{ or } \begin{array}{l} CH(OH)\cdot CO\cdot OH \\ | \\ CH_2 \\ | \\ CH_2\cdot CO\cdot OH. \end{array}$$

Obtained by passing nitrous gas into a solution of glutamic acid in nitric acid, or by acting on a dilute solution of glutamic acid in hydrochloric acid by potassium nitrite, evaporating on a water bath and slaking out with ether. It forms small crystals, which melt at 72°. When heated to 190°, the anhydride is formed. Heated with hydriodic acid to 120°, glutanic acid is reduced to normal pyrotartaric acid. Glutanic acid forms crystalline salts, called glutanates, which are only slightly soluble in cold water.

glū'-tar-āte, *s.* [Eng. *glutar(ic)*, and suff. *-ate.*]

Chem.: A salt of glutaric acid (q.v.).

glū-tăr'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *gluta(mic)*; *r* connective; *-ic.*] For def. see compound.

glutaric-acid, *s.*

Chem.: Normal pyrotartaric acid. $C_5H_8O_4$, or $HO\cdot OC\cdot CH_2\cdot CH_2\cdot CH_2\cdot CO\cdot OH$. Obtained by heating glutanic acid with hydriodic acid to 120°; or by boiling for four hours one volume of normal propylene cyanide $CH_2\cdot(CH_2\cdot Cn)_2$ with a volume and a half of fuming hydrochloric acid, evaporating on a water bath and extracting with absolute alcohol; or by treating ethyl sodaceto-acetate with ethylic β iodopropionate, and decomposing the resulting ethylic aceto-glutanate with concentrated alcoholic potash. Glutaric acid crystallizes out of water in large transparent monoclinic prisms, which melt at 97·5, and distil at 304°; it is easily soluble in water, alcohol, and in ether. It forms crystalline salts called glutarates.

Glutaric anhydride, $C_5H_6O_3$, is obtained by the action of acetyl chloride on the silver salt, or by slowly heating the acid at 230° to 280°. It forms fine needles, which melt at 56°, and are only slightly soluble in cold ether.

glū'-tē-al, *a.* [Lat. *gluteus* (pl. *glutei*); Eng., &c. suff. *-al.*]

Anat.: Pertaining to the muscles called glutei, or to the buttock. Thus there is a gluteal artery as well as an inferior and a superior gluteal nerve.

glū'-tēn, *s.* [Lat.]

Chem.: An albuminous substance, obtained by mixing ten parts of wheat-meal with eight parts of water, and allowing it to stand for half-an-hour; it is then washed with water, and kneaded, till all the starch is washed away, and the gluten thus obtained is a tenacious, yellowish-grey, elastic mass, which dries into a horny, semi-transparent mass, resembling glue. Gluten is soluble in dilute acids, but is nearly insoluble in water. Moist gluten putrefies when exposed to the air, unless it is quickly dried. Gluten is partly soluble in 80 per cent. alcohol; the portion insoluble in alcohol is called vegetable fibrin. The alcoholic solution contains mucin and glutin, or vegetable gelatine (q.v.).

gluten-bread, *s.* Bread containing a large quantity of gluten. It has been largely used in diabetes, but few people are able to eat it for any length of time.

* **glut-en-ry,** * **glut-en-er-ie,** *s.* [GLUTTONRY.]

* **glut-er-nes,** * **glut-err-nesse,** *s.* [Icel. *glutr* = voracious.] Gluttony.

"*Gluterrness* waccnethth all Galuessess."
Ormulum, 11,653.

glū'-tē-ŭs, * **glū'-tæ-ŭs** (pl. **glū'-tē-ī),** *s.* [Gr. γλουτός (*gloutos*) = the buttock.]

Anat. (*Pl.*): Three muscles of the hip, the *Gluteus maximus*, the *gluteus medius*, and the *gluteus minimus*. The first is a very large and coarsely fasciculated muscle, which makes the buttock prominent in man: its use is to extend the thigh. The second is smaller; it is partly covered by the muscle already mentioned, and acts when one stands. The third is the smallest; it is covered by the second one, and acts as an abductor of the thigh.

glū'-tĭn, glū'-tĭne, *s.* [Eng., &c. *glut(en)*; *-in, -ine.*]

Chem.: Vegetable gelatine. Obtained along with mucin by heating gluten in small fragments, with alcohol of 80 per cent., and then with alcohol of 70 per cent.; the alcoholic solutions are united, and the half of the alcohol distilled off. On cooling it deposits a mixture of glutin and mucin. The deposit is dissolved in 50 per cent. alcohol, and filtered through calico whilst hot, and then agitated till it is cold; most of the mucin is precipitated, the filtered liquid is evaporated in a water bath, and the glutin dissolved in alcohol. Glutin containing water is a fluid resembling a yellow varnish. Absolute alcohol precipitates it as a solid yellow-white substance, which can be dried over sulphuric acid; when rubbed dry, glutin becomes electric. Glutin is soluble in alkalis, and in dilute hydrochloric acid, and acetic acid. The chemical formula of glutin is not known. The analysis gave: carbon 52·7, hydrogen 7·1, nitrogen 18·0, and sulphur 0·9 per cent.

glū'-tĭn-āte, *v.t.* [Lat. *glutinatus*, pa. par. of *glutino* = to cement; *gluten* (genit. *glutinis*) = glue.] To cement or unite with glue; to glue.

glū-tĭn-ā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *glutinatio*, from *glutinatus*, pa. par. of *glutino* = to glue, to cement.] The act or process of cementing or uniting with glue.

glū'-tĭn-ā-tĭve, *a.* [Eng. *glutinat(e)*; *-ive*; Fr. *glutinatif*; Ital. *glutinativo.*] Having the quality of cementing; glutinous; viscous.

glū'-tĭne, *s.* [GLUTIN.]

***glū'-tĭn-ĭng,** *a.* [Lat. *glutin(o)* = to glue, to cement; suff. *-ing.*] Glutinous, viscid, cementing.

"Leaving an aquatic and viscous *glutining* kind of sweat upon the glass."—*Digby: Of the Sympathetic Powder.*

glū-tĭn'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Lat. = gluten.]

Bot.: The flesh of certain fungals. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

* **glū'-tĭ-nōse,** *a.* [GLUTINOUS.]

* **glū-tĭn-ŏs'-ĭ-tȳ,** * **glu-tin-os-i-tie,** *s.* [Fr. *glutinosité*; Sp. *glutinosidad*; Ital. *glutinosita*, from Lat. *glutinosus* = glutinous.] The quality or state of being glutinous; glutinousness.

glū'-tĭn-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *glutinosus*, from *glutinum* = glue; Fr. *glutineux*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *glutinoso.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Viscous; viscid; gluey; tenacious; having the quality of or resembling glue.

"All these threads, being newly spun, are *glutinous*, and, therefore, stick to each other whenever they happen to touch."—*Goldsmith: The Bee*, iv.

2. *Bot.:* Viscid, glutinose, adhesive, gluey, covered with a sticky exudation.

glū'-tĭn-oŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *glutinous*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being glutinous; glutinosity; viscousness.

"In good spirit of wine, whose tenacity and *glutinousness* is far less than that of water, bubbles rarely continue on the liquor."—*Boyle: Works*, vol. v., p 206.

glŭt'-măn, *s.* [Eng. *glut*, and *man.*] A term used in the Custom-house for an extra officer employed when there is a glut of work.

glŭts, *s.* [GLUT, *s.*] A local name in Oxfordshire for the broad-nosed eel (*Anguilla latirostris*).

glŭt'-tĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [GLUT, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of swallowing greedily, or gulping down food.

"*Glutting* of meals which weakeneth the body."—*Sir J. Cheeke: The Hurt of Sedition.*

glŭt'-tŏn, * **glot-on,** * **glot-one,** * **glot-oun,** * **glut-on,** * **glut-ten,** *s.* & *a.* [O. Fr. *gloton* (Fr. *glouton*), from Lat. *glutonem*, accus. of *gluto* = a glutton, from *glutio* = to devour, to gulp down; Sp. *gloton*; Port. *glotão*; Ital. *gluottone.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who indulges in eating or drinking to excess; a gormandizer; one who gorges himself with food.

"They beeth in etynge and in drynkynge *glotouns*."—*Trevisa*, ii. 171.

2. One who indulges in or is eager for anything in excess.

"*Gluttons* in murder, wanton to destroy,
Their fatal hearts so impiously employ." *Granville.*

*3. A wretch; an epithet of contempt and disgust.

"A *glotoun*, saide the emperer, entempre thou beter thy tonge!" *Sir Ferumbras*, 164.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Zool.:* The popular name for the Wolverene or Wolverine (*Gulo luscus*), a carnivorous mammal of the family Melidæ (Badgers). It is a voracious animal, but not quite meriting the stigma of being called a glutton. The calumnies seem to have been first circulated by Olaus Magnus, Buffon following in his train. The English residents at Hudson's Bay call it Quickehatch, or what Catesby and Ellis spell Quickhatch, and Graham Quiquihatch. Its length is from two to three feet. It occurs in high latitudes in Europe, Asia, and North America. Its motions are slow, but it manages to feed on mice, marmots, and other rodents, and, when it can obtain them, on larger quadrupeds alive or dead. Hence Buffon formally described it as a quadruped-vulture. In North America it looks out for marten-traps, set in connection with the fur trade, carefully avoids personally entering them, but, standing outside, pulls them asunder, scattering the logs about, and rends to pieces any martens that may have been caught, but, instead of eating them, buries them in the snow. Its fur is of little value. When caught it emits an insupportable stench. Its footprints in the snow resemble those of a young bear. [GULO, WOLVERENE.]

2. *Palæont.:* In 1871 Prof. Boyd Dawkins intimated the discovery of the glutton in Galt-faenan Cave, near Cefn, St. Asaph, in deposits "of the pleistocene or quaternary age." (*Quar. Jour. Geo. Soc.*, xxviii. 406, &c.) It has since been found in the Norfolk Forest bed (*Ibid.*, xxxvi. p. 99).

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining to or resembling a glutton; gluttonous. (*Dryden: Rel. Laici*, 33.)

***glŭt'-tŏn,** *v.i.* & *t.* [GLUTTON, *s.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To act like a glutton; to gluttonize; to gormandize.

"Whereon in Egypt *gluttoning* they fed." *Drayton.*

B. *Trans.:* To overfill; to glut.

"*Gluttoned* at last, return at home to pine."
Lovelace: Lucasta Posthuma, p. 81.

* **glŭt'-tŏn-ĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *glutton*; *-ish.*] Like a glutton; gluttonous.

"Having now framed their *gluttonish* stomachs to have for food the wild benefits of nature."—*Sidney: Arcadia*, bk. iv.

* **glŭt'-tŏn-īze,** *v.i.* [Eng. *glutton*; *-ize.*] To eat as a glutton; to eat to excess.

"What reason can you allege why you should *gluttonize* and devour as much as would honestly suffice so many of your brethren?"—*Marvell: Works*, ii. 338.

* **glŭt'-tŏn-lȳ,** * **glut-oun-liche,** *adv.* [Eng. *glutton*; *-ly.*] Like a glutton; gluttonously, voraciously.

"That thou swelt ete swythe and *glotounliche*."—*Ayenbite*, p. 116.

glŭt'-tŏn-oŭs, * **glot-on-ous,** *a.* [Eng. *glutton*; *-ous.*]

1. Given to gluttony or excess in eating and drinking; indulging the appetite to excess; insatiable.

"It is rather to pamper your *gluttonous* maws."—*Bale: English Votaries*, pt. ii.

2. Characterized by gluttony or excess.

"And wantonness, and *gluttonous* excess."
Cowper: Task, i. 688.

glŭt'-tŏn-ŏŭs-lȳ, * **glou-ton-ous-ly,** *adv.* [Eng. *gluttonous*; *-ly*.] In a gluttonous manner; like a glutton; voraciously; insatiably.

"Eche man riotously and *gloutonously*, not lokyng for other."—*Udal*: 1 *Cor.* xi.

* **glŭt'-tŏn-ŏŭs-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *gluttonous*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being gluttonous; gluttony; insatiable rapacity. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"Penny-a-lining *gluttonousness* is doing a great deal of harm."—*Echo*, Nov. 5, 1881, p. 2.

* **glŭt'-tŏn-rȳ,** * **glu-ten-er-ie,** *s.* [Eng. *glutton*; *-ry*.] Gluttony.

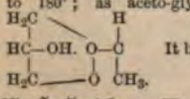
glŭt'-tŏn-ȳ, * **glot-on-ie,** * **glot-on-y,** * **glot-on-ye,** * **glot-en-y,** * **glot-un-ye,** *s.* [O. Fr. *glotonie*, *gloutonnie*; Fr. *glutonnie*.] Excess in eating or drinking; excessive or extravagant indulgence of the appetite for food; voracity; gourmandizing.

"Their sumptuous *gluttonies* and gorgeous feasts."
Milton: *P. R.*, iv. 114.

glû'-ȳ, *a.* [Gluey.]

glȳc'-ĕr-als, *s. pl.* [Eng., &c. *glycer(in)*, and *al(dehyde)s*.]

Chem.: Compounds analogous to acetals, obtained by heating glycerin with aldehydes for thirty hours at a temperature of 170° to 180°; as aceto-glyceral $C_5H_{10}O_3$, or



It boils at 184° to 188°.

glȳc-ĕr-ăm'-īc, *s.* [Eng., &c. *glycer(in)*, and *amic*.] (For def. see etym. and compound.)

glycerainic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: Serin. $C_3H_7NO_3$ or $C_3H_5(OH)\cdot NH_2\cdot CO\cdot OH$. A monobasic, triatomic, amido-acid, obtained by boiling silk with water and evaporating the filtered solution, adding a quarter of its volume of sulphuric acid, and boiling for twenty-four hours; then it is neutralized with excess of calcium hydrate, the filtrate is evaporated and a little H_2SO_4 added to neutralize it. Tyrosin and calcium sulphate first separate out on evaporation, then serin, and lastly a little leucin. The serin is dissolved in 40 parts of cold water, filtered, the filtrate neutralized by ammonia, and the calcium salt is then decomposed by carbon dioxide. It forms monoclinic crystals dissolving in 24 parts of water at 20°. It is insoluble in alcohol and in ether. It forms crystalline compounds with acids and with bases.

glȳ-çĕr'-ą-mīne, *s.* [Eng., &c. *glycer(ine)*, and *amine*.]

Chem.: $C_3H_9NO_2$ or $CH_2(OH)\cdot CH(OH)\cdot CH_2\cdot NH_2$. A base obtained by passing ammonia gas into a solution of dibromhydrin $C_3H_5'''(OH)Br_2$ in absolute alcohol. Glyceramine is a liquid soluble in water and in ether.

glȳc'-ĕr-āte, *s.* [Eng., &c. *glycer(in)*; *-ate*.]

Chem.: A salt of glyceric-acid (q.v.).

glȳ-çĕr'-ī-ą, *s.* [Gr. γλυκερός (*glukeros*) = sweet, in allusion to the sweetness of the grain.]

Bot.: Manna grass, a genus of grasses, tribe Festuceæ, family Bromidæ. The glumes are convex, five to seven nerved, the tip acute or obtuse. Seven species occur in Britain—(1) *Glyceria aquatica*, (2) *G. fluitans*, (3) *G. maritima*, (4) *G. distans*, (5) *G. procumbens*, (6) *G. rigida*, and (7) *G. loliacea*. No. 2 is abundant in ditches and stagnant waters; No. 1 on the sides of rivers, ponds, and ditches; No. 6 in dry rocks and walls; the rest occur either on muddy or on sandy sea shores. Ducks and other aquatic birds eat their seeds. Those of No. 2 are used under the name of manna-croup as a light nutritious food for invalids.

glȳç'-ĕr-īc, *a.* [Eng., &c. *glycer(in)*; *-ic*.] Contained in or prepared from glycerine (q.v.).

"The flower is dipped in *glyceric* liquid so as to receive films in the petals and the central part."—*Times*, Nov. 4, 1881, p. 4.

glyceric-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_3H_6O_4$ or $CH_2(OH)\cdot CH(OH)\cdot CO\cdot OH$. A thick syrup, obtained by the slow action of fuming nitric acid on glycerin, the two liquids being separated by a layer of water; it is soluble in alcohol and in water. When boiled with concentrated caustic potash, it yields oxalic acid and lactic acid. When fused with caustic potash it is decomposed, acetate and formate of potassium being formed; by the action of concentrated hydriodic acid it yields β iodopropionic acid. By the action of PCl_5 it is converted into dichloropropionyl chloride, $CH_2Cl\cdot CHCl\cdot CO\cdot Cl$. Glyceric-acid yields crystalline salts called glycerates. Glyceric-acid heated to 105° for ten hours yields an anhydride which crystallizes out of water in thin needles, which are insoluble in cold alcohol. They decompose at 250° without melting.

glȳç'-ĕr-īde, *s.* [Eng., &c. *glycer(in)*; *-ide*.]

Chem.: A name given to ethers of the triatomic alcohol glycerol, $C_3H_5'''(OH)_3$. They have generally the termination *-in*. One, two, or three hydroxyls (OH) can be replaced by acid radicals. Thus acetic acid forms with glycerin ethers called acetins. One molecule of acetic acid + one molecule of glycerol yields mono-acetin + H_2O. Two molecules of acetic acid and one molecule of glycerol yield di-acetin + $2H_2O$, and three molecules of acetic acid and one molecule of glycerol yield tri-acetin + $3H_2O$. Glycerides occur in the fat of animals as tri-stearin, $C_3H_5(O\cdot C_3H_{35}O)_3$, and in vegetable fixed oils, as tri-olein, $C_3H_5'''(OC_{18}H_{33}O)_3$, &c. Glycerides are insoluble in water, slightly soluble in alcohol, and more soluble in ether. Glycerides are saponified by heating them with alkalies, with calcium oxide, or lead oxide, yielding glycerin and salts of the respective acids. [Fats, Oils.] Glycerides are also decomposed into their acids and glycerin by distillation in a current of steam, the temperature being kept between 550° and 600° F. Mixed ethers of glycerin and alcoholic radicals are obtained by heating mono- and di-chlorhydrine with sodium alcoholates, as mono-ethylin, $C_3H_5'''\left\{\begin{matrix}OH\\OH\\O\cdot C_2H_5,\end{matrix}\right.$ boiling at 230°; di-ethylin, $C_3H_5'''\left\{\begin{matrix}OH\\OC_2H_5\\OC_2H_5,\end{matrix}\right.$ boiling at 191°. By heating di-ethylin with sodium, and ethyl-iodide, it is converted into tri-ethylin, $C_3H_5'''\left\{\begin{matrix}OC_2H_5\\OC_2H_5\\OC_2H_5,\end{matrix}\right.$ boiling at 185°.

glȳç'-ĕr-ĭn, glȳç'-ĕr-īne, *s.* [Gr. γλυκερός (*glukeros*), γλυκύς (*glukus*) = sweet; *-in*, *-ine*.]

1. *Chem. & Comm.*: A triatomic alcohol of the fatty series, more properly called glycerol (q.v.), $C_3H_8O_3$, or $CH_2(OH\cdot)\cdot CH(OH)\cdot CH_2(OH)$. Glycerin was discovered in 1778 by Scheele, who obtained it in the preparation of lead-plaster by saponifying lard with oxide of lead. Glycerin occurs in most natural animal and vegetable fats in combination with fatty acids, from which it can be obtained by saponifying with alkalis. (Preparation of Soap.) It is also formed during the alcoholic fermentation of sugar. Pure glycerin is obtained by heating neutral fats in a still, with a condensing apparatus, and passing steam in small jets through the melted fat, the temperature being kept below 600° F., and above 550° F.; the fat acids separate out in the receivers from the glycerin and water; the glycerin is then concentrated by evaporation. Glycerin is a thick, colourless, inodorous, neutral syrup, which has a very sweet taste; it mixes with water in all proportions, is soluble in alcohol and in chloroform, but insoluble in ether. It can be obtained by freezing, in deliquescent rhombic crystals, which melt at 17°. Glycerin boils at 290°; it is very hygroscopic; heated to 150° it burns with a bluish flame. Glycerin dissolves iodine and many metallic oxides and salts, also salts of the alkaloids. The sp. gr. of glycerin is 1·26 at 15°, compared with water at 4°. Glycerin distilled with phosphorus pentachloride, P_2Cl_5, yields acrolein. By the action of a mixture of equal parts of concentrated nitric acid and sulphuric acid, it is converted into nitroglycerin, $CH_2\cdot O\cdot(NO_2\cdot)\cdot CH\cdot O(NO_2)\cdot CH_2\cdot O(NO_2)$ (q.v.). Glycerin is used for preserving fruits, &c.; also as a solvent for various salts, and in preparing copying-ink; also as a lubricator for machinery and clockwork, and is placed over water in gas-meters to prevent freezing, and is used for filling floating compasses. It is employed in the form of nitroglycerin in the preparation of dynamite, and for mixing with soap to form glycerin soap, which tends to soften the skin. Glycerin is often used to adulterate wine, beer, milk, &c. Its presence can be detected by evaporating the liquid to dryness on a water-bath, and extracting the residue with alcohol; the alcoholic solution is then evaporated and caustic soda added till it is slightly alkaline; a little of this solution placed on a watch glass and powdered borax added, glycerin, if present, will set free the boracic acid, which gives a characteristic green colour when introduced into a flame on a platinum wire.

2. *Phar.*: Glycerin is used in the preparation of *Glycerinum acidi carbolici*, glycerin of carbolic acid; *Glycerinum acidi gallici*, glycerin of gallic acid; *Glycerinum acidi tannici*, glycerin of tannic acid, in which four fluid ounces of glycerin are mixed with one ounce of the acid; *Glycerinum amyli*, glycerin of starch; *Glycerinum boracis*, glycerin of borax. These compounds are called glycerina or glycerines. Glycerin is used on account of its physical properties as an adjunct to lotions in skin diseases to prevent the surface becoming dry. It can be used as a substitute for sugar in the diet of diabetic patients. It is often adulterated with glucose and cane sugar, which can be detected by expelling the water by heat, and treating with chloroform, which dissolves the glycerin and leaves the sugar as an insoluble residue.

glȳç'-ĕr-ĭ-zīne, *s.* [Glycyrrhizin.]

glȳç'-ĕr-ōl, *s.* [Eng., &c. *glycer(in)*, and *(alcoh)ol* (q.v.).]

Chem.: The chemical name for glycerine (q.v.).

¶ *Synthesis of Glycerol*: Acetone, $CH_3\cdot CO\cdot CH_3$, is converted into isopropyl alcohol, $CH_3\cdot CH(OH)\cdot CH_3$, by the action of sodium amalgam. This is converted into propylene, $CH_2=CH\cdot CH_3$. By heating it with zinc chloride, the propylene is passed into a concentrated solution of iodine chlorine; the propylene chloriodide thus produced is suspended in water, and chlorine gas passed into the liquid till the iodine first precipitated is redissolved; the pure propylene dichloride was then heated with dry iodine chlorine in sealed tubes to 140° for eight hours, the tubes being opened after a while to allow the escape of the hydrochloric acid gas, then again sealed up, and heated to 140° for eight hours. To remove the excess of iodine, the contents of the tubes are mixed with water, and chlorine passed into the liquid till the whole of the iodine is dissolved in the water as iodine chloride; the product is separated from the water and dried, and fractionally distilled. An impure trichlorhydrin, $CH_2Cl\cdot CHCl\cdot CH_2Cl$, is obtained, which, heated with water to 180°, yields glycerin. (*Watts*: *Dict. Chem.*)

glȳç'-ĕr-ȳl, *s.* [Eng., &c. *glycer(in)*; *-yl* = Gr. ὕλη (*hulē*) = matter.]

Chem.: C_3H_5'''. The triatomic radical of glycerin and the glycerides.

glyceryl-chloride, *s.* [Chlorhydrins.]

glyceryl-oxide, *s.*

Chem.: Glyceryl ether $(C_3H_5)_2O_3$. Obtained by distilling glycerin with calcium chloride. It is a colourless oily liquid, boiling at 172°. It mixes with water, alcohol, and ether. Heated with water in a sealed tube at 100° it is converted into glycerin; it unites with bromine, forming dibromhydrin. It is not attacked by sodium amalgam; it is oxidized by chromic acid mixture, yielding formic acid and acetic acid.

glȳ-çĭd'-ą-mīne, *s.* [Eng., &c. *glycid(e)*, and *amine*.]

Chem.: C_3H_7NO, or $O\left\langle\begin{matrix}CH_2\\CH\cdot CH_2\cdot NH_2\end{matrix}\right.$. A base produced by the action of alcohol, containing one per cent. of ammonia or dichlorhydrin. The hydrochlorate forms hygroscopic crystals, $C_3H_7NO\cdot HCl$.

glȳç'-īde, *s.* [Eng., &c. *glyc(erin)*, and *(anhydr)ide*.]

Chem.: $C_3H_6O_2$, or $O\left\langle\begin{matrix}CH_2\\|\\CH\\|\\CH_2(OH)\end{matrix}\right.$, an alcohol obtained by dissolving glycidic acetate in ether, adding caustic soda, the solution being cooled with ice. Glycide is a liquid boiling at 163°. It is soluble in water, alcohol, and ether; heated with water it is converted into glycerin; by the action of dilute nitric acid it is converted into mono-nitroglycerin; it reduces an ammoniacal solution of silver salts at ordinary temperatures.

gly-cid-ic, *a.* [Eng., &c., *glycid(e); -ic.*] Contained in or derived from glycide (q.v.).

glycidic-ethers, *s. pl.*

Chem.: Obtained by heating epichlorhydrin (q.v.), with alcohol to 180° as ethyl glycidic ether, $O<\begin{matrix}CH_2\\|\\CH\\|\\CH_2\cdot O\cdot C_2H_5\end{matrix}$ boiling at 128°, and glycidic acetate, $O<\begin{matrix}CH_2\\|\\CH\\|\\CH_2\cdot O\cdot CO\cdot CH_3\end{matrix}$ obtained by heating epichlorhydrin with dry potassium acetate to 115°, and then to 150°. It boils at 168°.

glȳ-çin, *s.* [GLYCOCINE.]

glȳç-ĭ-nē, *s.* [Gr. γλυκύς (*glukus*) = sweet, because the leaves and roots of some species are sweet.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the sub-tribe Glycineæ (q.v.), the species, all but one of which are decumbent if not even twining, have alternate leaves with axillary racemes or fascicles of yellow flowers. Locality, the warmer parts of the Old World. *Glycine Soja*, the erect species alluded to, is cultivated in the East Indies for its beans. From these the Japanese make a sauce called sooja or soy. The garden plant called Glycine is now removed to Milletia.

glȳ-çīn'-ē-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *glycine*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A sub-tribe of papilionaceous plants, tribe Phaseoleæ.

glȳ-cō-, *pref.* [Gr. γλυκύς (*glukus*) = sweet.] Sweet.

glȳ-cō-chō'-lāte, *s.* [Eng. *glycocholi(c); -ate.*]

Chem.: A salt of glycocholic-acid (q.v.).

glȳ-cō-chō-lĭc, *a.* [Eng., &c. *glyco(gen)*, and *cholic* (q.v.).] (For def., see compound.)

glycocholic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{26}H_{43}NO_6$. An acid occurring as a sodium salt in the bile of most animals. It is obtained by covering fresh bile in a tall glass cylinder with a layer of ether, and adding 1 c.c. of strong HCl. to every 50 c.c. of bile; in a few days a crystalline mass is formed, which is filtered, washed with cold water, and crystallized out of boiling water; it forms fine needles, which melt at 100°, and are soluble in alcohol; when boiled with baryta water, it is decomposed into cholic acid and glycocine, $C_{26}H_{43}NO_6 + H_2O = C_{24}H_{40}O_5 + C_2H_5NO_2$. On adding to a solution of an alkaline glycocholate a few drops of a solution of sugar, then a drop of strong sulphuric acid, a red to a violet colour is produced. Glycocholic acid forms salts which are called Glycocholates; the glycocholates of the alkalis and earth metals are soluble in water and in alcohol. Glycocholate of sodium is precipitated from its alcoholic solution by ether; acetate of lead gives a precipitate which is soluble in alcohol.

glȳ-cō-çīne, *s.* [Gr. γλυκύς (*glukus*) = sweet; *-ine.*]

Chem.: Glycocine, glycine, glycocol, amido-acetic acid, glycoliamic acid, amido-glycollic acid. $C_2H_5NO_2$, or $CH_2(NH_2)\cdot CO\cdot OH$. Glycocine can be obtained by boiling gelatin with baryta, neutralizing with sulphuric acid, evaporating and extracting with alcohol; by boiling one part of hippuric acid with four parts of fuming HCl, filtered when cold from the benzoic acid, evaporating to expel the excess of HCl, washing the residue with ammonia, then with absolute alcohol; by passing cyanogen gas into a boiling concentrated solution of hydriodic acid, $\begin{matrix}CN\\|\\CN\end{matrix} + 2H_2O + 5HI = NH_4I + 2I_2 + \begin{matrix}CH_2\cdot NH_2\\|\\CO\cdot OH\end{matrix}$; also by the reduction by zinc and HCl of cyan-carbonic ether in an alcoholic solution, $CN\cdot CO\cdot OC_2H_5 + 4H = H_2O + CH_2\cdot NH_2\cdot COOH + C_2H_5\cdot OH$; by heating bromacetic acid with ammonia; also by heating to 60° dry ammonium carbonate with monochloracetic acid. It has a sweet taste, and melts at [illegible] at higher temperatures it is dec[illegible] gives a deep red colour with f[illegible] which is destroyed by acids, but restored by ammonia; with phenol and hypochlorite of sodium it gives a beautiful blue colour. Glycocine forms crystalline compounds with acids, also salts with bases. Glycocine heated with caustic baryta gives off methylamine; heated with sulphuric acid and manganese dioxide glycocine is decomposed into hydrocyanic acid, water at CO_2. Glycocine heated with nitrous acid is converted into glycollic acid, with liberation of nitrogen.

glȳ'-cō-cōl, *s.* [Gr. γλυκύς (*glukus*) = sweet, and κόλλα (*kolla*) = glue.] [GLYCOCINE.]

glȳ-cō-çȳ-ăm'-ĭ-dīne, *s.* [Eng., &c. *glyco-cyam(ine); -idene.*]

Chem.: $C_3H_5N_3O$, or $HNC<\begin{matrix}NH—CO\\NH—CH_2\end{matrix}$.

A base obtained by heating the hydrochlorate of glycocyamine to 160°, and treating the hydrochlorate with $Pb(OH)_2$. It crystallizes in deliquescent plates, which are very soluble in water, having an alkaline reaction.

glȳ-cō-çȳ'-ą-mĭne, *s.* [Eng., &c. *glyco(cine)*; and *cyamine.*]

Chem.: Guanidacetylic acid. $C_3H_7N_3O_2$, or $HN = C(NH_2)(NH\cdot CH_2CO\cdot O_4)$. Boiled with water and dilute sulphuric acid, it is resolved into oxalic acid, guanidine, and carbonic acid.

glȳ-cō-drū'-pōse, *s.* [Eng., &c. *glyco(se)*, and *drupose.*]

Chem.: $C_{24}H_{36}O_{16}$. The strong concretions in pears, produced by thickening and hardening of the cell walls, consists of this substance, together with a small quantity of mineral matter, which is removed by digesting them with dilute acetic acid. Glycodrupose is insoluble in water, alcohol, and ether; boiled with dilute nitric acid it yields cellulose and oxalic acid, boiled with dilute hydrochloric acid it yields drupose and glucose.

glȳ'-cō-ğĕn, *s.* [Eng., &c. *glyco(se); -gen.*]

Chem.: $C_{12}H_{20}O_{10} + H_{20}$. Glycogen occurs in the liver of mammals, and in mollusca. It is a white powder, which dissolves in water, forming an opalescent fluid, which is four times more dextrorotary than a solution of dextrose of the same strength. It is insoluble in alcohol; it gives a red colour with iodine solution, and does not reduce an alkaline solution of cupric oxide. When boiled with dilute sulphuric or dilute hydrochloric acid, it is converted into glucose. In the liver of an animal that has been long dead the glycogen has been converted into glucose.

glȳ'-cō-ğĕn-āte, *s.* [Eng. *glycogen(ic); -ate.*]

Chem.: A salt of glycogenic-acid (q.v.).

glȳ-cō-ğĕn'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng., &c. *glycogen; -ic.*] Pertaining to or derived from glycogen (q.v.).

glycogenic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_6H_{12}O_7$. An acid produced by the action of bromine and silver oxide, or glycogen; it is a syrup. Its salts are crystalline, soluble in water and insoluble in alcohol.

glȳ'-cōl, *s.* [Eng., &c. *glyc(erin)*, and *(alcoh)ol.*]

Chemistry:

1. *Sing.:* Ethene glycol, $C_2H_6O_2$ or $\begin{matrix}CH_2\cdot OH\\|\\CH_2\cdot OH\end{matrix}$.

A diatomic alcohol of the glycol series; obtained by distilling ethene diacetate with caustic potash. Glycol is a liquid having a sweet taste, boiling at 197°; soluble in alcohol and in water, only slightly soluble in ether. It is oxidized by nitric acid, forming glycollic acid, glyoxalic acid, and oxalic acid. Heated to 250° with solid caustic potash, it yields potassium oxalate, and gives off hydrogen, $2KOH + C_2H_6O_2 = K_2C_2O_4 + 8H$. Heated with zinc chloride, $ZnCl_2$, it yields aldehyde, an atom of water being eliminated; with PCl_5 it forms ethene dichloride, $C_2H_4Cl_2$; by the action of hydriodic acid, HI, it is reduced to ethyl iodide, C_2H_5I. Metallic sodium can replace either one or two atoms of hydrogen in the hydroxyl radicals, forming sodium ethenate, $\begin{matrix}CH_2OH\\|\\CH_2ONa\end{matrix}$, and disodium diethenate, $\begin{matrix}CH_2ONa\\|\\CH_2ONa\end{matrix}$. Glycol dissolves $KHO\cdot$ and $Ca(OH)_2$.

2. *Pl.:* Diatomic alcohols of the fatty series, of which glycol is the first member. They may be regarded as derived from hydrocarbons of the paraffin series, C_nH_{2n+2}, by the substitution of two hydroxyl radicals, (OH)', for two atoms of hydrogen, attached to different carbon atoms; or from olefines, C_nH_{2n}, by the union with two hydroxyls. Glycols are obtained by combining an olefine with two atoms of bromine, $C_2H_4 + Br_2 = \begin{matrix}CH_2Br\\|\\CH_2Br\end{matrix}$, and converting the dibromide into diacetate, by means of an alcoholic solution of potassium acetate, and decomposing the diacetate by caustic potash; also obtained by combining an olefine with hypochlorous acid, ClOH, and acting on the chlorhydrin thus obtained by moist silver oxide, $\begin{matrix}C_2HCl\\|\\CH_2\cdot OH\end{matrix} + AgOH = AgCl + \begin{matrix}CH_2\cdot OH\\|\\CH_2\cdot OH\end{matrix}$. The glycols are colourless, inodorous, neutral liquids, having a sweet taste, and are intermediate compounds between monatomic alcohols and glycerols. They are soluble in water and alcohol, but only slightly soluble in ether. By the action of hydrochloric acid they are converted into monatomic alcohols.

glȳ-cōl'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng., &c. *glycol; -ic.*] Derived from or pertaining to glycol.

glycolic-ethers, *s. pl.*

Chem.: The ethers of diatomic alcohols or glycols, the hydrogen in the hydroxyl radical being replaced by an acid radical, as $C_2H_4<\begin{matrix}OH\\OH\end{matrix}$, glycol, $C_2H_4<\begin{matrix}O\cdot C_2H_3O\\OH\end{matrix}$, glycol acetate, or monoacetate of ethylene, $C_2H_4<\begin{matrix}O\cdot C_2H_3O\\O\cdot C_2H_3O\end{matrix}$, glycol diacetate, or diacetate of ethylene, or by an alcohol radical, as, $C_2H_4<\begin{matrix}O\cdot C_2H_5\\OH\end{matrix}$, glycol monoethylate, and $C_2H_4<\begin{matrix}O\cdot C_2H_5\\O\cdot C_2H_5\end{matrix}$, glycol diethylate.

glȳ-cō-lĭg'-nōse, *s.* [Pref. *glyco-*, and Eng., &c. *lignose* (q.v.).]

Chem.: $C_{30}H_{46}O_{11}$. A yellowish white substance, obtained by exhausting the wood of the spruce fir, *Abies excelsa*, with dilute acetic acid, alcohol, and ether. It is decomposed by boiling with hydrochloric acid, yielding glucose and lignose, $C_{18}H_{26}H_{11}$. Glycolignose fused with caustic potash yields potassium salts of oxalic and succinic acids, and pyrocatechin, $C_6H_4(OH)_2\cdot(1-2)$.

glȳ-cōl'-ą-mīde, *s.* [Eng. *glycoll(ic)*, and *amide.*]

Chem.: $C_2H_5NO_2$, or $\begin{matrix}CH_2OH.\\|\\CO\cdot NH_2\end{matrix}$ The amide of glycollic acid. Obtained by heating ammonium tartronate till no more CO_2 is given off, and recrystallizing from water; also by the action of ammonia on ethyl glycollate. Glycollamide is soluble in water, and slightly soluble in alcohol. It melts at 120°. By the action of alkalis or dilute acids it is converted into ammonia and glycollic acid.

glȳ'-cōl-lāte, *s.* [Eng. *glycoll(ic); -ate.*]

Chem.: A salt of glycollic acid (q.v.).

glȳ-cōl'-lĭc, *a.* [Eng., &c. *glycol, l* connective, *-ic.*] Derived from or pertaining to glycol (q.v.).

glycollic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: Oxyacetic acid, oxacetic acid, $C_2H_4O_3$, or $\begin{matrix}CH_2OH.\\|\\COOH.\end{matrix}$ A diatomic monobasic fatty acid, containing an alcohol and an acid radical. It occurs in sour grapes and in the leaves of *Ampelopsis hederacea*. Glycollic acid can be obtained by the oxidation of glycol, by the action of nitric acid on alcohol, by heating a solution of oxalic acid to 100° for a week with granulated zinc, the oxalic acid being reduced by the nascent hydrogen, but it is best obtained by boiling in a flask connected with a condenser a mixture of one part of chloracetic acid, $CH_2Cl\cdot COOH$, with twenty-four parts of water, some hours; the product is then evaporated on a water-bath. Glycollic acid crystallizes out of water in needles, which melt at 80°. It is soluble in alcohol and in ether; by the action of concentrated nitric acid it is oxidized into oxalic acid, $\begin{matrix}COOH.\\|\\COOH.\end{matrix}$ Glycollic acid forms crystalline salts called glycollates.

glycollic-anhydride, *s.*

Chem.: $C_4H_6O_5$, or $O\begin{cases}CH_2{\cdot}COOH\\CO{\cdot}CH_2{\cdot}OH\end{cases}$. A white powder, insoluble in alcohol, ether, and cold water; when boiled with water it is converted into glycollic acid. It melts at 130°, and is obtained by heating glycollic acid for a long time on a water-bath.

glycollic-ethers, *s. pl.*

Chem.: Ethers formed by replacing the H in the (CO·OH) group of glycollic acid by alcohol radicals, as methyl glycollate, $CH_2OH{\cdot}CO{\cdot}O{\cdot}CH_3$.

glȳ′-cŏl-īde, *s.* [Eng. *glycol(ic); -ide.*]

Chem.: An anhydride of glycollic acid, $C_2H_2O_3$, or $\begin{matrix}CH_2\\CO\end{matrix}>O$, obtained by heating glycollic acid between 250° to 280°, also by heating dry potassium chloracetate to 110°—120°, or heating tartronic acid to 180°. It is a powder insoluble in cold water; it melts at 220°. When warmed with ammonia it is converted into glycollamide (q.v.).

glȳ′-cō-lȳl, *s.* [Eng., &c., *glycol* (q.v.); *-yl* = Gr. ὕλη (*hulē*) = matter.]

Chem.: (For def., see etym. and compound).

glycolyl-guanidin, *s.* [GLYCOCYAMIDINE.]

glycolyl-urea, *s.* [HYDANTOIN.]

glȳ-cō′-nĭ-an, glȳ-cŏn′-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. γλυκώνειος (*glukōneios*), from its inventor Glykon.]

Pros.: A name given to a certain kind of verse in Greek and Latin poetry. It consists of three feet, a spondee, a choriamb, and a pyrrhic: – – | – ⏑ ⏑ – | ⏑ ⏑; or it may be scanned as a spondee and two dactyls: – – | – ⏑ ⏑ | – ⏑ ⏑.

glȳ-cŏn′-ĭc, *s.* [GLYCONIAN.]

glȳ-cōs′-ą-mīne, *s.* [Eng., &c., *glucos(e)*, and *amine.*]

Chem.: $C_6H_{13}NO_5$. The hydrochlorate of this base is obtained by boiling chitin for half an hour with concentrated hydrochloric acid. Glycosamine crystallizes from alcohol in needles; it reduces cupric solution.

glȳ′-cōse, *s.* [GLUCOSE.]

glȳ′-cō-īde, *s.* [GLUCOSIDE.]

glȳ′-cō-īne, *s.* [Eng., &c., *glyco(l)*, *s* connective, and *-ine.*]

Chem.: $C_6H_6N_4$. An organic base obtained by the action of ammonia on glyoxal. It is a colourless crystalline powder, almost insoluble in water; it sublimes in needles without melting, dissolves in acids, and forms crystalline salts.

glȳ-cōs′-mĭs, *s.* [Pref. *glyco-*, and Gr. ὀσμή (*osmē*) = smell.]

Bot.: A genus of Aurantiaceæ. *Glycosmis citrifolia* bears fruits of a delicious flavour.

glȳ-çyr-rhē′-tĭn, *s.* [Eng. *glycyrrh(iza); -etin.*]

Chem.: A brown brittle resin, obtained by boiling glycyrrhizin with dilute acids; insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol and alkalis. It dissolves in concentrated sulphuric acid, forming a red solution, which changes to purple.

glȳ-çyr-rhīz-ą, *s.* [Gr. γλυκύς (*glukus*) = sweet, and ῥίζα (*rhiza*) = a root.]

1. *Bot.:* A genus of papilionaceous plants, subtribe Galegeæ. It has a tubular, five-cleft and two-lipped calyx, and an ovate compressed one to four-seeded pod. *Glycyrrhiza glabra* is said to furnish the Spanish liquorice. [LIQUORICE.] The roots of *G. echinata* and *G. glandulifera* are alleged to have the same qualities.

2. *Pharm.:* Liquorice-root. The recent and dried root or underground stem of *Glycyrrhiza glabra*, cultivated in England, especially at Pontefract, in Yorkshire. [POMFRET CAKE.] It occurs in cylindrical-branched pieces, brown on the surface and yellow within, tough and pliable, sweet and mucilaginous to the taste. It contains a substance called Glycyrrhizin (q.v.), also asparagine, gum mucilage, &c. It is used as a powder in pills, and also to form *Extractum Glycyrrhizæ*, extract of liquorice, which is obtained by maceration and percolation of the root, and evaporation to a proper consistence. It is a sweet demulcent, useful to relieve coughing and to sheathe the mucous membrane. It is often given with powdered senna.

glȳ-çyr-rhīz′-ĭn, *s.* [Eng. *glycyrrhiz(a) -in.*]

Chem.: $C_{44}H_{62}NO_{18}$. A crystalline substance obtained by boiling the root of *Glycyrrhiza glabra* in alcohol, and evaporating the alcoholic solution to dryness. It is decomposed by boiling with dilute acids into glucose and glycyrrhetin. When fused with caustic potash it is converted into para-oxybenzoic acid, $C_6H_4{\cdot}OH{\cdot}COOH$. (1—4).

***glȳn, *glȳnne,** *s.* [Irish.] A glen. (It occurs frequently in compound names of places in Ireland, as Glen does in Scotland.

"Though he could not beat out the Irish, yet he did shut them up within those narrow corners and *glyns* under the mountain's foot."—*Spenser: State of Ireland.*

glȳ-ŏx′-ąl, *s.* [Eng., &c. *gly(col)*; *ox(alic)*, and *al(dehyde).*]

Chem.: The diatomic aldehyde of glycol and of oxalic acid, $C_2H_2O_2$ or $\begin{matrix}CO{\cdot}H.\\CO{\cdot}H.\end{matrix}$ Obtained by the gradual oxidation of ethyl-alcohol by nitric acid, the liquids being separated by a layer of water. Glyoxal is a transparent, deliquescent, amorphous substance; it is oxidized by dilute nitric acid into glyoxalic acid, and by concentrated nitric acid into oxalic acid. It reduces an ammoniacal solution of a silver salt, forming a metallic mirror; by the action of alkalis it is converted into glycollic acid. A very dilute solution of glyoxal, when warmed with a little potassium cyanide, KCN, turns a dark red colour.

glȳ-ŏx′-ą-lāte, *s.* [Eng. *gloxal(ic); -ate.*]

Chem.: A salt of gloxalic-acid (q.v.).

glȳ-ŏx-ăl′-ĭc, *a.* [Eng., &c. *gly(col)*, and *oxalic.*] (For def. see compound.)

glyoxalic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: Also called glyoxylic-acid, $C_2H_2O_3$ or $\begin{matrix}CO{\cdot}H\\CO{\cdot}OH\end{matrix}$, a dyad compound, containing an aldehyde and an acid radical. Obtained along with glyoxal by oxidation of ethyl-alcohol with nitric acid; also by heating at 140° one part of dichloracetic acid, $CHCl_2{\cdot}COOH$, with ten parts of water for twenty-four hours. Glyoxalic acid is a thick syrup, which can be crystallized over H_2SO_4. It is very soluble in water, and can be distilled in a current of steam. It is a monobasic acid, forming crystalline salts called glyoxalates. By oxidizing agents it is converted into oxalic acid; by nascent hydrogen it is reduced to glycollic acid. It has also the properties of an aldehyde, reducing ammoniacal solutions of silver salts, forming a metallic mirror; also unites with alkaline bisulphites. Glyoxalic acid, when boiled with excess of limewater, yields calcium glycollate and calcium oxalate.

glȳ-ŏx′-ą-līne, *s.* [Eng., &c. *glyoxal; -ine.*]

Chem.: $C_3H_4N_2$, or $N\begin{cases}CH\\CH{\cdot}C.H.\\NH.\end{cases}$ Obtained by treating glyoxal, kept cool by ice, with a slight excess of ammonia, glycosine separates as a powder, the filtered liquid is boiled with milk of lime, evaporated to a syrup, and extracted with alcohol, and distilling the alcoholic solution. Glyoxaline crystallizes in white prisms, which melt at 89°, and boil at 255°. It is soluble in water, alcohol, and in ether. It unites with acids to form crystalline compounds.

glȳ-ŏx-ȳl′-ĭc, *a.* [GLYOXALIC.]

glȳph, *s.* [Gr. γλυφή (*gluphē*), from γλύφω (*gluphō*) = to carve.]

Arch. & Sculpt.: A perpendicular fluting or channelling, used as an ornament.

glȳ′-phæ-ą, *s.* [Gr. γλυφή (*gluphē*) = carving, carved work.]

1. *Bot.:* A genus of Tiliaceæ.

2. *Palæont.:* A genus of Macrurous Crustaceans. Prof. Morris enumerates one species from the Lias and two from the Oolite.

glȳph′-ĭc, *s.* [Gr. γλυφικός (*gluphikos*), from γλύφω (*gluphō*) = to carve.] Pertaining to carving or sculpture; of or pertaining to a glyph or glyphs.

glȳ′-phĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *glyph(is)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Bot.: A family of Lichens, tribe Idiothalameæ.

glȳph-ĭp-tĕr-ȳg′-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *glyphipteryx* (genit. *glyphipterygis*), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A family of Moths, group Tineina. The imago has the head generally smooth; the labial palpi variable; the maxillary palpi very short, the anterior wings oblong or elongate; the posterior ones ovate or lanceolate; the flight diurnal. The larva has sixteen legs or is apodal. It generally mines in leaves. Twenty-eight British species are known, some of them very small. (*Stainton.*)

glȳph-ĭp′-tĕr-ȳx, *s.* [Gr. γλυφίς (*gluphis*) = an arrow-head, and πτερύξ (*pterux*) = wing.]

Entom.: The typical genus of the family Glyphipterygidæ (q.v.). The species fly in the bright sunshine.

glȳ′-phĭs, *s.* [Gr. γλυφίς (*gluphis*) = a notch of an arrow, an arrow.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the family Glyphidæ (q.v.).

glȳph′-ō-graph, *v.t.* [GLYPHOGRAPH, *s.*] To engrave by the system of glyphography.

glȳph′-ō-graph, *s.* [Gr. γλυφή (*gluphē*) = a carving; γράφω (*graphō*) = to write, to draw.]

Engin.: A plate prepared by glyphography; an impression taken from such a plate.

glȳph-ŏg′-rą-phĕr, *s.* [Eng. *glyphograph; -er.*] One who is skilled in or practises glyphography.

glȳph-ō-grăph′-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *glyphograph; -ic.*] Of or pertaining to glyphography.

glȳph-ŏg′-rą-phȳ, *s.* [Gr. γλυφή (*gluphē*) = a carving, and γράφω (*graphō*) = to write, to draw.] A name given by Mr. Palmer to his relief line engraving. A thin ground of wax is spread upon the plate; this is etched or cut away so as to give the design in intaglio. The ground is now covered with a film of graphite, after which metal is precipitated upon the metal in an electro-bath, giving a metallic plate with the design in relief. The copper shell is backed with lead and used as an ordinary printing surface.

glȳp′-tĭc, *a.* [Gr. γλυπτικός (*gluptikos*) = carving; γλύφω (*gluphō*) = to engrave; Fr. *glyptique.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Pertaining or relating to engraving on precious stones.

2. *Min.:* Figured.

glȳp′-tĭcs, *s.* [GLYPTIC, *a.*] The art of engraving on precious stones.

glȳp-tō-, *pref.* [Gr. γλυπτός (*gluptos*) = fit for carving, carved.] Carved or looking as if it were so.

glȳp-tō-crī′-nĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *glyptocrin(us)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Palæont.: A family of Crinoidea. It has no parabasals, but five basals with six interradials in each inter-radial space. The plates are usually ornamented with radiating ridges, as if they had been carved for ornament, whence the name.

glȳp-tō-crī′-nŭs, *s.* [Pref. *glypto-*, and Gr. κρίνον (*krinon*) = a lily.] [GLYPTOCRINIDÆ.]

Palæont.: The typical genus of the family Glyptocrinidæ (q.v.). *Glyptocrinus basalis* is figured by Murchison from the Lower Silurian rocks.

glȳp-tō-dĭp-tĕr-ī′-nī, *s. pl.* [Pref. *glypto-*; Gr. δίπτερος (*dipteros*) = with two wings, here = with two fins, and Lat. masc. pl. adj. suff. *-ini.*]

Palæont.: In the classification of Professor Huxley, a family of fossil ganoid fishes, suborder Crossopterygidæ. There are two dorsal fins, the scales are sculptured, the pectoral fins acutely lobate, dentition dendrodont. There are two sub-families, the one with rhomboidal, and the other with cycloidal scales. Under the latter family fall the genus Holoptychius, &c.

glȳp′-tō-dŏn, *s.* [Pref. *glypto-*, and Gr. ὀδούς (*odous*), genit. ὀδόντος (*odontos*) = a tooth.]

Palæont.: A huge fossil mammal, family

Dasypodidæ (Armadillos). It was encased in armour, there being bony plates on the head, and nearly hexagonal bony scutes on the body.

GLYPTODON.

It belongs to the Post-pliocene of South America. Including the tail, *Glyptodon clavipes* was more than nine feet long.

glĭp'-tō-graph, *s.* [Pref. *glypto-*, and Gr. γράφω (*graphō*) = to write, to draw.] An engraving on precious stones or gems.

glĭp-tŏg'-rą-phĕr, *s.* [Eng. *glyptograph*; *-er.*] One who is skilled in or practises glyptography; an engraver on precious stones.

glĭp-tō-grăph'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *glyptograph*; *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to glyptography, or the art of engraving on gems or precious stones.

glĭp-tŏg'-rą-phy, *s.* [Pref. *glypto-*, and Gr. γράφη (*graphē*) = a writing, a drawing.]

1. The art of engraving on gems or precious stones.

2. A description of the art of engraving on gems or precious stones.

glĭp-tō-lse'-mŭs, *s.* [Pref. *glypto-*, and Gr. λαιμός (*laimos*) = the throat.]

Palæont.: A genus of Fossil Ganoids, family Glyptodipterini, and the section or sub-family of it with rhomboidal scales. It has been found only in the Devonian rocks.

glĭp-tō-sâur'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *glyptosaur(us)* (q.v.), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Palæont.: A family of Lacertilia (Lizards). The skin had ornamented osseous scales. It is found in the Tertiary deposits.

glĭp-tō-sâur'-ŭs, *s.* [Pref. *glypto-*, and Gr. σαῦρος (*sauros*), σαῦρα (*saura*) = a lizard.]

Palæont.: The typical genus of the family Glyptosauridæ (q.v.).

glĭp-tō-thē'-cą, *s.* [Pref. *glypto-*, and Lat. *theca*; Gr. θήκη (*thēkē*) = a box, a chest.] [THECA.]

Arch., &c.: A box, room, or building for the preservation of sculpture.

* **glȳs'-tĕr,** *s.* [CLYSTER.]

gmē-lī'-ną (*g* silent), *s.* [Named after John George Gmelin, a celebrated German naturalist, who travelled to Siberia, and published a flora of that region.]

Bot.: A genus of Verbenaceæ, tribe Viticeæ. The leaves of *Gmelina parviflora* render water mucilaginous. It may then be employed as a ptisan for the cure of *ardor urinæ.* (*Lindley.*)

gmēl'-ĭn-ĭte (*g* silent), *s.* [Named after Prof. Charles Gmelin, of Tubingen.]

Min.: A colourless, yellowish-white, greenish-white, or reddish-white, fresh, transparent to translucent brittle mineral, crystallizing in rhombohedrons. Hardness, 4·5; sp. gr., 2·04 to 2·17. Compos.: silica, 46·37 to 53·71; alumina, 17·63 to 21·48; lime, 3·67 to 11·48; soda, 3·10 to 7·29; potassa, 0·39 to 1·87; water, 8·58 to 29·41. Sarcolite, Lederevite, and Hydrolite are varieties. Found abroad at Andreasberg, in the Harz; at Montecchio, Maggiore, and Castel, in the Vincentine; in Cyprus; near Cape Blomidon, in Nova Scotia, &c.; at home, near Glenarm and Portrush, in Antrim; in the isle of Magee; at Talisker, in Skye, &c. (*Dana.*)

* **gnac-chen,** * **gnach-yn,** *v.i.* [GNASH.]

* **gnăp** (*g* silent), *v.t.* [Etym. doubtful.] To gnaw, to eat.

"Sum *gnapped* here fete and handes."—*MS.*, in *Halliwell*, p. 616.

gnă-phăl'-ĭ-ĕæ (*g* silent), *s. pl.* [Lat. *gnaphali(um)*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of composite plants, sub-order or series Tubulifloræ. The flowers are all tubular, the outer ones very slender. Genera represented in Britain—Gnaphalium, Antennaria, and Filago.

gną-phā'-lĭ-ŭm (*g* silent), *s.* [Lat. *gnaphalium, gnaphalion*; Gr. γναφάλιον (*gnaphalion*) = either the cudweed or the lavender cotton-weed.]

Bot.: Cudweed. The typical genus of the tribe Gnaphalieæ (q.v.). The heads are bisexual, the receptacle flat and naked. About 100 species are known. These occur in

GNAPHALIUM ULIGINOSUM.
1. Details of Flowers. 2. Single Flower.

Britain—(1) *Gnaphalium luteo-album* (2) *G. sylvaticum*, (3) *G. uliginosum*, and (4) *G. supinum.* No. 3 is the most common. No. 1 is confined to the south. The others increase in frequency towards the north. What was once called *G. dioicum* is now termed *Antennaria dioica.*

* **gnar** (*g* silent), * **gnarre,** * **knarre,** * **knur,** * **knurr,** *s.* [Cf. O. Dut. *knor*; Dut. *knorf* = a knot; Dan. *knort* = a knot, a gnarl; *knortet* = knotty, gnarled; Sw. *knorla* = a curl, a ringlet; Icel. *gnerr* = a knot, a knob; Ger. *knorren* = an excrescence, a lump; *knorrig* = gnarled. (*Skeat.*)]

1. *Lit.:* A knot in a tree.

2. *Fig.:* A tough, thickset, rough fellow.

"He was short-shouldered, bode, thikke *gnarre.*" *Chaucer: C. T.*, 551.

* **gnar,** * **gnarr** (*g* silent), *v.i.* [An onomatopoetic word.] To snarl, to growl, to murmur.

"When he 'gan to rear his bristles strong,
And felly *gnar.*" *Spenser: F. Q.*, I. v. 24.

* **gnare,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A snare, a trap.

"There wenten before me the *gnaris* of deeth."—*Wycliffe: 2 Kings* xxii. 6.

gnarl (*g* silent), *v.i.* [A freq. from *gnar*, v. (q.v.).] To snarl, to growl.

"Wolves are *gnarling* which shall gnaw them first." *Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI.*, iii. 1.

gnarl (*g* silent), *s.* [A dimin. from *gnar*, s. (q.v.).] A gnar, a knot in wood; a snag.

gnarled (*g* silent), *a.* [Eng. *gnarl*, s.; *-ed.*]

1. *Lit.:* Full of knots or snags; knotty, gnarly.

"Thou rather with thy sharp and sulphurous bolt,
Split'st the unwedgeable and *gnarled* oak." *Shakesp.: Measure for Measure*, ii. 2.

2. *Fig.:* Cross-grained, peevish, perverse.

gnarl'-ȳ (*g* silent), *a.* [Eng. *gnarl*, s.; *-y.*] Having knots; gnarled, knotty.

"Till by degrees the tough and *gnarly* oak
Be rived." *Marston: Antonio's Revenge*, iv. 2.

* **gnarre** (*g* silent), *v.i.* [GNAR, *v.*]

* **gnarre** (*g* silent), *s.* [GNAR, *s.*]

gnar'-rȳ (*g* silent), *a.* [Eng. *gnar*, s.; *-y.*] Knotty, gnarly.

"Like spring's green bloom on boughs all gaunt and *gnarry.*" *A. C. Swinburne: Athens.*

gnăsh (*g* silent), *v.t. & i.* [A modification of Mid. Eng. *gnasten* = to gnash the teeth.] [GNAST.]

A. *Trans.:* To strike together, as the teeth; to clash.

"He *gnashed* his teeth, his eyeballs flashed with fire." *Boole: Orlando Furioso*, bk. xxx.

B. *Intrans.:* To grind or clash the teeth together, as in rage, despair, &c.; to rage.

"The monster fell, and *gnashing* with huge tusks
Ploughed up the crimson earth." *Smith: Phædra & Hippolitus*, 1

gnăsh'-ĭng (*g* silent), * **gnash-ynge,** *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [GNASH, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of grinding or clashing the teeth together, as in rage, despair, &c.

"And the children of the kyngedome shal be caste oute into utter darknes: there shal be wepynge and *gnashynge* of teeth."—*Bible* (1551), *Matt.* viii.

gnăsh'-ĭng-lȳ (*g* silent), *adv.* [Eng. *gnashing*; *-ly.*] In a gnashing manner; with gnashing of teeth.

* **gnast,** * **gnaste,** *s.* [A.S. *gnæst* = a spark; Sw. *gnista*; Dan. *gnist*; Icel. *gneisti.*] An ash; the wick of a candle.

"As a *gnast* passendi."—*Wycliffe: Isaiah* xxix. 5.

* **gnast,** * **gnaist,** * **gnast-en,** * **gnast-yn,** *v.i.* [Sw. *knastra* = to crush between the teeth: Icel. *gnastan* = a gnashing: *gnista* = to gnash the teeth; *gnesta* = to crack; Ger. *knastern* = to gnash; Dut. *knarsen.* Prob. a mere variant of *crash* (q.v.). (*Skeat.*)] To grind or gnash the teeth together, as in rage, despair, &c.

"Thai *gnaisted* ouer me with thaire tethe." *E. Eng. Psalter*, Ps. xxxiv. 16.

* **gnast-ere,** *s.* [Eng. *gnast*, v.; *-ere* = *-er.*] One who gnashes his teeth; one who rages or fumes.

"*Gnastere. Fremitor.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

* **gnast-ing, gnaist-ing,** * **gnast-yng,** * **gnast-ynge,** *s.* [Eng. *gnast*, v.; *-ing.*] Gnashing of the teeth.

"Ther endeles *gnaisting* is of toth." *Cursor Mundi*, 23,700

gnăt (*g* silent), * **gnatte,** * **gnaytt,** *s.* [A.S. *gnæt*; cf. Sw. *gnet* = a nit.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* In the same sense as II. 1, 2.

"We made wreathes of greene grasse, which we wound about our bodies, to keepe vs from the sunne and *gnats* of that country."—*Hacklugt: Voyages*, iii. 491.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Entomology:*

(1) *Sing.:* *Culex pipiens* and some other species of the genus Culex (q.v.).

(2) *Pl.:* The family Culicidæ (q.v.).

2. *Script.:* The rendering of the Greek word κώνωψ (*kōnōps*), which seems to be correct.

¶ *To strain at* [an old misprint for *out*] *a gnat and swallow a camel* (Matt. xxiii. 24, Authorised Version). *To strain out the gnat and swallow the camel* (Revised Version): Alluding to the care with which the Jews strained small insects out of the liquor they were about to drink. To be punctilious about trifles, and with the grossest inconsistency to allow one's self violations of moral principle in matters of great moment.

† **gnat-flower,** *s.*

Bot.: *Ophrys apifera*, more commonly called the Bee-flower or Bee-orchis.

gnat-net, *s.* A fine gauze net to keep off gnats, mosquitoes, &c.; a mosquito-net.

"To omit the ancient conopeion, or *gnat-net* of the Ægyptians, the inventors of that artifice."—*Browne: Cyrus' Garden*, ch. ii.

* **gnat-strainer,** *s.* One who attaches too great importance to little matters, while neglecting others of greater moment (Matt. xxiii. 24.).

† **gnat-worm,** *s.*

Ord. Lang. & Entom.: The larva of a gnat.

"He that would behold a very anomalous motion, may observe it in the fertile and tiring streaks of *gnat-worms.*"—*Browne: Garden of Cyrus*, ch. iv.

gną-thī'-tēs (*g* silent), *s. pl.* [Gr. γνάθος (*gnathos*), and suff. *-ites*, pl. of suff. *-ite.*]

Zool.: The masticatory organs of Crustacea.

gną-thī'-tĭs (*g* silent), *s.* [Gr. γνάθος (*gnathos*) = the jaw, and suff. *-itis* (*Med.*) (q.v.).]

Pathol.: Inflammation of the jaw.

gnăth'-ō-dŏn (*g* silent), *s.* [Gr. γνάθος (*gnathos*) = a jaw, and ὀδούς (*odous*), genit. ὀδόντος (*odontos*) = a tooth.]

1. *Ornith.:* A genus of birds, called also Didunculus (q.v.).

2. *Zool. & Palæont.:* A genus of conchiferous molluscs, family Mactridæ. It is so called because one of the lateral teeth connected with the hinge has a certain resemblance to a jaw-bone. Recent species, one certain and three doubtful; fossil three, from the Chalk onwards. The best-known recent species is *Gnathodon cuneatus*, which was formerly eaten by the Indians. It is found with *Cyrena carolinensis* at Mobile, on the Gulf of Mexico.

which is built on a shell-bank consisting chiefly of the two species.

*** gnă-thŏn'-ĭc, gnă-thŏn'-ĭc-ạl,** *a.* [Gr. γνάθων (*gnathōn*), genit. γνάθωνος (*gnathōnos*) = a full mouth, a fat cheek; Eng., &c. suff. *-ical* (q.v.).] Flattering, deceitful.

*** gnă-thŏn'-ĭc-ạl-lȳ** (*g* silent), *adv.* [Eng. *gnathonical; -ly.*] In a servile, parasitical, or flattering manner.

† gnă-thŏp'-ō-dīte (*g* silent), *s.* [Gr. γνάθος (*gnathos*) = a jaw; πούς (*pous*), genit. ποδός (*podos*) = a foot, and Eng. &c. suff. *-ite* (q.v.).]

Zool.: A jaw-foot—*i.e.*, a foot modified into a jaw, more generally called maxillipedes (q.v.). Such limbs exist in the Crustacea.

gnă-thŏs'-tō-mạ (*g* silent), *s.* [Gr. γνάθος (*gnathos*) = the jaw, and στόμα (*stoma*) = mouth.]

Zool.: A genus of nematoid Entozoa, found by Prof. Owen in the stomach of the tiger, the leopard, and other Felidæ.

gnăt'-lĭng (initial *g* silent), *s.* [Eng. *gnat;* dimin. suff. *-ling.*] A little gnat.

"But if some man, more hardy than the rest,
Should dare attack these *gnatlings* in their nest;
At once they rise with impotence of rage."
Churchill: Rosciad.

gnăt'-snăp-pēr (*g* silent), *s.* [Eng. *gnat,* and *snapper.*] A bird which lives by catching gnats.

"They deny that any bird is to be eaten whole, but only the *gnatsnapper.*"—*Hakewill: On Providence.*

gnâw (*g* silent), *** gnawe, * gnaw-en, * gnaw-yn,** *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *gnagan;* cogn. with Dut. *knagen;* O. Icel. *gnaga;* Icel. *naga;* Dan. *gnave;* Sw. *gnaga.* The *g* is a mere prefix = A.S. *ge-.* The simple verb appears in Icel. *naga;* Dan. *nage;* Ger. *nagen* = to gnaw; Sw. *nagga* = to nibble; Eng. *nag* = to tease, to worry. (*Skeat.*)]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To bite or eat away by degrees, or by nibbling.

"Of her herbs and flowers,
It seemed the better part were *gnawed* away."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. i.

2. To bite in agony, despair, or rage.

"They *gnawed* their tongues for pain."—*Revelation* xvi. 10.

* 3. To eat away by corrosion; to corrode away.

4. To wear away by continued biting.

"*Gnawing* with my teeth my bonds asunder."
Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, v.

II. *Fig.:* To consume or wear away by degrees; to waste away; to fret.

"Vile disdaine and rancour, which did *gnaw*
His heart in twaine with sad melancholy."
Spenser: F. Q., II. viii. 50.

B. *Intransitive:*

I. *Lit.:* To use the teeth in biting; to bite into anything, so as to wear it away by degrees.

"I might well, like the spaniel, *gnaw* upon the chain that ties me."—*Sidney: Arcadia.*

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To cause a fretting, consuming, or wasting away: as, a *gnawing* pain.

* 2. To be affected with a continuous, severe, and wasting pain: as, A tooth *gnaws.*

*** gnâw** (*g* silent), *s.* [Gnaw, *v.*] A gnawing; a fretting or wearing away.

"The *gnaw* of anguish, and the waste of life."
Boyse: Written in the Palace of Falkland.

gnâwed (*g* silent), *pa. par.* & *a.* [Gnaw, *v.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* (See the verb).

2. *Bot.:* Erose, having the margin irregularly toothed, as if bitten by some animal.

gnâw'-ẽr (*g* silent), *s.* [Eng. *gnaw; -er.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who or that which gnaws or corrodes.

2. *Zool.:* A rodent.

gnâw'-ĭng (*g* silent), *** gnaw-yng, * gnaw-ynge,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [Gnaw, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. *Lit.:* The act of eating away by degrees.

"By dremes, by chirking of dores, or cracking of houses, by *gnawing* of ratles, and swiche maner of wretchedneess."—*Chaucer: Persones Tale.*

2. *Fig.:* A continuous or severe pain, or feeling; as of remorse.

"This composition is good for those that have weak and feble stomachs, or be troubled with *gnawing* and pain there."—*P. Holland: Pliny,* bk. xx., ch. ix.

*** gnâwn** (*g* silent), *pa. par.* or *a.* [Gnaw.]

*** gnede,** *a.* [A.S. *gnéath.*]

1. Stingy; mean; sparing; miserly.

"Off gyfft he was he never *gnede.*"
Degrevant, 1,159.

2. Sparing; small in quantity; scarce.

"Thaire money wex ham *gnede.*"
Cursor Mundi, 5,392.

*** gnede,** *v. t.* [Gnede, *a.*] To fail; to run short for.

"Non that day schal the *gnede.*"
Poem on Freemasonry, 670.

*** gnede-ly, * gnede-liche,** *adv.* [A.S. *gnethelice.*] Sparingly; meanly; stingily.

"Heo mei *gnedeliche* leden hise lif."—*Ancren Riwle,* p. 202.

*** gned-y,** *a.* [Eng. *gnede,* s.; *-y.*] Mean; stingy; sparing.

"A *gnedy* gloton with to grete chekes."
P. Ploweman, xvi. 85.

gneĭss (*g* silent), *s.* [Ger. *gneiss, gneus,* a German mining term given by geologists, who have given it world-wide currency.]

Geology & Petrology:

1. *Spec.:* A metamorphic rock, consisting of orthoclase, quartz, and mica. It is akin to mica schist, which, however, is distinguished by having less orthoclase and more mica. It has exactly the same materials as granite, but is stratified or foliated. Sometimes hand specimens are found, in which lamination is so little traceable, that they might pass for granite. There are cases also in which gneiss, in position, does not consist of thin laminæ, but is divided into thick beds, in which the mica has only a slight degree of parallelism to the planes of stratification. Sometimes it is penetrated from below by granitic veins. (*Lyell,* &c.) [Metamorphic.]

2. *Gen.:* A formation in which gneiss [No. 1] prevails, but not exclusively, there being present also hornblende-schist and other metamorphic rocks. These latter are considered as subordinate to the gneiss.

¶ *Fundamental gneiss, Laurentian gneiss:*

Geol.: The name given by Sir Roderick Murchison to the oldest stratified rock in Scotland. It is found in the north-west of Ross-shire, and in Sutherlandshire, besides forming the whole of the adjoining island of Lewis in the Hebrides. It has a strike from N.W. to S.E., nearly at right angles to the metamorphic strata of the Grampians. The Lower Cambrian and various metamorphic rocks rest on it unconformably. (*Lyell,* &c.)

gneĭs'-sĭc (*g* silent), *a.* [Ger. &c. *gneiss;* Eng., &c. suff. *-ic.*]

Geol.: Consisting of gneiss.

"The old *gneissic* rocks of Nova Scotia."—*Hind,* in *Quar. Jour. Geol. Soc.,* xxvi. 471.

gneĭs'-sŏĭd (*g* silent), *a.* [Ger., &c., *gneiss,* and Gr. εἶδος (*eidos*), form, appearance.]

Geol.: Resembling gneiss.

"The unconformable contact of the Lower Silurian gold-bearing strata with the underlying *gneisoid* and schistose series."—*Hind,* in *Quar. Jour. Geol. Soc.,* xxvi. 474.

gneĭs-sōse' (*g* silent), *a.* [Ger., &c., *gneiss;* Eng., &c. suff. *-ose* (q.v.).]

Geol.: Properly, abounding in gneiss; but used also simply for *gneissic* (q.v.).

"The Eastern *gneissose* rocks of Sutherland and Ross."—*Murchison* in *Quar. Jour. Geol. Soc.,* xvi., p. 237.

gnē-tā'-çē-æ (*g* silent), *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *gnet(um)* (q.v.), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: Joint-firs; an order of Gymnogens, with repeatedly-branched jointed stems and simple net-veined leaves, opposite and entire, sometimes very minute and scale-shaped; flowers in catkins, or heads; the males with a one-leaved calyx, transversely slit at the end; a monadelphous filament, with one-celled anthers opening by pores; females, altogether naked or sheltered by a false calyx, consisting of two scales, each surrounding two flowers; ovary, none; ovule with a style-like process. Known genera, two—viz., Gnetum and Ephedra (q.v.); species, fifteen, scattered over the world.

gnē'-tŭm (*g* silent), *s.* [Corrupted from Gnemon, the name given to the plant in the island of Ternate.]

Bot: The typical genus of the order Gnetaceæ (q.v.). The species are found in the hottest parts of India and Guiana. In Amboyna the seeds of *Gnetum Gnemon* are eaten boiled, roasted, or fried, and the green leaves, though tasteless, are used as spinach.

*** gnide, * gnid-en, * gnyde,** *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *gnídan;* O. H. Ger. *gnitan;* M. H. Ger. *gniten;* Sw. *gnida;* Dan. *gnide.*]

A. *Trans.:* To break or grind to pieces; to bruise.

"Heo broken the eares bi the weie and *gniden* the cornes ut."—*Ancren Riwle,* p. 260.

B. *Intrans.:* To be brought to nothing; to be destroyed utterly.

"Gold and scolver, but schal *gnyde* to nouht."—*O. Eng. Miscell.,* p. 114.

gnĭ'-dĭ-ạ, *s.* [Lat. *Gnidius* = pertaining to Gnidus or Cnidus, a town of Caria.]

Bot.: A genus of Thymelaceæ (Daphnads). The known species, about fifty in number, are pretty heath-like plants, several of which have been introduced into British greenhouses from the warmer parts of Eastern Africa. *Gnidium Daphnoides* is manufactured into ropes in Madagascar; most species of the genus can, moreover, be used in cutaneous diseases.

*** gnit, * gnytte,** *s.* [Gnat.]

*** gnof, * gnoff,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful; perhaps connected with gnaw (q.v.).] A miser; a stingy, mean fellow.

"Whilom ther was dwelling in Oxenforde
A riche *gnof,* that gestes hadde to borde,
And of his craft he was a carpenter."
Chaucer: C. T., 3,188.

gnōme (1) (*g* silent), *s.* [Fr.; prob. from Gr. γνώμη (*gnōmē*) = intelligence, from the belief that the gnomes could furnish information as to secret treasures in the earth.]

1. An imaginary being, a kind of sprite. Gnomes were supposed by the Rosicrucians to inhabit the inner parts of the earth, and to be the guardians of mines, quarries, &c.

"The *gnomes* or dæmons of earth, delight in mischief."—*Pope: Ep. Dedic. to Mrs. A. Fermor.*

2. A dwarf; a goblin; a person of small or misshapen figure or features.

gnōme (2), **gnō'-mē** (*g silent*), *s.* [Gr. γνώμη (*gnōmē*) = intelligence, a maxim, from γνώναι (*gnōnai*) = to know.] A maxim, an aphorism, a saw, a reflection.

"*Gnome* [is] a saying pertaining to the manners and common practices of men, which declareth by an apte brevity, what in this our lyfe ought to be done or not done."—*Peacham: Garden of Eloquence.* (1577.)

*** gnōmed,** *a.* [Eng. *gnome* (1); *-ed.*] Haunted by gnomes.

"Empty the haunted air and the *gnomed* mine."
Keats: Lamia, ii.

*** gnō'-mĭc** (1), *** gnō'-mĭc-ạl** (1) (*g* silent), *a.* [Gr. γνωμικός (*gnōmikos*) = dealing in maxims, sententious; Gr. γνώμη (*gnōmē*).] [Gnome (2).] Dealing in maxims; sententious; didactic; a term applied to Greek didactic poets, such as Solon, Phocylides, Theognis, &c., and to their writings.

"A city long famous as the seat of elegiac and *gnomic* poetry."—*G. H. Lewes: History of Philosophy,* i. 39.

*** gnō'-mĭc** (2), **gnō'-mĭc-ạl** (2) (*g* silent), *a.* [Catachrestic for gnomonical (q.v.).] Pertaining to a dial or the art of dialling.

"A dial furnished with a magnetic needle, rather than an ordinary *gnomical* dial."—*Boyle: Works,* v. 427.

*** gnō'-mĭc-ạl-lȳ** (*g* silent), *adv.* [Eng. *gnomical; -ly.*] In a gnomic, didactic, or sententious manner.

*** gnō-mō-lŏǧ'-ĭc, * gnō-mō-lŏǧ'-ĭc-ạl** (initial *g* silent), *a.* [Gr. γνωμολογικός (*gnōmologikos*), from γνωμολογέω (*gnōmologeō*) = to speak in maxims.] [Gnomology.] Of or pertaining to gnomology.

gnō-mŏl'-ō-ǧȳ (initial *g* silent), *s.* [Gr. γνώμη (*gnōmē*) = a maxim, and λόγος (*logos*) = a word, a discourse; Gr. λέγω (*legō*) = to collect, to speak; Fr. *gnomologie.*] A treatise on, or collection of, maxims or sententious reflections or sayings; the knowledge of or literature relating to such maxims or sayings.

"Which art of powerfull reclaiming, wisest men have also taught in their ethical precepts and *gnomologies.*"—*Milton: Tetrachordon.*

*** gnō-mŏm'-ĕ-trȳ** (*g* silent), *s.* [Gr. γνώμη (*gnōmē*) = a maxim, and μέτρον (*metron*) = a measure.] A dividing or arraying according to subject.

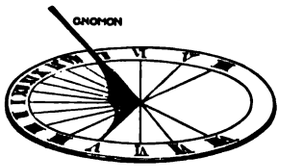
"We can touch but lightly on the intricate question of stichometry as opposed to *gnomometry.*"—*Athenæum,* July 8, 1882, p. 43.

gnō'-mŏn (*g* silent), *s.* [Lat., from Gr. γνώμων (*gnōmōn*) = one who knows, an interpreter; from Gr. γνῶναι (*gnōnai*) = to know.]

1. *Astron.:* A rod, style, or pillar erected perpendicularly to the horizon, from whose shadow the altitudes, declinations, &c., of the sun and stars may be determined. Such styles were in use in ancient Egypt, in China, and similar contrivances were found at Quito by the invading Spaniards.

"Comparing the height of a *gnomon* or pillar with the length of the solstitial shadow."—*Elton: Origins of English History*, p. 14.

2. *Dial:* The style or pin, which, by its

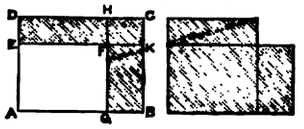


DIAL-PLATE, WITH GNOMON.

shadow on the dial-plate, shows the hour of the day.

"The shadow of the style in the dyall which they call the *gnomon*, in Egypt, at noonetide, in the equinoctiall day, is little more in length than halfe the *gnomon*."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. ii., ch. lxxii.

3. *Geom.:* The figure made up of the two complements of a parallelogram, together with either of the parallelograms about the diameter. Thus in the parallelogram A B C D,



GNOMON.

the two complements B F and F D, together with the parallelogram F K C H, form the gnomon D K G or E H B. In the second figure one of the parallelograms about the diameter has been removed, so as to form a gnomon.

4. The index of the hour-circle of a globe.

gnō-mŏn'-ĭc, gnō-mŏn'-ĭc-ăl (*g* silent), *a.* [Lat. *gnomonicus*, from Gr. γνωμονικός (*gnōmonikos*) = pertaining to a gnomon; ἡ γνωμονική (τέχνη) *hē gnōmonikē* (*technē*) = the (art) of dialling; Fr. *gnomonique.*]

1. *Dial.:* Of or pertaining to the art of dialling.

"One of those curious *gnomonic* instruments, that show at once the place of the sun in the zodiac, his declination from the equator, the day of the month, the length of the day, &c."—*Boyle: Works*, v. 366.

2. *Bot.:* The term applied by Link to the embryo when bent at right angles.

gnomonic-projection, *s.* The projection of the lines of a sphere upon a plane tangent to the surface of the sphere, the point of sight or the eye being taken at the centre of the sphere. In this projection all great circles of the sphere are projected into straight lines; all small circles, whose planes are parallel to the plane of projection, into concentric circles, having their common centre at the point of contact; and all other small circles into ellipses. Gnomonic projection is also called horologiographic projection, on account of its use in dialling.

gnō-mŏn'-ĭc-ăl-lȳ (*g* silent), *adv.* [Eng. *gnomonical*; *-ly.*] In a gnomonical manner; according to the principles of gnomonic projection.

gnō-mŏn'-ĭcs, gnō-mŏn'-ĭcks (*g* silent), *s. pl.* [Gnomic.] The art or science of dialling, or of constructing dials to show the hour of the day.

"The elevations of the pole, and the azimuths, sundials of all sorts, enough to make up an art called *gnomonicks*."—*Boyle: Works*, vi. 776.

* **gnō'-mŏn-ĭst** (*g* silent), *s.* [Eng. *gnomon*; *-ist.*] One versed in gnomonics.

"The sun enables the *gnomonist* to make accurate dials, to know exactly how the time passes."—*Boyle: Works*, vi. 418.

* **gnō-mŏn-ŏl'-ō-ĝȳ** (initial *g* silent), *s.* [Gr. γνώμων (*gnōmōn*) = a gnomon, and λόγος (*logos*) = a treatise; a discourse.] A treatise on gnomonics or dialling.

gnŏph'-rĭ-ȧ (*g* silent), *s.* [Gr. γνοφερός (*gnopheros*), δνοφερός (*dnopheros*) = dark, dusky; γνόφος (*gnophos*), δνόφος (*dnophos*) = darkness.]

Entom.: A genus of moths, family Lithosidæ. *Gnophria rubricollis* is the Black Footman. The front part of the thorax is red, the rest black, as is the abdomen, except the four or five last segments, which are yellow; all the wings of a dull smoky black. The larva feeds on various lichens; the perfect insect appears in June. (*Stainton.*)

gnō'-sĭs (*g* silent), *s.* [Gr. γνῶσις (*gnōsis*) = (1) an inquiry, a judgment, especially of a judicial kind, (2) knowledge, spec. of the deeper kind; γιγνώσκω (*gignōskō*), fut. γνώσομαι (*gnōsomai*) = to know: from the root *gno* = to know.] What is considered as science—*i.e.*, knowledge, through it may be chiefly a series of hypotheses; gnosticism, which professes to restore to mankind the lost knowledge of God.

"But the supposition that the Alexandrian *gnosis* first formed that of Palestine is, in our opinion, quite erroneous."—*Tholuck: Epistle to the Hebrews* (1842), i. 130.

gnŏs'-tĭc (*g* silent), *a.* & *s.* [Gr. γνωστικός (*gnōstikos*), as adj. = good at knowing; as subst. = the power or faculty of knowing.]

A. *As adjective:*

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* Knowing, shrewd, worldly-wise.

"I said you were a *gnostic* fellow, and I laid you have not always been professional."—*Scott: St. Ronan's Well*, ch. v.

2. *Hist. & Phil.:* Of or belonging to the belief called gnosticism (q.v.), or to its professions.

"According to some the apostasy referred to was the *Gnostic* heresy."—*Lewin: St. Paul*, i. 258.

B. *As subst.:* An adherent of gnosticism (q.v.).

"The system of the *Gnostics* was compounded of many heterogeneous materials."—*Lewin: St. Paul*, ii. 249.

* **gnŏs'-tĭc-ăl-lȳ** (*g* silent), *adv.* [Eng., &c. *gnostic* (q.v.); *-al, -ly.*]

1. After the manner of the gnostics.

2. Properly, suitably, becomingly.

"He was tog'd *gnostically* enough, and cast twelve yards of line with one hand."—*Scott: St. Ronan's Well*, ch. iv.

gnŏs'-tĭ-çĭsm (*g* silent), *s.* [Eng., &c. *gnostic*; *-ism.*]

Hist. & Phil., &c.: A system of philosophy professedly Christian, devised to solve the great questions, such as the origin of evil, which have perplexed the ablest minds in every age. Gnosticism accepted beliefs in an eternal God of infinite power, wisdom, and goodness. The granting of this postulate at once brought the gnostic face to face with the question, why then did this Great Being allow evil to arise in the universe, when it was in his power to have prevented it? If he did not prevent it, was he not to a certain extent responsible for its existence? The same difficulty had centuries before created the dualist system of Zoroastrianism, which, denying the omnipotence of the one Supreme Being, assumed the existence of two, a good and a bad one, about equal in power, and in continual conflict. This view, derived from Persia, was partially adopted by some gnostics, whilst others of the sect, or aggregation of sects, drew on the later Platonism of Alexandria for their inspiration. There were then two classes of them: the Syrian, and the Alexandrian or Egyptian gnostics. In certain tenets, both agreed. Matter was eternal, and from the first essentially evil; there was then no bygone time when "the origin of evil" took place. Nor was the world created by the Supreme Being; it was framed by an exalted spirit, called, in consequence, the Demiurge (q.v.), whom many identified with the God of the Jews. He had shining qualities, but was selfish and arrogant. He wished men to worship, not the Supreme Being, but himself. The former was the purest Light, and pervaded that boundless space which the Greeks called πλήρωμα (*plērōma*). He did not remain for ever alone, but brought into existence two holy and happy spirits of different sexes, called Æons, from whose marriage came others of the same order, till there was a whole family of them in the pleroma. The chief of these Æons was Jesus Christ, who was sent to the world to win it back from the Demiurge to its proper allegiance. Many gnostics held what were called Docetic views. [Docetæ.] The germs of gnosticism existed in the first century; it did not, however, reach maturity till the reign of Adrian in the second. Of the Syrian gnostics there were Saturninus of Antioch, Cerdo, Marcian, Lucian, Severus, Blastes, Bardesanes, Tatian, &c.; of the Egyptian Basilides of Alexandria, Valentinus, &c. The system had a good deal declined by the third century, but was not extinct till about the sixth. It has been disputed whether there are allusions to either nascent or fully developed gnosticism in the New Testament. Some writers profess to find them in such passages as Col. ii. 8; 1 Tim. i. 4, vi. 20; 2 Tim. ii. 16, 17; Titus iii. 9; and there appears to be one to Docetic in 1 John i. 1-3.

"To this strange mixture was added no inconsiderable portion of Christianity, into which *gnosticism* had been imported by that father of heresy Simon Magus."—*Lewin: St. Paul*, ii. 250.

* **gnowe,** *pret. of v.* [Gnaw.]

gnû (*g* silent), *s.* [Hottentot *gnû*, *gnoo* = the name of the animal; Fr. *gnou.*]

Zool.: Catoblepas Gnu, a species of antelope. The adult male is about 5ft. 6in. long, and 3ft. 10in. high at the shoulder; horns dark, broad, upon the summit of the head, tapering out sideways over the eyes, and turning up into a pointed hook. Legs long. The face is covered with black bristly hair, with white ones around the eye and on the legs; on the neck is a vertical mane, black in the centre and white at the sides; a bushy beard on the under-jaw; general colour of the fur deep brown, with long white hair on the tail. Female smaller; calves pure white. But for the horns and the cloven hoofs, the gnu would resemble a horse in its external form; its gallop also is that of a horse. The gnu lives in small herds in the karroos of Southern Africa. When alarmed it flings up its heels and capers like a restive horse; then the herd

GNU.

go off in single file, following a leader, with amazing speed. A gnu brought to bay or wounded turns on its assailant. It is believed that the kokoon is not distinct from the gnu.

"Where the *gnu*, the gazelle, and the hartebeest graze." *Thomas Pringle: Afar in the Desert.*

gō, * ga, * gan, * ganne, * gon, * gonne, *v. i.* & *t.* [A.S. *gán*, a contracted form of *gaan* = to go; cogn. with Dut. *gaan*; Icel. *ganga, gá*; Dan. *gaae*; Sw. *gå*; Goth. *gaggan* (for *gangan*); Ger. *gehen*; O. H. Ger. *kanhan, gangan, gán, gen*; O. Fris. *gân.* *Went*, which is now used as the pa. t. of *go*, is from the verb to *wend* (q.v.).]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To move, to proceed, to pass; to be in motion from any cause or in any manner; to walk, to travel.

* 2. To pass, to flow, to run.

"That other ryvere . . . *gothe* be Ethiope."—*Maundeville*, p. 304.

3. To move; not to stand still.

"Rise, let us be *going*."—*Matthew* xxvi. 46.

4. To be moved by mechanism.

"Clocks will *go* as they are set; but man,
Irregular man's never constant, never certain."
Otway: Venice Preserved, ii. 2.

5. To walk or move step by step; to proceed slowly or leisurely.

"'And must I *go* to him?'—'Thou must run to him; for thou hast staid so long, that *going* will scarce serve the turn.'"—*Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen*, iii. 1.

6. To depart; to leave a place; opposed to *come.*

"I will let you *go*, that ye may sacrifice, only ye shall not *go* very far away."—*Exodus* viii. 28.

7. To escape.

"Timotheus himself fell into the hands of Dositheus and Sosipater, whom he besought with much craft to let him *go* with his life."—2 *Maccabees* xii. 24.

* 8. To lead, to extend, to reach.

"He . . . dude perforce stoppe the pas,
That *goth* fro Tarascounte to Caplas."
Alisaunder, 6,250.

9. To pass or be passed from one to another; to be circulated.

"Stretched at their length, they press the grassy ground,
They laugh, they sing; the jolly bowls *go* round."
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid ix. 208.

* 10. To be spread, distributed, or disseminated.

"Profaneness is *gone* forth into all the land."—*Jer.* xxiii. 15.

11. To be carried.

"So long *goys* the pott to the water."
Towneley Mysteries, p. 106.

12. To depart; to pass away.

"Away, and with thee *go* the worst of woes,
That seek at my friendship, and the gods thy foes."
Chapman. (*Johnson.*)

13. Of time, to pass.

"*Gone* is the day." *Towneley Mysteries*, p. 276.

14. To pass; to be placed or set.

"Whatever remains in story of Atlas, or his kingdom of old, is so obscured with age or fables, that it may *go* along with those of the Atlantic islands."—*Temple.*

15. To be distributed or regulated.

"Laws must make common smalle offices to *go* by lot."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity.*

16. To find the way in; to pass in.

"Love is to myn herte *gon*." *Lyric Poems*, p. 92.

17. To frequent, to haunt; to pass one's life.

"He *goeth* in company with the workers of iniquity, and walketh with wicked men."—*Job* xxxiv. 8.

* 18. To proceed in any course of life.

"And the Levites that are *gone* away far from me, when Israel went astray, which went astray away from me after their idols, they shall even bear their iniquity."—*Ezekiel* xliv. 10.

19. To follow in teaching or example.

"They have *gone* in the way of Cain."—*Jude* 11.

20. To be guided or regulated in the course of conduct or action; to act.

"We are to *go* by another measure."—*Sprat.*

21. To change state or condition for better or worse.

"All those goodly things, which *went* so to wreck, to be lightly accounted of in comparison of their lives and liberty."—*Knolles: Historie of the Turkes.*

22. To have recourse to; to apply oneself to.

"Dare any of you, having a matter against another, *go* to law before the unjust, and not before the saints?"—1 *Corinthians* vi. 1.

23. To apply; to be applicable or pertinent.

24. To tend to any act or result.

"There be some women, Silvius, had they marked him,
In parcels, as I did, would have *gone* near
To fall in love with him."
Shakesp.: As You Like It, iv. 5.

25. To have a tendency.

"Athenians, know,
Against right reason all your counsels *go*."
Dryden: Persius, sat. iv.

26. To move in any direction; to act.

"Doctor, he is a curer of souls, and you a curer of bodies; if you should fight, you *go* against the hair of your professions."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, ii. 3.

27. To be in party, accord, or agreement; to work together.

"They with the vanquished prince and party *go*,
And leave their temples empty to the foe."
Dryden. (*Johnson.*)

28. To decline; to tend towards death or ruin.

"He is far *gone*, and, truly, in my youth,
I suffered much extremity for love,
Very near this." *Shakesp.: Hamlet*, ii. 2.

29. To pass away, to depart; not to remain.

"His strength *went* from him."—*Judges* xvi. 19.

30. To be talked of; to be known.

"It has the greatest town in the island that *goes* under the name of Ano-Capres, and is in several places covered with a very fruitful soil."—*Addison: On Italy.*

* 31. To be expressed in words.

"Thus it *goes*." *Shakesp.: As You Like It*, ii. 5.

* 32. To pass; to be received.

"Clipping should be finally stopped, and the money which remains should *go* according to its true value."—*Locke.*

* 33. To be in circulation; to be current; to pass from hand to hand.

"Clipt and washed money *goes* about, when the entire and weighty lies hoarded up."—*Waller.*

34. To be used, spent, or expended.

"Our money must *go* to pay for them."—*Locke.*

35. To extend to consequences.

"It is not one master that either directs or takes notice of these: it *goes* a great way barely to permit them."—*L'Estrange: Fables.*

36. To have effect; to produce effects; to have power or value.

"Considering the cheapness, so much money might go farther than a sum ten times greater could now."—*Locke.*

37. To be reckoned, valued, or rated; to be of weight.

"Whatever appears against their prevailing vice *goes* for nothing, being either not applied, or passing for libel and slander."—*Swift.*

38. To extend in meaning.

"His amorous expressions *go* no further than virtue may allow."—*Dryden: Ovid.* (*Pref.*)

39. To last, to reach, to extend.

"Whose flesh, torn off by lumps, the ravenous foe
In morsels cut, to make it farther *go*."
Tate: Juvenal, sat. xv.

40. To contribute, to conduce, to concur, to form an ingredient.

41. To proceed, to fare; to be in any state.

"When violence was ceased, and war on earth,
All would have *gone* well." *Milton: P. L.*, xi. 780.

42. To fall out; to terminate; to succeed; to result.

"However the business *goes*, you have made fault
In the boldness of your speech."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, iii. 2.

43. To be about to do; to be on the point of. (Used as an auxiliary verb.)

"'We shall do it now,' said Lochiel; 'that is not the cry of men who are *going* to win.'"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

44. To be in order of place or time.

* 45. To be pregnant.

"The fruit she *goes* with,
I pray that it good time and life may find."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., v. 1.

46. To have animation, spirit, life, or interest; as, A play *goes* well.

47. To become; to come into a state.

"The prince will *go* mad."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, iv. 2.

48. To be regulated so as to suit.

"It . . . *goes* to the tune of 'Two Maids.'"—*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, iv. 4.

49. To fail in business; to become bankrupt: as, He *went* for £10,000. (*Commercial Slang.*)

B. *Transitive*. [Although *go* appears to be, and may be, treated as transitive in such phrases as to *go one's way*, to *go an errand*, &c., it is really intransitive, the following preposition being omitted: as, *To go a journey* = to go *on* a journey.]

¶ *Special phrases:*

1. *To go a begging:* To be in no demand; to be neglected or despised.

2. *To go about:*

(1) *Ordinary Language:*

(*a*) To take a circuitous course in accomplishing anything; to go in different directions.

(*b*) To set one's self to do anything; to attempt; to exert oneself.

"They *went about* to slay him."—*Acts* ix. 29.

(2) *Naut.:* To turn the head of a ship; to tack; to wear.

3. *To go abroad:*

(1) To leave one's own country for a foreign one.

(2) To go out of doors.

(3) To be published or made public; to be disclosed.

"There *went* this saying *abroad* amongst the brethren."—*John* xxi. 23.

4. *To go against:*

(1) To go to attack; to invade; to march against.

(2) To be in opposition to; to be disagreeable.

5. *To go ahead:*

(1) To go or proceed in advance; to push forward or in advance.

(2) To make rapid progress.

6. *To go aside:*

(1) *Lit.:* To withdraw apart from others.

"And he took them and *went aside* privately into a desert place."—*Luke* ix. 10.

(2) *Fig.:* To go wrong; to deviate from the right; to err.

"If any man's wife *go aside*, and commit a trespass against him."—*Numbers* v. 12.

7. *To go astern:*

Naut.: To move astern or backwards.

8. *To go astray:*

(1) *Lit.:* To wander from the right path; to stray.

(2) *Fig.:* To wander from the paths of virtue.

9. *To go away:*

(1) To depart.

* (2) To die.

10. *To go back:*

(1) To return, to retire; to move backwards.

(2) To recede in value, price, or condition.

11. *To go back on:* To break; not to keep; as, *To go back on* one's word.

12. *To go between:* To interpose; to mediate between; to attempt to reconcile two parties. (Usually in a bad sense.)

"I did *go between* them, as I said; but more than that, he loved her; for, indeed, he was mad for her."—*Shakesp.: All's Well That Ends Well*, v. 3.

* 13. *To go beyond:* To cheat, to outdo, to overreach.

"That no man *go beyond* and defraud his brother in any matter."—1 *Thessalonians* iv. 6.

14. *To go by:*

(1) To pass by or near to.

(2) To pass beyond.

* (3) To pass away unnoticed or disregarded.

"So much the more our carver's excellent,
Which lets *go by* some sixteen years, and makes her
As she lived now." *Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, v. 3.

* (4) To come by; to meet with.

"He's sure to *go by* the worst that contends with an adversary that is too mighty for him."—*L'Estrange: Fables.*

15. *To go by the board:*

(1) *Lit. & Naut.:* To go or fall overboard: as, The mast *went by the board*.

(2) *Fig.:* To be utterly lost or ruined.

16. *To go down:*

(1) *Literally:*

(*a*) To descend in any manner from a higher to a lower place.

(*b*) To set: as, The sun *goes down*.

(*c*) To founder, to sink.

"Like ships that have *gone down* at sea,
When heaven was all tranquillity."
Moore: Light of the Harem.

(2) *Figuratively:*

* (*a*) To fall; to come to nothing.

(*b*) To be swallowed, accepted, or received; to be admitted, to be acceptable.

"Nothing so ridiculous, nothing so impossible, but it *goes down* whole with him for truth and earnest."—*L'Estrange: Fables.*

17. *To go far:*

(1) To go to a distance.

(2) To have much weight, effect, or influence.

18. *To go for:*

(1) To go to fetch.

(2) To represent; to pass for.

(3) To support or be in favour of.

(4) To proceed to attack violently. (*Amer.*)

(5) To fetch; to be sold for; as, The horse *went for* so much.

19. *To go for nothing:* To be of no value, weight, or influence.

20. *To go forth:*

(1) To issue or depart out of a place.

(2) To be published, divulged, or spread abroad.

21. *To go halves, shares*, or *snacks:* To divide either evenly or otherwise.

22. *To go hard with:* To cause great trouble, danger, or difficulty to escape.

23. *To go in:* To proceed to action; to take an active part.

24. *To go in for:*

(1) To be in favour of; to attach oneself to the pursuit or acquisition of; to practise.

(2) To enter into competition for. (See example under Great-go.)

25. *To go in and out:* To have perfect liberty.

"He shall *go in and out*, and find pasture."—*John* x. 9.

26. *To go in to:*

(1) *Ord. Lang.:* To enter the presence of.

(2) *Scrip.:* To have sexual intercourse with.

27. *To go into:*

(1) To enter upon: as, *To go into* a business.

(2) To enter upon, to speak of, to discuss: as, *To go into* a matter.

28. *To go large:*

Naut.: To sail with the wind crossing the direction of the vessel's course in such a way that the sail feels its full force.

29. *To go off:*

(1) To depart; to go away.

"The leaders having charge from you to stand,
Will not *go off* until they hear you speak."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., iv. 2.

(2) To depart; to cease: as, The pain *went off*.

(3) To die; to decease.

"I would the friends we miss were safe arrived:
Some must *go off*." *Shakesp.: Macbeth*, v. 7.

(4) To explode; to be discharged or exploded.

(5) To be sold or disposed of; to be bought up.

(6) To take place; to be carried out; to pass over.

"The wedding *went off* much as such affairs do."—*Mrs. Gaskell: Wives & Daughters*, ch. xiv.

30. *To go on:*

(1) To proceed; to advance further.

(2) To continue; to proceed; not to leave off: as, *To go on* reading.

*(3) To make attack.

(4) To be put on as a garment, &c.; to fit.

31. *To go on all fours with anything:* To agree exactly.

32. *To go on a wind:*

Naut.: To sail to windward.

33. *To go out:*

(1) To issue forth from a place.

(2) To go upon any expedition.

"You need not to have pricked me: there are other men fitter to *go out* than I."—*Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.*, iii. 2.

(3) To become public; to be divulged or published.

(4) To be extinguished; to become extinct: as, A candle or a fire *goes out*.

"Life itself *goes out* at thy displeasure."
Addison: Cato.

(5) *Univ.:* To proceed regularly to an academical degree.

(6) To leave or vacate office: as, A ministry *goes out*.

34. *To go over:*

(1) To pass from one side of to the other; to cross; to pass over.

(*a*) *Transitive:*

"I must not *go over* Jordan."—*Deut.* iv. 22.

(*b*) *Intransitive:*

"Let me *go over* and see the good land that is beyond Jordan."—*Deut.* iii. 25.

(2) To revolt; to desert from one side to another; to change sides.

(3) To read, to peruse, to study, to view or review; to examine.

"If we *go over* the laws of Christianity, we shall find that excepting a few particulars, they enjoin the same thing."—*Tillotson.*

(4) To think or meditate over.

(5) To transcend, to bear, to surpass.

35. *To go over to* (or *join*) *the majority:* To die, to decease. [MAJORITY.]

36. *To go the whole figure:* To go to the fullest extent in gaining a point or obtaining an object. (*Amer.*)

37. *To go the whole hog:* To go to the fullest extent; to be out-and-out; to stick at nothing. (*Slang.*)

38. *To go through:*

(1) To pass through any substance.

(2) To perform thoroughly; to accomplish; to finish; to bring to a completion.

(3) To suffer, to endure, to undergo, to put up with: as, The troubles he has *gone through*.

(4) To waste; to spend completely; to run through.

(5) To bungle a business. (*Scotch.*)

(6) To strip of valuable property. (*Amer. Slang.*)

39. *To go through with:*

(1) To perform thoroughly; to bring to a completion.

"He much feared the Earl of Antrim had not steadiness of mind enough to *go through with* such an undertaking."—*Clarendon: Civil War.*

(2) To persevere in to the end.

"Finding Pyrrocles every way able to *go through with* that kind of life, he was as desirous for his sake as for his own to enter into it."—*Sidney: Arcadia.*

40. *To go to ground:*

(1) *Lit. & Hunt.:* Said of a fox when he succeeds in escaping the hounds by taking refuge in an earth or a hole.

"Saved his brush by *going to ground* in a drain."—*Field*, Jan. 28, 1863.

*(2) *Fig.:* To fall or die in battle; to be slain.

"In a battle where so many before our eyes *go to the ground*, paying the debt to nature daily."—*Ch. Sutton: Learn to Die* (1634), p. 17.

41. *To go to naught:* To come to nothing; to fail.

42. *To go to work:* To set to work; to start at any work or pursuit.

"Because this atheist *goes* mechanically *to work*, he will not offer to affirm that all the parts of the embryon could, according to his explication, be formed at a time."—*Bentley: Boyle Lectures.*

43. *To go under:*

*(1) To set.

"Nou is the sunne *gon undur*." *Alisaunder*, 6,520.

(2) To be submerged or ruined; to perish; to sink. (*American.*)

*(3) To die.

*(4) To undergo.

44. *To go upon:*

*(1) To attack, to go against.

(2) To take or act upon as a principle, basis, or foundation.

45. *To go with:*

(1) To accompany.

(2) To side or agree with in views or design.

(3) To agree with, to suit, to harmonize.

46. *To go ill* (or *well*) *with:* To meet with ill (*or* good) fortune; to fare ill (*or* well).

47. *To go without:* To be or remain destitute or unprovided.

48. *To go wrong:*

(1) *Lit.:* To take a wrong way or road; to wander from the road.

(2) *Figuratively:*

(*a*) To go astray from the paths of virtue.

(*b*) To fail in business.

(*c*) To fall out unluckily or unfortunately: as, Things *went wrong* with him.

(*d*) To become unsound or tainted, as meat fruit, &c.

49. *Let go:* To loose one's hold of; to release.

"*Let go*, slave, or thou diest."—*Shakesp.: Lear*, iv. 6.

*50. *Go to:* Come, move. (A phrase of exhortation; often used ironically.)

"*Go to! go to!* thou art a foolish fellow;
Let me be clear of thee."
Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, iv. 1.

gō, *s.* [Go, *v.*]

1. A going on; act, operation, doing, incident.

"This is a pretty *go*, is this here! an uncommon pretty *go*."—*Dickens: Nicholas Nickleby*, ch. lxii.

2. A fashion or mode.

3. A noisy jollification; a spree.

4. A drink of liquor, especially of gin; a quartern.

"Sipping whiskey-and-water until the *goes* were both gone."—*Dickens: Sketches by Boz; Making a Night of it.*

5. Stamina; power of endurance or staying; bottom; spirit.

"This mishap knocked all the *go* out of him."—*Field*, Jan. 28, 1882.

6. Spirit, life, animation, fire; unflagging interest.

"An individual without animation, without that essential which for want of a better term we call *go* is in comic opera, an interloper, a blot, a hindrance."—*Era*, Nov. 17, 1868.

¶ (1) *Great-go, Little-go:* University slang terms for the final and preliminary or previous examinations for degrees.

"The little gentleman was going in for his degree, alias *Great-go*, alias Greats; and our hero for his first examination in *literis humanioribus*, alias Responsions, alias *Little-go*, alias Smalls."—*Cuthbert Bede: Verdant Green*, pt. ii., ch. ii.

(2) *No go:* Of no use; not to be done; a complete failure.

"I tell you, sare, it is *no go*. I will never let her marry."—*Thackeray: Miscellanies*, i. 483.

go-ahead, *a.* Characterized by progress, energy, and enterprise; enterprising, energetic, pushing.

go-between, *s.* One who acts as an intermediary between two parties, as agent or mediator. (Usually in a bad sense.)

"Even as you came into me, her assistant, or *go-between*, parted from me."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, ii. 2.

go-by, *s.*

1. The act of passing without notice; hence an intentional omission or failure to notice.

2. An evasion, a deception.

"Except an apprentice is instructed how to adulterate and varnish, and give you the *go-by* upon occasion, his master may be charged with neglect."—*Collier: On Pride.*

go-cart, *s.* A small framework without a bottom, and running on castors, for teaching infants to walk.

"The ladies now walk as if they were in a *go-cart*."—*Steele: Spectator*, No. 109.

go-harvest, go-har'st, *s.* The fall, when the summer season declines, or is about to go away; including the time from the ingathering of the crop till the commencement of winter. (*Scotch.*)

"Other parts of it bear a thin grass, and in the *go-harvest* and winter season is of a yellowish colour."—*Maxwell: Select Transactions*, p. 10.

go-out, *s.*

Hydr. Engin.: A sluice in an embankment for allowing water to escape from tidal lands when the tide is out; a gowt.

go-summer, *s.* The latter end of summer, towards the beginning of autumn. (*Scotch.*)

"The *go-summer* was matchless fair in Murray, without winds, wet, or any storm."—*Spalding: Troubles*, i. 34.

***gō,** *pa. par.* [Go, *v.*]

gōad, *gōde, *gōade, *s.* [A.S. *gád;* Icel. *gaddr.*] [GAD.]

1. *Lit.:* A pointed instrument used to stimulate oxen to move faster.

"A pointed *goad* he brought, with which he drew
From every limb the streams of sanguine hue."
Hoole: Orlando Furioso, xxvii.

2. *Fig.:* Anything which urges or stimulates. In the sixteenth century the word was used to designate a horse-chanter.

"They that stand by and conycatche the chapman either with out bidding, false praises, &c., are called *goades*."—*Dekker: Lanthorne & Candle-light*, ch. x.

***goad-groom,** *s.* A carter; a driver; a ploughman.

gōad, *v.t. & i.* [GOAD, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To prick, drive, or urge on with a goad.

"Thy nurse will bear no load;
And woe to them that shear her,
And woe to them that *goad*."
Macaulay: Prophecy of Capys, xvii.

2. To stimulate, to incite, to instigate, to drive forward.

"He carefully avoided every act which could *goad* them into open hostility."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

3. To excite, to arouse, to drive by words or actions of an irritating or inflammatory nature.

B. *Intrans.:* To act as a goad, stimulus, or incentive.

"It was a *goading* thought—his stride
Illed hastier down the mountain side."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, iii. 20.

gōad'-lōup, *s.* [Sw. *gatlopp.*] The gantelope, or gantlet, a military punishment, in which the criminal, running between the ranks, receives a lash from each man. [GANTLET.]

"Because I refused, they threatened in their anger, that whosoever gave me a drink of water should get the *goadloup*."—*Wodrow: Hist.* i. (Append., p. 102).

gōads'-mạn, *s.* [Eng. *goad*, and *man.*] One who drives oxen with a goad; a gadsman.

gōad'-stĕr, *s.* [Eng. *goad;* suff. *-ster.*] A goadsman or gadsman.

"*Goadsters* in classical costume with fillets and wheatears enough."—*Carlyle: French Revol.* pt. ii., bk. iii., c. vii.

gōaf (1), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Min.: The waste place in a colliery; the refuse that is left behind when the work is completed; the space from which the coal has been removed, and in which the roof has been permitted to fall in; also called gob.

"Should the ventilation be defective, some of the gas will be filtered into the open *goafs*, and remain there until forced or drawn out by some of the influences above mentioned."—*Colliery Guardian*, Nov. 8, 1880.

gōaf (2), *s.* [GOFF (2).] A rick of hay.

goaf-flap, *s.* A wooden beater to knock the ends of the sheaves, and make the goaf more compact.

goaf-ladder, *gofe-ladder, *s.* A ladder for carrying hay on to the rick.

goaf-stead, *s.* A division of a barn in which a goaf is placed.

***gōaf** (3), *s.* [GOFF (1), *s.*]

***goaf-ish, *gof-ish, *gof-fish, *goof-ish,** *a.* [Cf. Sp. *gofo;* Ital. *goffo;* Fr. *goffe* = a fool, a simpleton.] [GOFF.]

"For to be war of *goofish* peples speche."
Chaucer: Troilus, iii. 838.

gōal (1), ***gōle,** *s.* [Fr. *gaule* = a pole or big rod; O.Fr. *waule;* cogn. with Icel. *vǫlr* = a stick, a staff; Goth. *waulus;* O. Fris. *wulu.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The winning-post in a race; the point or mark set to bound a race.

"Else, though unequalled to the *goal* he flies,
A meaner than himself shall gain the prize."
Cowper: Truth, 15.

2. The final purpose or aim; the end at which a person aims, or to which a design is directed; the end.

"Day and night my toils redouble!
Never nearer to the *goal*."
Wordsworth: Song for the Wandering Jew.

*3. The starting-post of a race.

"So self starts nothing, but what leads apace
Home to the *goal*." *Cowper: Charity*, 566.

II. *Football:*

1. The space marked by goal-posts and a cross-bar, to define the required path of the ball in order that a goal [2] may be scored. According to Rugby rules, the ball must be kicked *over* the cross-bar; according to Association rules, it must go *under*.

"He reached within thirty yards of *goal*."—*Field*, Oct. 27, 1883.

2. The act of kicking the ball through or over the goal-posts.

"The victory of the home team by two *goals* to one."—*Field*, Oct. 27, 1883.

goal-keeper, *s.* In football, the player in charge of the defence of the goal.

"Both *goal-keepers* played in very cool and clever fashion."—*Field*, Oct. 27, 1883.

goal-post, *s.* In football, one of the posts forming the goal.

***goal** (2), *s.* [GAOL.]

***göar,** *s.* [GORE (1), *s.*]

göare, *s.* [GORE (1), *v.*] A hurt, a wound. (*Forbes: Eubulus*, p. 152.)

***göar'-ĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *goar; -ish.*] Patched up; mean.

"The *goarish* Latine they write in their bonds."—*Beaum. & Flet.: Philaster*, v. 1.

göat (1), ***gaet, *gait, *gat, *gate, *gatt, *gayt, *geat, *geet, *get, *gett, *geyt, *geyte, *goot, *got, *gote,** *s.* [A.S. *gát*; cogn. with Dut. *geit*; Sw. *get*; Dan. *geit*; Icel. *geit*; Ger. *geiss, geisse*; Goth. *gaitsa*; O. H. Ger. *geiz*; Lat. *hœdus.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* In the same sense as II.

"A shaggy *goat's* soft hide beneath him spread."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey xiv. 59.

*2. *Fig.:* A lecherous person; a lecher.

"At dinner he never fails to sit next to her . . . and at the tea-table I have seen the impudent *goat* most lusciously sip off her leavings."—*Cibber: Non-juror*, i. 1.

¶ In Christian art the goat is an emblem of impurity. It sometimes occurs in the carving under seat or choir-stalls, and is put there as a mark of dishonour.

Zoology:

1. *Singular:*

(1) *Capra hircus*, the domestic goat, which exists, in a wild or semi-wild state, in all the European mountain ranges. It is generally supposed that it may be a descendant of the Paseng of Persia (*Capra agagrus*). Professor Boyd Dawkins considers that it, with various other domestic animals, came in with the neolithic farmer and herdsman, there being no trace of it while the palæolithic hunter constituted the highest type of manhood in Europe. Semi-wild goats are found on hills in Britain. These show wonderful sureness of foot and absence of fear when traversing places where a false step would be fatal. The males fight furiously with each other in the rutting time. They have an offensive smell.

(2) The genus Capra (q.v.).

2. The family Capridæ (q.v.).

goat-beard, *s.* [GOAT'S-BEARD.]

***goat-buck, *goot-buck,** *s.* A he-goat.

"Neither bi blood of *goot-buckis* or of calvys."—*Bible* (1551), *Hebrews* ix. 12.

***goat-chaffer,** *s.*

Entom.: "A kind of beetle." (*Bailey.*) The same chaffer is appropriated to the genus Melolontha and the family Melolonthidæ. *Melolontha* (Rhizotragus) *solstitialis* may be the species intended by Bailey. It is smaller, narrower, and paler than the Common Cockchafer (q.v.). In the new edition of Jamieson's Scottish Dictionary it is called *Cerambyx ædilis*, which has no close affinity to Melolontha.

†goat-fig, *s.*

Bot.: The fig-tree in its wild state.

goat-fold, *s.* A fold or enclosure for goats.

goat-house, *s.*

1. *Lit.:* A goat-fold.

*2. *Fig.:* A brothel.

†goat-marjoram, *s.*

Bot.: The same as GOAT'S-BEARD (q.v.). (*Johnson.*)

†goat-milker, *s.*

Ornith.: The bird called the goat-sucker (q.v.).

goat-moth, *s.*

Entom.: Cossus ligniperda, a large moth belonging to the family Zenzeridæ. The fore wings are pale brown, clouded with whitish, and marked with numerous short, irregular transverse wavy black lines; hind wings pale-smoky, with similar transverse dark lines,

GOAT-MOTH.

but less distinct; expansion of wings three to above three and a half inches; larva reddish black on the back, sides of a dull yellowish or flesh colour; head black; smell offensive. It is very common in the south, but less so in the north. It feeds on the wood of willows, poplars, and oaks, sometimes perforating the wood in all directions. It is said to be three years in reaching maturity. The perfect insect comes forth in July. (*Stainton.*)

goat-pepper, *s.*

Bot.: Capsicum fruticosum, a native of the East Indies.

goat-root, *s.*

Bot.: Ononis Natrix.

goat-stone, *s.* For def. see extract. [BEZOAR.]

"The disease of the stone was supposed to be cured by the stone called *capra*, which was said to be found in the bodies of some Indian goats. Targioni Tozzetti (*Lezioni di Materia Medica*, Florence, 1821) seriously describes the *goat-stones* as follows: 'These stones are usually clear on their surface and dark-coloured; they have an odour of musk when rubbed and heated by the hands. In them, analeptic and alexipharmic virtues were supposed to exist, which were able to resist the evil effects of poison and contagious diseases, the plague not excepted.'"—*De Gubernatis: Zoological Mythology*, i. 422.

goat-sucker, *s.* [GOATSUCKER.]

goat-tree, *s.*

Bot.: Lonicera Periclymenum.

goat-weed, *s.*

Botany:

1. *Gen.:* The genus Capraria, belonging to the Scrophulariaceæ. (*Loudon.*)

2. *Spec.: Capraria biflora.* (*Paxton.*)

3. Ægopodium (q.v.), and specially *Ægopodium Podagraria.* The resemblance to a goat's foot is in the form of the leaf. Called also Gout-weed, Bishop's-weed, Ash-weed, Herb-gerard, and Wild Masterwort.

4. *Stemodia durantifolia.* (*Treas. of Bot.*)

goat-willow, *s.*

Bot.: Salix Capræa. It is the badge of the Cummings.

goat's-bane, *s.*

Bot.: Aconitum Tragoctonum.

goat's-beard, goat-beard, *s.*

Botany:

1. The composite genus Tragopogon, and especially *Tragopogon pratense.* It is a stout erect plant, one or two feet high, with flexuous leaves and heads of yellow flowers; occurring in England, and more sparingly in Scotland and Ireland. It is found also on the continent of Europe and in Western Siberia. The root is eatable. (*Loudon*, &c.)

2. *Spiræa Aruncus.* (*Paxton.*)

goat's-bush, *s.*

Bot.: Castela Nicolsoni.

goat's-foot, *s.*

Bot.: Oxalis caprina.

* *Goat's-foot lever:*

Old Arm.: A contrivance for setting a cross-bow. It was so called because it bore some resemblance to the foot of a goat.

"[A latch] of the time of Elizabeth, bent by means of the *goat's-foot lever*."—*Meyrick: Ancient Armour*, vol. ii., pl. xcv.

goat's-horn, goat's-horned milk-vetch, *s.*

Bot.: Astragalus Ægiceras.

goat's-leaves, *s.* [GOAT-TREE.]

goat's-origanum, *s.*

Bot.: Thymus tragoriganum. (*Paxton.*)

goat's-rue, *s.*

Bot.: (1) *Astragalus galegiformis.* (*Loudon.*) (2) The genus Galega. (*Paxton.*)

goat's-thorn, *s.*

Bot.: Two plants—viz., the Great Goat's-thorn, *Astragalus Tragacantha*, and the Small Goat's-thorn, *A. Poterium.* (*Loudon.*)

goat's-wheat, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Tragopyrum.

göat (2), *s.* [Icel. *gata* = a road.]

1. A narrow cavern or inlet, into which the sea enters.

2. A small trench.

göat, *v.t.* [GOAT (2), *s.*] To drive into a trench; a term at golf.

göat'-bŭsh, *s.* [Eng. *goat*, and *bush.*]

Bot.: Castela Nicolsoni, an Ochnad. It is as bitter as quassia.

göa-teē', *s.* [Eng. *goat;* dim. suff. *-ee.*] A beard so trimmed that a part of it hangs down from the lower lip or chin, as the beard of a goat.

göat'-fĭsh, *s.* [Eng. *goat*, and *fish.*]

Ichthy.: Balistes capriscus, a fish of a brownish-grey colour, spotted with blue, or greenish. Its flesh is little esteemed. Its appropriate habitat is the Mediterranean, but it has been found in the British seas. It is called by Yarrell the European File-fish. [BALISTES, FILE-FISH.]

göat'-foot, *s.* [Eng. *goat*, and *foot.*] A satyr, so called from the fact that the classic poets described satyrs as having the hindquarters of a goat.

"Catch her, *goat-foot*; nay,
Hide, hide them, million-myrtled wilderness."
Tennyson: Lucretius, 200.

göat'-hĕrd, *gate-herd, *gate-heyrd, *gote-herd, *goot-herde, *s.* [A.S. *gát* = a goat; *heord* = a herd, *heorde* = a keeper, a herd.]

*1. A herd or flock of goats.

"Go after *gateherden*."—*Ancren Riwle*, p. 100.

2. One who is employed to tend goats.

"Thilk same *goatherd* proud,
That sits on yonder bank."
Spenser: Shepheards Calendar; July.

göat'-ĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *goat; -ish.*]

1. Resembling a goat in form; like a goat.

"On's shield the *goatish* satires dance around."
F. Fletcher: Purple Island, vii. 76.

2. Resembling a goat in any quality, especially in rankness of smell or lustfulness.

"Give your chaste body up to the embraces
Of *goatish* lust."
Massinger: Virgin Martyr, iii. 1.

***göat'-ĭsh-lĭ,** *adv.* [Eng. *goatish; -ly.*] In a goatish manner; lustfully, lecherously.

***göat'-ĭsh-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *goatish; -ness.*] The quality or state of being goatish, lustful, or lecherous; lustfulness.

göat'-lĭke, *a.* [Eng. *goat*, and *like.*] Like a goat; goatish.

göat'-skĭn, *s. & a.* [Eng. *goat*, and *skin.*]

A. *As subst.:* The skin of a goat, dressed, especially one sewn into the shape of a bottle.

"Then filled two *goatskins* with her hands divine:
With water one, and one with sable wine."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey v. 338.

B. *As adj.:* Made of the skin of a goat.

gōat'-sŭck-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *goat*, and *sucker*.]

Ornithology & Ordinary Language:

1. *Sing.:* One of the English names of a remarkable migratory bird, *Caprimulgus Europæus*, which breeds in Britain in the summer, and winters chiefly in Africa. The erroneous belief that it sucks goats seems to have arisen among the goatherds in ancient Greece, who called it αἰγοθήλης (*aigothēlēs*), from αἴξ (*aix*), genit. αἰγός (*aigos*) = a goat, and θηλή (*thēlē*) = the nipple; and the Romans, falling into the same error, denominated it Caprimulgus (q.v.).

2. *Pl.:* The sub-family Caprimulginæ, or the family Caprimulgidæ (q.v.).

gōave, *v.i.* [Goif.] To look round with a strange, inquiring gaze; to stare stupidly.

"*Goaven*, as if led wi' branks,
And stumping on his ploughman shanks."
Burns: Interview with Lord Daer.

gōave, *s.* [Goave, *v.*] A broad, vacant stare.

gŏb, *s.* [Lat. *gob* = the beak of a bird, a mouth; Irish *gob* = the mouth; O. Fr. *gob* = a gulp, *gober* = to devour greedily.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A mouth.

2. A mouthful, a small quantity, a little mass.

3. A mouthful, a single swallow.

"That little land he gave
Throate the lawyer swallowed at one *gob*."
Barry: Ram Alley, i. 1.

4. Saliva, spittle.

II. *Min.:* The same as Goaf (q.v.).

gob-lines, *s. pl.*

Naut.: A term for the martingale back-ropes.

* **gŏb'-bĕt,** * **gob-et,** * **gob-ette,** *s.* [Fr. *gobet*, dimin. of O. Fr. *gob* = a gulp.] [Gob.]

1. A mouthful, a morsel; a little quantity or piece.

"He smot him on the helm an hegh, and a *gobet* away a bar." *Sir Ferumbras*, 614.

2. A fragment.

"Thei token the relifis of broken *gobetis*, twelve cofres full."—*Wycliffe: Matthew* xiv. 20.

3. A block of stone.

* **gŏb'-bĕt,** *v.t.* [Gobbet, *s.*] To swallow in large mouthfuls; to gulp down.

"Down comes a kite powdering upon them, and *gobbets* up both together."—*L'Estrange.*

* **gobbet-meale,** * **gobet-mele,** *adv.* Bit by bit; in little fragments.

"He slewe Hamon neare to a hauen of the sea, and threw him *gobbet-meale* therein; it is now called South-hampton."—*Stow: The Romans* (an. 21).

* **gŏb'-bĕt-lĭ,** * **gob-et-liche,** *adv.* [Eng. *gobbet; -ly.*] In little fragments; in pieces.

"His fader was islawe . . . and ithrowe out *gobet-liche*."—*Trevisa*, iv. 108.

gŏb'-bĭng, *s.* [Gob, *s.* II.]

Min.: The refuse thrown back into the excavations remaining after the removal of the coal; packing with waste rock.

gŏb'-ble, *v.t. & i.* [A freq. from Fr. *gober* = to gulp down.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To swallow down hastily or greedily; to gulp down.

"The time too precious now to waste,
And supper *gobbled* up in haste,
Again afresh to cards they run."
Swift: Ladies' Journal.

2. To utter like a turkey-cock.

"He returns to his female train, displays his plumage around, struts about the yard, and *gobbles* out a note of self-approbation."—*Goldsmith: Animated Nature: The Turkey.*

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To swallow food greedily or hastily.

2. To make a noise in the throat, as a turkey-cock.

"He never roosts for two successive nights upon the same tree, and rarely *gobbles* without running away from the sound himself has made."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 29, 1863.

* **gobble-gut,** *s.* A greedy fellow.

gŏb'-ble, *s.* [Gobble, *v.*]

1. A noise made in the throat, as that of the turkey-cock.

"The turkey-cock is another unfortunate bird, whose strut and *gobble* have led it to be considered an emblem of . . . Bumblekom."—*Lindsay: Mind in the Lower Animals*, i. 298.

2. A turkey-cock.

gobble-cock, *s.* A turkey-cock.

gŏb'-blĕr, *s.* [Eng. *gobbl(e); -er.*]

1. One who gobbles or swallows food greedily; a gourmand, a greedy eater.

2. A turkey-cock.

"In the hope that many such *gobblers* as we have described may fall before their unerring bullets."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 29, 1863.

gŏb'-bō, gŏm'-bō, gŭm'-bō, *s.* [A West Indian word.]

Bot.: The fruit of *Abelmoschus esculentus*, which, used as an ingredient in soup, imparts to it a mucilaginous quality.

gō'be-lĭn, *a.* [See def.]

Fabric: A term applied to a superior kind of French tapestry, deriving its name from the brothers Gobelin, the first manufacturers. It was ornamented with designs in colours. Under Colbert, the celebrated French minister, the different tapestry-producing *ateliers* in France were centralised and united with the Gobelins', which factory he induced the king to buy. The factory still continues to maintain its pride of place, producing the finest tapestry in the world.

gō'be-moûche, *s.* [Fr., *lit.* = a fly-swallower.] A silly, simple, credulous person, who will swallow or believe anything. The name is applied to such persons because they usually listen open-mouthed to any extraordinary story.

gō'-bĭ-ĭ-dæ, gō-bĭ-ōĭ'-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *gobi(us)*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ichthy.: Gobies. A family of *Acanthopteri Veri.* The edges of the operculum are unarmed, and its aperture small; the ventral fins, whether united or separated, constitute a funnel, and are situated on the breast; the pectoral ones are large, all the rays of the dorsal and anal fins soft and flexible; the skin is either naked or armed with large finely ctenoid scales. Genera represented in Britain: Blennius, Murænoides, Zoarces, Anarrhichas, Gobius, and Callionymus. Most of them are small fishes, found among rocks or in tidal rivers. They sometimes attach themselves by their suckers to the underside of stones.

gō'-bĭ-ō, *s.* [Lat. = a fish of small value, probably the gudgeon.] [Gobius.]

Ichthy.: A genus of soft-bodied abdominal fishes, family Cyprinidæ. Though anciently gobio and gobius were the names for the same fish, yet now they are made quite distinct genera, not akin to each other. Gobio resembles Cyprinus, but the dorsal and anal fins are short and destitute of bony rays. There is but one British species, *Gobio fluviatilis*, the Gudgeon (q.v.).

gō'-bĭ-ŭs, *s.* [Lat. *gobius, cobius*, and *gobio;* Gr. κωβιός (*kōbios*) = the gudgeon. (See def. of *gobio.*)]

Ichthy.: Goby. The typical genus of the family Gobiidæ (q.v.). They have two dorsal fins, a scaly body, and a disc made by the ventral fins, which enables them to adhere to rocks. Yarrell enumerates six species in Britain: (1) *Gobius niger*, the Black-goby, Rock-goby, or Rock-fish; (2) *G. bipunctatus*, the Doubly-spotted Goby; (3) *G. minutus*, the Freckled or Speckled Goby; (4) *G. gracilis*, the Slender Goby; (5) *G. unipunctatus*, the One-spotted Goby; and (6) *G. albus*, the White Goby. Some build nests.

gŏb'-lĕt, *s.* [Fr. *gobelet* = a goblet, dimin. of O. Fr. *gobet, gobeau* = a mazer or great goblet (*Cotgrave*), from Low Lat. *cupillus* = a cup, dimin. of *cupa* = a vat; Sp. *cubilete.*] A large cup or drinking-vessel without a handle. [Cup.]

"Drink was served to guests in *goblets* of pure gold."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

goblet-cells, *s. pl.*

Anat.: Cells produced in certain circumstances in the mucus of the nostrils. (*Quain.*)

goblet-shaped, *a.*

Bot.: Concave and hemispherical, a little contracted at the base, as some Pezizas. The same as Crateriform (q.v.). (*Lindley.*)

gŏb'-lin, * **gob-bel-line,** *s.* [Fr. *gobelin*, from Low Lat. *gobelinus, cobalus* = a goblin, from Gr. κόβαλος (*kobalos*) = a rogue, a sprite, a goblin; Ger. *kobold* = a demon or spirit of the mines.] An evil or mischievous spirit or sprite; an elf, a phantom; a malicious fairy.

"'Harper! methinks thy magic lays,'
Matilda said, 'can *goblins* raise?'"
Scott: Rokeby, v. 22.

* **gŏb'-lin-rȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *goblin; -ry.*] The mischievous acts or practices of goblins.

gō'-bō-nāt-ĕd, *a.* [Gobone.]

Her.: An epithet applied to a border, pale, bend, or other charge divided into equal parts forming squares, gobbets, or chequers. Called also Gobone, or Gobony.

GOBONATED.

gō'-bō-nĕ, gō'-bō-nȳ, *a.* [Gobbet.]

Her.: The same as Gobonated (q.v.)

gō'-bȳ, *s.* [Gobius.]

Ichthy.: The English name of the genus Gobius (q.v.).

* **gock-min,** * **cock-man,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A sentinel, a look-out.

"They had a constant centinel on the top of their houses, called *gockmin*, or in the E. tongue, *cockman*, who is obliged to watch day and night, and at the approach of any body, to ask, Who comes there?"—*Martin: Western Islands*, p. 103.

gŏok'-rôo, *s.* [An East Indian word.]

Bot.: *Ruellia longifolia*, used in India as a drug.

Gŏd, god, *s.* [A.S.; cogn. with Dut. *god;* Icel. *gudh;* Dan. & Sw. *gud;* Goth. *guth;* Ger. *goth.* All from a Teutonic base, *Gutha* = God, and quite distinct and separate from *good*, which in A.S. is *gód*, in Dan. *god*, in Dut. *goed*, in O. H. Ger. *cuot*, in Goth. *god.* Prof. Max Müller says that "though it is impossible to give a satisfactory etymology of either God or good, it is clear that two words which thus run parallel in all the dialects without ever meeting cannot be traced back to one central point. God was most likely an old heathen name of the deity, and for such a name the supposed etymological meaning of good would be far too modern, too abstract, too Christian." (*Max Müller: Science of Language*, ii. (8th ed.), p. 316.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) (*Of the form* God): The Supreme Being. [II. 1, 2.]

"For to us there is but one *God*, the Father, of whom are all things, and we in him."—1 *Cor.* viii. 6.

(2) (*Of the form* god): Any superior or imaginary being, constituting an object of worship. (In this sense it has a plural.)

"For though there be that are called *gods*, whether in heaven or in earth (as there be *gods* many, and lords many).—1 *Cor.* viii. 5.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) An emperor, king, or any other person, wielding great and despotic power.

"Art thou the *god*, the thunder of whose hand
Rolled over all our desolated land?"
Cowper: Charity, 75.

(2) Any person or thing greatly idolized.

"How shall I speak thee, or thy power address,
Thou *god* of our idolatry, the Press."
Cowper: Progress of Error, 460.

II. *Religions:*

1. *Ethnic:* Whether any savage tribes exist with no belief in any being higher than man, is doubtful. Burton and Sir John Lubbock are of opinion, as was Mr. Darwin, that there have been, and still are such tribes; Dr. Tylor, after explaining away some alleged cases, expresses doubt of those remaining. Lubbock thus arranges the first great stages in religious thought: *Atheism*, understanding by this term, not a denial of the existence of a Deity, but an absence of any definite ideas on the subject. *Fetichism*, the stage in which man supposes he can force the Deity to comply with his desires. Nature-worship or *Totemism*, in which natural objects, trees, lakes, stones, animals, &c., are worshipped. *Shamanism*, in which the superior deities are far more powerful than man, and of a different nature. Their place of abode also is far away, and accessible only to Shamans. Idolatry or *Anthropomorphism*, in which the gods take still more completely the nature of men, being, however, more powerful. They are still amenable to persuasion; they are a part of nature, and not creatures. They are represented by images or idols. In the next stage, the Deity is regarded as the author, not merely a part of nature. He becomes for the first time a really supernatural being. The last stage is that in which morality is associated with religion. (*Lubbock: Origin of Civilisation* (1870), p. 119.)

2. *Jewish:* Two leading names for the Supreme Being continually occur in the Hebrew Bible; the one generic, the other specific. The generic term is אֵל (*El*), or אֱלוֹהַּ (*Eloah*), both singular, and אֱלֹהִים (*Elohim*) plural. The specific one is יְהוָה (*Yehovah*), in general written Jehovah (q.v.). It is of the first that God is the appropriate rendering. El, Eloah, and Elohim signify Deity in general. Elohim is much more common than the singular forms. An anomalous grammatical idiom is generally introduced where it occurs. While it has the plural form, *im* being the plural of Hebrew masculine nouns, the verb, of which it is nominative is uniformly singular. Older writers found in this a reference to the Trinity in Unity; grammarians term it the plural of excellence, and some have supposed that the plural noun carries us back to the infancy of the Hebrew language when polytheism prevailed, and that the singular verb established itself when monotheism displaced the worship of many gods. Among the epithets or titles used of God in the Old Testament, are Most High (Gen. xiv. 18, &c.), Mighty (Neh. ix. 32), Holy (Josh. xxiv. 19), Merciful (Deut. iv. 31), God of Heaven (Ezra v. 12), God of Israel, &c. (Exod. xxiv. 10). Anthropomorphic language occurs chiefly, though not exclusively, in the poetic parts of the Old Testament (2 Chron. xvi. 9, Psalm xxxiv. 15, Deut. viii. 3, Psalm xxix. 4, Isa. xl. 12, liii. 1, lx. 13, Exod. xxxii. 23), but monotheism is enjoined in the first commandment, and idolatry forbidden in the second, while in Isaiah and elsewhere there are most scathing denunciations of the manufacture and worship of images (Isa. xl. 12–26, xlii. 17, xliv. 9–20, &c.). In the New Testament, St. John gives the ever-memorable definition of the Divine nature, "God is love" (1 John iv. 16). The Latin Church, the Greek Church, and the several Protestant denominations all essentially agree in their tenets regarding God. See the Apostles', Nicene, and Athanasian Creeds, the first of the Thirty-nine Articles, the Catechism of the Council of Trent, the Confession of Faith (ch. ii.), and the Shorter Catechism, question 4. [THEOLOGY, TRINITY.]

¶ *Of God:*

Scrip.: A term sometimes used as a superlative to designate whatever is specially great or admirable. Thus the trees *of God* are cedars (Ps. civ. 16), and the "river *of God*" is a river full of water to the brink of its bed or channel, if not even in flood (Ps. lxv. 9).

B. *As adj.:* Of, belonging to, or by God. See the compounds.

God-'a-mercy, *interj.* God have mercy!

God-bairn, God-bairne, *s.* A godchild.

"Quhat sall be my *god-bairne* gift?"
Lyndsay, ii. 111.

* **god-bote,** *s.* [GODBOTE.]

god-cake, *s.* A cake sent on New Year's Day to a godchild.

God-commissioned, *a.* Commissioned by God.

"Awful as Death and as Judgment,
Stood he, the *God-commissioned*."
Longfellow: Children of the Lord's Supper.

* **God-gild,** *s.* That which is offered to God or his service.

God-given, *a.* Given by God.

"The world defrauded of the high design,
Profaned the *God-given* strength, and marred the lofty line."
Scott: Marmion, i. (Introd.)

God-intoxicated, *a.* Overwhelmingly filled with the idea of God's presence; an epithet applied by Novalis to Spinoza. [SPINOZISM.]

"Spinoza was a '*God-intoxicated* man,' not only in the ardours of speculative activity, but in the conflict of daily life, believing in God as an ever-present reality."—*G. H. Lewes: History of Philosophy*, ii. 177.

* **god-king,** *s.*

Comp. Mythology:

1. A demigod, the offspring of a god and a woman, or of a hero and a goddess or nymph.

2. A monarch regarded as a divinity either in virtue of his own claims or by the sycophancy of his courtiers.

"Consult the *Charmides* of Plato (v.) for a remarkable account of the theory of such a treatment attributed by Socrates to Zamolxis, the *god-king* of the Thracians."—*Matthew Arnold: Literature & Dogma* (1873), p. 144. (Note.)

* **god-lore,** *s.* The knowledge of divinities either real or fabulous; mythology.

"Thus we see a sort of mystic poesy connecting itself with the mystic *god-lore*."—*Ritter: Hist. of Ancient Philosophy* (ed. Morrison), i. 139.

God-man, *s.* One both God and man; applied to our Lord.

God-speed, *s.* Success, prosperity, or good fortune: specif., a prosperous journey

"Receive him not into your house, neither bid him *God-speed*."—*2 John* 10.

* **God-tide,** *s.* Christmas.

god-tree, *s.*

Bot.: Eriodendron anfractuosum.

God's-acre, *s.* [ACRE.] A burial-ground.

"I like that ancient Saxon phrase, which calls
The burial-ground *God's-acre*."
Longfellow: God's-Acre.

God's-field, *s.* A churchyard, a burial-ground.

God's-flower, *s.*

Bot.: Helichrysum Stœchas.

god's-food, *s.* Barm; yeast.

* **god's-house,** *s.* An almshouse.

"[He] founded for poore people a *godshouse*."—*P. Holland: Camden*, p. 284.

god's-penny, * **god's-pennie,** *s.* An earnest-penny.

"Then John he did him to record draw,
And John he cast him a *god's-pennie*."
Percy Reliques; Heir of Linne.

¶ In a note *in loc.* Percy says that "at this day, when application is made to the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle to accept an exchange of the tenant under one of their leases, a piece of silver is presented by the new tenant, which is still called a *god's-penny*."

* **God's Sunday,** *s.* Easter-day.

* **god,** *v.t.* [GOD, *s.*] To deify; to exalt; to divine honours; to act towards as a god.

"This last old man
Loved me above the measure of a father,
Nay, *godded* me, indeed."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, v. 3.

* **gŏd'-ard,** *s.* [GOTER, GUTTER.] A channel, a drain.

"Gosshet through *godardys* and other grete vautes."
Destruction of Troy, 1,606.

* **gŏd'-bĕrt,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A hauberk.

* **Gŏd'-bōte,** *s.* [Eng. *God*, and *bote* (q.v.).]

Old Law: An ecclesiastical fine or penalty paid for crimes committed against God.

* **gŏd'-çĕpt,** *s.* [Etym. of second element doubtful.] A godfather. (*Holinshed.*)

gŏd'-çhild, *s.* [Eng. *god*, and *child*, indicating the spiritual relation between the two.] One for whom a person stands sponsor at baptism; a godson or goddaughter.

"Uorte techen *godchilde* pater noster and credo."—*Ancren Riwle*, p. 208.

* **god-cunde,** *a.* [A.S. *godcund.*]

1. Of the nation of God.

"Jesu Crist in his *godd-cunnde* kindi."
Ormulum, 5,872.

2. Holy, religious.

"Senden him anon summe *godcunde* mon."
Layamon, i. 432.

gŏd'-dâugh-tĕr (*gh* silent), *s.* [Eng. *god*, and *daughter* (q.v.).] A female for whom one stands sponsor at baptism.

"To do favour to the queen that was his *godd-daughter*."—*Baker: Henry I.* (an. 1104).

* **gŏd'-dēde,** *s.* [AS. *gódded*; O. H. Ger. *guottât.*] Good deeds, kindness, mercy.

"To thonki Godd of his grace and of his *goddede*."—*Hali Meidenhad*, p. 19.

gŏd'-dĕss, * **god-des,** * **god-desse,** *s.* [Eng. *god*; *-ess.*]

1. A female god; a heathen deity of the female sex.

"After the dethe sche was made a *goddesse*."—*Trevisa*, ii. 299.

2. A woman of pre-eminent qualities or charms.

"A woman I forswore; but I will prove,
Thou being a *goddess*, I forswore not thee."
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, iv. 3.

gŏd'-dĕss-līke, *a.* [Eng. *goddess*; *-like.*] Resembling a goddess.

"She's punished for her truth; and undergoes,
More *goddesslike* than wifelike, such assaults."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iii. 2.

* **gŏd'-dĕss-shĭp,** *s.* [Eng. *goddess*; *-ship.*] The rank, state, or condition of a goddess.

"Appear'dst thou not to Paris in this guise?
Or to more deeply blest Anchises? or,
In all thy perfect *goddesship*, when lies
Before thee thy own vanquished Lord of War?"
Byron: Childe Harold, iv. 51.

* **gŏd'-dĕt,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A goblet.

"A wooden *goddet* or tankard."—*Florio.*

* **gŏd'-dĭ-kĭn,** *s.* [Eng. *god*; dimin. suff. *-kin.*] A little god.

"One's a little *goddikin*."—*Cotton: Burlesque upon Burlesque*, p. 281.

* **gŏd'-dīze,** *v.t.* [Eng. *god*; *-ize.*] To deify.

"And faire, loued, feared Elizabeth
Have *goddized* ever since."
Warner: Albions England, bk. ix., ch. xliv.

* **gŏd-dôt,** *interj.* [A contract. of *God wot* = [God knows.] An oath; by God.

"*Goddot!* y wile with the gonge." *Havelok*, 796.

* **gode,** *a.* & *s.* [GOOD.]

* **gode-les,** *a.* [Mid. Eng. *gode* = good, or goods, and *les* = less.] Without money or goods.

* **gode-ley-hede,** *s.* [Mid. Eng. *godely* = goodly; *-hede* = hood.] Goodness, goodliness.

* **gō-dĕn'-da,** *s.* [Fr. *godendac*, *godendart*; Low Lat. *godandardus*, from Flem. *gooden* = good, and *dac* = day. So called because the Flemish soldiers virtually said the words of parting, "Good day," to the enemy, when by using this weapon against them they compelled them to depart. (*Littré.*)] A pole-axe having a spike at its end, used in the thirteenth century.

* **gode-ness,** *s.* [GOODNESS.]

gŏd'-fa-thĕr, * **god-fa-der,** *s.* [A.S. *godfæder*; Icel. *gudhfadir*; Sw. & Dan. *gudfader*; Ger. *gevatter.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* In the same sense as II.

* 2. *Figuratively:*

(1) One who gives a name to any person or thing.

"These earthly *godfathers* of heaven's lights,
That give a name to every fixed star."
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, i. 1.

(2) An old jocular name for a juryman.

II. *Ecclesiol. & Ch. Hist.:* The appellation, derived from Anglo-Saxon, for one of the sponsors who take vows upon themselves when they bring an infant to be baptized. Their first appointment is attributed to Hyginus, a Roman bishop, about A.D. 154, his object being to provide some security for the Christian uprearing of the child if the parents were cut off in a persecution then in progress. Some, however, think that the Jews had sponsors in connexion with the circumcision of children; others that their introduction into the Church arose from the legislation of the Roman civil code. In 813 the Council of Metz prohibited parents from acting as sponsors for their children. The Council of Trent, in 1545, limited the number of sponsors to one or two. The Church of England requires two godfathers for a male and one for a female child. In the Roman Church sponsors contract a spiritual relationship with the infant for whom they pledge themselves, and with its parents, so that a diriment impediment exists, by which no one of the parties concerned can contract matrimony with any other one. The same impediment occurs when sponsors officiate at confirmation, but in very many places the person to be confirmed has no sponsors.

* **gŏd'-fa-thĕr,** *v.t.* [GODFATHER, *s.*] To act as godfather to; to take under one's fostering care.

"The colonies which have had the fortune of not being *godfathered* by the Board of Trade, have never cost the nation a shilling."—*Burke: On the Œconomical Reform.*

* **gŏd'-fa-thĕr-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *godfather*; *-less.*] Having no godfather.

* **gŏd'-fa-thĕr-shĭp,** *s.* [Eng. *godfather*; *-ship.*] The position, condition, or state of a godfather.

Gŏd'-fēar-ĭng, *a.* [Eng. *God*, and *fearing.*] Having a reverential and loving feeling towards God; religious.

"That sober, resolute, and *Godfearing* class, out of which Cromwell had formed his unconquerable army."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

***god-fright, *god-friht, *god-fruht, *god-furht,** *a.* [A.S. *godefriht, godferht, godfyrht;* Ger. *gottesfurchtig.*] Godfearing.

"Iute hit beo ani *godfriht* man."—*O. E. Homilies,* ii. 121.

***god-fright-hede, *gode-frigt-i-hed,** *s.* [Mid. Eng. *godfright; -hede* = hood.] The quality or state of being godfearing; the fear of God.

"Of bedes and of *godefrightihed.*" *Genesis & Exodus,* 493.

***god-ful** (1), ***god-fulle,** *a.* [GOODFUL.]

***gŏd'-fŭl** (2), ***gŏd'-fŭll,** *a.* [Eng. *god,* and *full.*] Inspired.

"Those *godfull* prophets."—*Herrick: Appendix,* p. 440.

Gŏd'-hĕad (1), ***God-hed, *God-hede** (1), *s.* [Eng. *God; -head;* O. H. Ger. *Gotheit;* M. H. Ger. *Goteheit;* Dut. *Godheid.*]

1. The quality or state of being God; Godship, divinity; divine nature or essence.

"They now are deemed the faithful, and are praised,
Who, constant only in rejecting thee,
Deny thy *Godhead* with a martyr's zeal."
Cowper: Task, vi. 853.

2. The Supreme Deity; God.

"The imperial throne
Of *Godhead,* fixed for ever firm and sure."
Milton: P. L., vii. 585.

3. A god or goddess; a deity in person; a divinity.

"Belus . . . there might rest: and, from that height,
Pure and serene, the *godhead* overlook
Winding Euphrates."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iv.

***gŏd'-hĕad** (2), ***god-hede** (2), *s.* [Mid. Eng. *god* = good; *-head;* M. H. Ger. *guotheit;* Dut. *goedheid;* Dan. & Sw. *godhed.*] Goodness.

"Ibore bifore God thi *godhede.*" *Leben Jesu,* 142.

***Gŏd'-hood,** *s.* [Eng. *God; -hood.*] The state or quality of God; divine nature or essence; godhead, godship.

"Accept my simple legacie of *Godhood* most deuine."
Warner: Albions England, bk. iii., ch. xvi.

***Gŏd'-īld, *God-ield,** *phr.* [A contr. of *God yield* (= requite) (you).] A phrase used in giving thanks.

"*Godild* you for your company."—*Shakesp.: As You Like It,* iii. 3.

gŏd'-lĕss, *god-lese, *a.* & *s.* [A.S. *godleás;* Icel. *gudhlauss;* Sw. *gudlös.*]

A. *As adj.:* Acknowledging no God, without sense of duty to God; impious, atheistical, irreligious.

"Equal in number to that *godless* crew
Rebellious." *Milton: P. L.,* vi. 49.

B. *As subst.:* A godless person; one without sense of duty or reverence to God.

"Mourn! where their God hath dwelt the *godless* dwell." *Byron: Oh! Weep for Those.*

godless-month, *s.*

Comp. Myth.: The tenth month of the Japanese year, so-called because then the lesser divinities were considered to be absent from their temples, for the purpose of paying the annual homage due to the celestial Dairi. (*Tylor.*)

gŏd'-lĕss-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *godless; -ly.*] In a godless, impious, or irreverent manner; without fear of or reverence towards God.

gŏd'-lĕss-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *godless; -ness.*] The quality or state of being godless, impious or irreverent.

gŏd'-like, *a.* [Eng. *God,* and *like.*]

1. Like a god; having the qualities of a god; divine.

"Whose small sparkes once blowne
None but a god or *godlike* man can shake."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. ii. 1.

2. Possessing some of the attributes of God; godly.

"Thus the *godlike* angel answered mild."
Milton: P. L., vii. 110.

3. Befitting or becoming a god; divine.

"How best the mighty work he might begin
Of Saviour to mankind, and which way first
Publish his *godlike* office now mature."
Milton: P. R., i. 188.

4. Of the highest excellence; pre-eminently good.

"The woman's cause is man's: they sink or rise
Together, dwarfed or *godlike,* bound or free."
Tennyson: Princess, vii. 244.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *godlike, divine,* and *heavenly:* "*Godlike* is a more expressive, but less common term than *divine:* the former is used only as an epithet of peculiar praise for an individual; *divine* is generally employed for that which appertains to a superior being, in distinction from that which is human. As *divine* is opposed to human, so is *heavenly* to earthly; the *Divine* Being distinguishes the Creator from all other beings; but a *heavenly* being denotes the angels or inhabitants of *heaven,* in distinction from earthly beings or the inhabitants of earth." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

***gŏd'-lĭke-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *godlike; -ness.*] The quality or state of being godlike; godliness.

***gŏd'-like-wīse,** *adv.* [Eng. *godlike; -wise.*] In a godlike manner.

gŏd'-lĭ-lȳ, god-ly-lye, *adv.* [Eng. *godly; -ly.*] In a godly manner; righteously, religiously.

"A certaine young man, who liued *godlylye* here with vs in this cytis."—*Calvine: Foure Godlye Sermons,* ser. ii.

gŏd'-lĭ-nĕss, *godd-li-ness, *s.* [Eng. *godly; -ness.*] The quality or state of being godly; piety; a religious observance of the commands of God, and a careful performance of all the duties prescribed by religion.

"Bigotry, with well-dissembled fears . . .
Pretends a zeal for *godliness* and grace."
Cowper: Hope, 661.

***gŏd'-lĭng,** *s.* [Eng. *god;* dim. suff. *-ling.*] A little god or deity; a petty or puny deity.

"He is the patient'st *godling!* Do not fear him,
He would not hurt the thief that stole away
Two of his golden locks."
Massinger: Virgin Martyr, iii. 2.

gŏd'-lȳ, *a.* & *adv.* [Eng. *god; -ly.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. *Of persons:* Godfearing, pious; reverential towards God, and observant of His laws; religious, righteous, upright.

"Help, Lord, for the *godly* man ceaseth, for the faithful fail among the children of men."—*Ps.* xii. 1.

¶ The name applied to themselves by the Parliamentary party in the civil war of the seventeenth century.

2. *Of things:* Influenced by a reverential love of God; conformed to God's commands; upright, righteous, religious.

"That we may hereafter live a *godly,* righteous, and sober life."—*Book of Common Prayer; General Confession.*

* **B.** *As adv.:* In a godly, pious, and godfearing manner; godlily, piously, religiously.

"In this text, kinges be taught to moderate their victories, and that it is their office to see the youghth diligently & *godly* brought up and learned."—*Joy: Exposition of Daniel,* c. 1.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *godly* and *righteous:* "*Godliness,* in the strict sense, is that outward deportment which characterizes a heavenly temper . . . *righteousness* comprehends Christian morality, in distinction from that of the heathen or unbeliever; a *righteous* man does *right,* not only because it is *right,* but because it is agreeable to the will of his Maker, and the example of his Redeemer; *righteousness* is therefore to *godliness* as the effect to the cause." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

***gŏd'-lȳ-hĕad, *goode-ly-hede, *good-ly-hed,** *s.* [Eng. *godly; -head.*]

1. Goodness.

"Mote thy *goodlyhead* forgive it once."
Spenser: F. Q., II. iii. 33.

2. Goodly appearance.

"Pleased with that seeming *goodlyhed.*"
Spenser: F. Q., III. ii. 38.

gŏd'-mŏth-ĕr, *god-mo-der, *god-mo-dyr, *s.* [A.S. *godmódor;* Icel. *godhmódir;* Sw. *gudmoder, gumor;* Dan. *gudmoder.*] [GODFATHER.] A woman who becomes sponsor for a child in baptism. [GODFATHER.]

gŏ'-down (1), *s.* [Malay *godong.*] A warehouse or storeroom. (*East Indies.*)

***gŏ'-down** (2), *s.* [Eng. *go,* v., and *down.*] A draught.

***gŏd'-phĕre,** *s.* [Prob. a corrupt. of Eng. *god,* and Fr. *père* = a father.] A godfather.

"My *godphere* was a Rabian or a Jew."
Ben Jonson: Tale of a Tub, iv. 1.

gŏ-droon', *s.* [Fr. *godron* = a ruffle or a puff.]

Arch.: An inverted fluting, beading, or cabling used in various ornaments or members.

gŏd'-sĕnd, *s.* [Eng. *god,* and *send.*] Something sent by God; a fortunate and unlooked-for acquisition or gain.

"In fact this insignificant incident has, in the end, turned out a *godsend* for him."—*Athenæum,* April 1, 1882.

***gŏd'-shĭp,** *s.* [Eng. *god; -ship.*] The rank or character of a god; a deity; a divinity.

"And the hoarse deep-throated ages
Laugh your *godships* unto scorn."
E. B. Browning: Pan is Dead.

***gŏd'-sĭb,** *s.* [A.S. *God* = God; *sib* = relative, kin; Icel. *gudhsif* (masc.), *gudhsifja* (fem.).] [GOSSIP, *s.*] One akin in God; one who is sponsor along with another.

"Parentile is in two maners, eyther gostly or fleshly; gostly is for to delen with his *godsibben.*"—*Chaucer.* (ed. Tyrwhitt), p. 167.

***gŏd'-sĭb-rēde, *gŏs'-sĭp-rēde, *gos-syb-rede,** *s.* [A.S. *God* = God; *sibræden* = relation.] Relationship in God.

"More *godsibrede* nys ther naught."—*Shoreham,* p. 69.

***gŏd'-smĭth,** *s.* [Eng. *god,* and *smith* (q.v.).]

1. A smith who is a god; a divine smith.

"He had the same *godsmith* to forge his arms as had Achilles."—*Dryden: Virgil; Æneid.* (Dedic.)

2. A maker of idols.

"Gods they had of every shape and size
That *godsmiths* could produce or priests devise."
Dryden: Absalom & Achitophel, i. 30.

gŏd'-sŏn, *gode-son, *god-sone, *gos-son, *s.* [A.S. *godsunu;* Sw. *gudson, gusson;* Dan. *gudson.*] A male for whom one has stood sponsor in baptism.

"The King bestowed his own name on his *godson.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xiv.

***god-spel, *godd-spell, *godd-spel,** *s.* [GOSPEL.]

***god-spel-book, *godd-spell-boc, *godd-spell-bock,** *s.* [GOSPEL-BOOK]

***god-spell-er, *god-spel-lere,** *s.* [GOSPELLER.]

***god-spel-wright, *godd-spell-wrihhte,** *s.* [GOSPELWRIGHT.]

***gŏd'-ward, *god-warde, *god-wards,** *adv.* [Eng. *God; -ward.*] Toward God.

"But their hartes remayned styll faythlesse to *godward,* and towards his mercy and truth."—*Tyndall: Works,* p. 35.

gŏd-wĭn'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Named, in 1869, after Mr. George Godwin, an architect.]

Bot.: A genus of Arads, with twelve stamens. *Godwinia gigas* is ten feet high, two of which are occupied by the oblong, purple hood-like spathe. It is from Nicaragua, and is the largest Arad known. (*Trans. of Bot.*)

gŏd'-wĭt, *s.* [A.S. *gód* = good; *wiht* = creature.]

Ornith.: A wading bird, *Limosa melanura,* and the genus Limosa generally. [LIMOSA.] They undergo a double moult, having red plumage when young, and then, after moulting, black with a base of white; on the wings also is a white spot. The female is larger than the male. The Godwit occurs in Britain and the rest of Europe, also in Africa and India. It rarely breeds in England. Its nest is of dry grass; the eggs four, light olive brown blotches, and spotted with darker brown.

"The Ionian *godwit,* nor the ginny hen
Could not goe downe my belly then
More sweet than olives, that new gathered be."
B. Jonson: Horace; Praises of a Countrie Life.

***gŏd'-yĕld, *gŏd'-yĭeld,** *phrase.* [Eng. *god,* and *yield.*] A phrase used in returning thanks. [GODILD.]

"Herein I teach you,
How you should bid *godyeld* us for your paine,
And thank us." *Shakesp.: Macbeth,* i. 6.

***gōe, *goen,** *pa. par.* [GO, v.]

***gōel, *gool,** *a.* [A.S. *geolo.*] Yellow.

"Hop roots so well chosen let skilful go set;
The *goeler* and younger, the better I love."
Tusser: Husbandry.

gō'-ĕr, *go-are, *go-ere, *s.* [Eng. *go,* v.; *-er.*]

1. One who or that which goes, runs, walks, or moves in any way; one that has a gait of any kind; especially applied, in conjunction with an adjective, to a horse: as, a fast *goer;* or to a watch, as a good *goer.*

* 2. One who acts as an intermediary between two parties; a go-between.

"Nothing could hurt either of us so much as the intervening officious impertinence of those *goers* between us."—*Pope: To Swift.*

* 3. The foot.

"A double mantle, cast
Athwart his shoulders, his faire *goere* grac't
With fitted shoes." *Chapman.*

*** goer-backward,** *s.* One who gives way; one who deteriorates.

"Such a man
Might be a copy to these younger times;
Which, followed well, would demonstrate them now
But *goers-backward.*" *Shakesp.: All's Well,* i. 2.

gō-ĕr′-ĭ-ŭs, *s.* [Etym. doubtful. Agassiz suggests that it may be from Eng. *goer* Latinized, which would be a barbarous combination, and McNicoll from Gr. γοερός (*goeros*) = mournful, distressful.]

Entom.: A genus of beetles, family Staphylinidæ. *Goerius olens,* which is sometimes called the Devil's coach-horse, is now *Ocypus olens.*

*** gō-ĕt′-ĭc, * gō-ĕt′-ĭc-ăl, * gō-ĕt′-ĭc-ăll,** *a.* [Eng. *goety;* c connective, *-al.*] Pertaining to goety; magical.

"A turning of ghospell predication unto *goeticall* prediction." — *Gaule: Mag-Astro-Mantix; To the Reader.*

*** gō′-ĕ-tȳ, * gō′-ĕ-tĭe,** *s.* [Gr. γοητεία (*goēteia*) = witchcraft; γόης (*gōes*) = a magician, a sorcerer; Fr. *goétie.*] Invocation of evil spirits; magic.

"To reconcile . . . Theologie, Geomancy, or *Goetie* and the Gospell."—*Gaule: Mag-Astro-Mantix,* p. 32.

*** gofe, * golf, * goyff, * gowff, * goweht, * gow,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] The pillory; the stocks.

"Wordis fales and said in fwme, and his crag & handis to stand in the *gofe.*"—*Aberd. Reg.* (1538), xv., p. 141.

gō′-fĕr, *v.t.* [GAUFFER.]

*** gŏff** (1), *s.* [Fr. *goffe* = ill-made, clumsy, awkward; Sp. *gofo;* Ital. *goffo.*] A stupid lout; an oaf; a dolt; a blockhead.

*** gŏff** (2), *s.* [Icel. *gólf;* Dut. *gulv.*] A stack, mow, or cock of hay.

"He was in his labour stacking up a *gof* of corn."—*Fox,* in *Wood: Athen. Oxon.,* i. 592.

*** gŏf′-fĕr,** *v.t.* [GAUFFER.] To crimp, plait, or flute, as lace, frills, &c.

"I'll have to get it all *goffered* over again."—*Miss Ferrier: The Inheritance,* ch. xxi.

gŏf′-fĕr-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [GOFFER.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* Goffered or ornamented plaiting, used for frills, lace, &c.

gŏf′-fĭsh, *a.* [GOAFISH.]

gŏg (1), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] The object set up as a mark in playing at quoits or pitch-and-toss.

"The parties stand at a little distance, and pitch the halfpenny to a mark, or *gog;* and he who is nearest the mark, has the envied privilege of tossing up for heads or tails."—*Blackwood's Magazine,* August, 1821, p. 88.

*** gŏg,** *s.* [Welsh, = activity, rapidity.] [AGOG.] Anxiety, desire, eagerness.

"You have put me into such a *gog* of going, I would not stay for all the world."—*Beaum. & Flet.: Wit Without Money,* iii. 1.

*** gogge,** *v.t.* [Prob. connected with *gag,* v. (q.v.).] To blind, to blindfold.

"Glad was he to *gogge* the worlds eyes with the distinctions."—*E. Boyd: Last Battell,* p. 1,208.

*** gŏg′-gle** (1), *** go-gle,** *v.i. & t.* [A frequent. from Ir. & Gael. *gog* = a nod, a slight motion; Ir. *gogain* = to nod or gesticulate, *gogshuileach* = goggle-eyed, from *suil* = the eye.]

A. *Intrans.:* To strain or roll the eyes; to stare.

"They *goggle* with their eyes hither and thither."—*Holinshed: Description of Ireland,* ch. i.

B. *Trans.:* To roll about, to strain.

"He *goggled* his eyes."—*Walpole: Letters,* iii. 174.

*** gŏg′-gle** (2), *v.t.* [A variant of *gobble* (q.v.).] To swallow; to gulp down.

"*Goularde,* gulped or *goggled* down."—*Cotgrave.*

gŏg′-gle, *a. & s.* [GOGGLE (1), *v.*]

A. *As adj.:* Prominent, staring, full; said of the eyes.

"Palmated feet might have been joined with *goggle* eyes."—*Paley: Natural Theology* ch. xv.

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A strained or staring rolling of the eyes.

"These muscles, in English, wherewith a man ogles,
When on a fair lady he fixes his *goggles.*"
Byrom: Dissection of a Beau's Head.

2. (*Pl.*): Tubes or glazed cases in front of the eyes for protection from dust or intense light.

3. (*Pl.*): Blinds or blinkers for horses that are apt to take fright, to prevent their seeing objects from behind.

4. (*Pl.*): Spectacles. (*Slang.*)

* 5. A goggle-eyed person.

"Do ye stare, *goggles?*"
Beaum. & Flet.: Knight of Malta, v. 2.

II. *Surg.:* Instruments used to cure squinting or distortion of the eyes.

goggle-eye, *s.* A prominent, rolling, or staring eye; strabismus.

"It [the sea-lion] has a great *goggle-eye,* the teeth three inches long, about the bigness of a man's thumb."—*Dampier: Voyages* (an. 1685).

goggle-eyed, * gogil-ighed, * goggle-eied, * gogyl-eyed, *a.* Having goggle-eyes.

"Let the *gogle-eied* Gardiner of Winchester gyrde at it till hys rybbes ake and an hondred digging deuyls vpon his side."—*Bale: English Votaries,* pt. i.

*** gŏg′-gled (gled** as **gĕled),** *a.* [Eng. *goggle,* v.; *-ed.*] Goggle, goggling, staring, prominent.

"Ugly-faced, with long black hair, *goggled* eyes, wide-mouthed."—*Sir T. Herbert: Travels,* p. 50.

*** gŏg′-glĭng,** *pr. par.* or *a.* [GOGGLE, *v.*] Goggle, staring, prominent.

"Such sights have they that see with *goggling* eyes."
Sidney: Arcadia, bk. ii.

*** gŏg′-lĕt,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A sort of pottery jar or earthen vessel used for keeping water cool.

*** goif,** *s.* [GOLF.]

gō′-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [GO, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Walking or moving in any way.

2. In a state of active management; in operation.

"The business will be transferred to the company upon allotment as a *going* concern."—*Daily Telegraph,* Nov. 26, 1881.

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of walking or moving in any way.

2. A departure.

"And yet this is a wonder most of al,
Why thou thus sorrowest, seth thou wost nat yet
Touching her *going,* how that it shal fal."
Chaucer: Troilus, bk. iv.

3. A wandering or departure from the right way.

"Compare the Pope's doctrine to the word of God, and thou shalt finde that there hath ben, and yet is a great *going* out of the way."—*Tyndall: Workes,* p. 132.

4. Procedure; course or manner of life; conduct; behaviour. (Usually in the plural.)

"His eyes are on the ways of man, and he seeth all his *goings.*"—*Job* xxxiv 21.

5. A state or time of pregnancy; gestation.

"The time of death has a far greater latitude than that of our birth; most women coming, according to their reckoning, within the compass of a fortnight; that is, the twentieth part of their *going.*"—*Grew: Cosmologia Sacra.*

6. The state or condition of the ground or course on which a race is run.

"Thanks to a complete system of drainage, the *going* was wonderfully clean for the time of year."—*Daily Telegraph,* Nov. 23, 1882.

going-barrel, *s.*

Horology:

1. A barrel containing a mainspring, and having a cog-wheel on its periphery which drives the train. It supersedes the arrangement of chain and fusee.

2. A ratchet-wheel with pawl and spring on the shaft of the great wheel, by which the works are kept going while the clock is being wound up. Invented by the celebrated English watchmaker, Harrison.

*** going-forth,** *s.*

1. A departure, a setting out.

* 2. A limit, a bound, a border.

"And your border shall turn . . . and the *going-forth* thereof shall be from the south to Kadesh-barnea."—*Numbers* xxxiv. 4.

3. An outlet; a means or passage of exit.

"Mark well the entering-in of the house, with every *going-forth* of the sanctuary."—*Ezekiel* xliv. 5.

going-out, *s.*

1. A departure or journeying.

"And Moses wrote their *goings-out* according to their journeys."—*Numbers* xxxiii. 2.

* 2. An extreme point or limit; a border.

"And the border shall fetch a compass . . . and the *goings-out* of it shall be at the sea."—*Numbers* xxxiv. 6.

going-wheel, *s.* An arrangement invented by Huyghens to keep a clock in motion while winding.

goings-on, *s. pl.* Behaviour, actions, conduct. (Generally in a bad sense.)

"Pretty place it must be where they don't admit women. Nice *goings-on,* I daresay, Mr. Caudle."—*D. Jerrold: Mrs. Caudle,* lect. viii.

goĭ′-tĕred, goĭ′-tred (tred as **tĕrd),** *a.* [Eng. *goitre; -ed.*] Affected with, or suffering from goitre.

goĭ′-tre (tre as **tĕr),** *s.* [Fr. *goître,* from Lat. *guttur* = the throat.]

Pathol.: The same as BRONCHOCELE (q.v.). It arises from a morbid enlargement of the thyroid gland, causing an unsightly, but painless, deformity. It is more common among women than among men, in the proportion of about twelve to one. It prevails chiefly, if not exclusively, in villages situated upon or close to limestone rocks. From its commonness in Derbyshire it is sometimes called Derbyshire-neck.

goĭ′-troŭs, *a.* [Fr. *goîtreux.*] [GOITRE.]

1. Pertaining to goitre; of the nature of goitre.

2. Affected with or suffering from goitre; goitered.

*** go-jon, * go-jone, * go-june,** *s.* [GUDGEON.]

*** gōke,** *s.* [GAWK.] A stupid fellow; a clown.

*** gōke,** *v.t.* [GOKE, *s.*] To stupefy. (*Ben Jonson.*)

go′-kŭm-īte (o as **ọ),** *s.* [From *Gökum* in Finland, where it occurs.]

Min.: A variety of Idocrase named by Dana Vesuvianite. Gökumite is the same as LOBOITE and GAHNITE (q.v.).

*** gōk′-ȳ,** *s.* [GAWKY.] A fool; a stupid fellow.

*** gō′-lạ,** *s.* [Ital., from Lat. *gula* = the throat.]

Arch.: A moulding, more commonly called cyma.

"In a cornice the *gola,* or cymatium of the corona, the coping, the modillions or dentelli, make a noble show."—*Addison: Spectator,* No. 415.

gō′-lạn-dâuṣe, *s.* [Hind. *golandáz.*] A native artilleryman. [ANGLO-INDIAN.]

gōld, * golde, * goolde, * gowd, *s. & a.* [A.S. *gold;* cogn. with Icel. *gull;* Dut. *goud;* Sw. & Dan. *guld;* Ger. *gold;* Goth. *gulth;* Lat. *aurum;* Gr. χρυσός (*chrusos*); Sansc. *hirana;* Russ. *zlato;* Zend *zarana, zaranya,* all = gold.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) In the same sense as II. 3.

"The proportion between the quantities of *gold* and silver annually imported into Europe, according to Mr. Meggen's account, is as one to twenty-two nearly; that is, for one ounce of *gold* there are imported a little more than twenty-two ounces of silver."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations,* bk. i., ch. xii.

(2) Gold coin.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) Money, riches, wealth.

"For me, the *gold* of France did not seduce."
Shakesp.: Henry V., ii. 2.

(2) Used as a symbol of anything very valuable or greatly prized; as, A heart of *gold.*

(3) A bright yellow colour, like that of gold.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Chem.:* A triatomic metallic element, symbol Au; atomic weight, 196; sp. gr., 19·26; melting point about 1240°, forming a green fluid which volatilizes at a higher temperature. Gold is a metal of a bright yellow colour, and was compared to the sun by the alchemists. It is very ductile; a grain of it can be drawn into a wire 500 feet long, and will gild two miles of fine silver wire. It is also very malleable; one grain can be beaten out to cover an area of 56·75 square inches. Thin gold leaf appears green by transmitted light. The red colour of ruby glass is due to metallic gold in an extreme state of division. Gold does not oxidize or tarnish in the air, and is not acted upon by oxygen or water at any temperature; it is not dissolved by sulphuric, nitric, or hydrochloric acid, but is dissolved by aqua regia, a mixture of nitric and hydrochloric acids. Gold crystal-

lizes in cubes, octahedra, and other forms belonging to a regular system. Gold forms two series of salts, Aurous and Auric (q.v.): it has been detected in sea water. Gold is extracted from the quartz ore by pulverising it, and adding mercury containing a small quantity of sodium; the amalgam is then heated to drive off the mercury; auriferous pyrites are roasted to drive off sulphur and arsenic before they are treated with the amalgam. Gold can be purified by melting it along with borax in a clay crucible, glazed inside with borax, and passing chlorine gas through the melted metal by means of a tobacco-pipe stem; the other metals are converted into chlorides, which rise to the surface. When the operation is finished, the gold is allowed to cool, and the fused chlorides poured off. Pure gold is prepared by dissolving the metal in a mixture of nitric and hydrochloric acids: the solution is evaporated to get rid of the nitric acid, then diluted with water and filtered; the gold is then precipitated by ferrous sulphate. $2AuCl_3 + 6FeSO_4 = Au_2 + Fe_2Cl_6 + 2Fe_2(SO_4)_3$. Gold can be separated from silver by heating it with two and a half times its weight of concentrated sulphuric acid, sp. gr. 1·84, till no more SO_2 is given off. The alloy must not contain more than 25 per cent. of gold; if it does it must be melted with silver before the operation; the sulphuric acid attacks the silver and copper, converting them into sulphates; the gold is allowed to settle, and then the silver is precipitated by metallic copper from the decanted liquid. The presence of small quantities of tin and antimony in gold renders it brittle; they can be removed by heating the gold with ten per cent. of oxide of copper and a small quantity of borax. Pure gold is a very soft metal, therefore it is alloyed with silver, which gives it a greenish-yellow tint, or with copper, which gives it a yellowish-red colour.

2. *Pharm.:* Gold has been used in medicine for scrofulous diseases; it appears to act like mercury. Gold terchloride is very poisonous, acting like corrosive sublimate. Gold leaf is used by dentists for stopping teeth.

3. *Min.:* A metal crystallizing isometrically in octahedrons or dodecahedrons, as well as acicular, filiform, reticulated, arborescent, and spongiform shapes. There are four varieties, (1) Ordinary, and (2) Argentiferous Gold or Electrum, (3) Palladium Gold or Porpesite, (4) Rhodium Gold. Dana has a Gold Group of Minerals, containing (1) Gold, (2) Silver. (*Dana.*) It is widely diffused. It has been found in Cornwall, Devon, &c., in England; in North Wales; in Scotland at Wenlockhead, Lead Hills, in Sutherlandshire, &c.; in Ireland at Wicklow. Abroad it occurs in the Ural Mountains, in Persia, Japan, California, West Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Venezuela, Southern Africa, Samoa; in Victoria, Queensland, New Zealand, &c. Alluvial or drift workings tend to exhaust themselves, and those of the ancient world are now little worth. In the early part of the nineteenth century, parts of the Ural Mountains were the most productive gold field of the world. In September, 1847, a magnificent gold field was discovered in California. Sir Roderick Murchison, who was struck with the similarity of conformation between the Ural Mountains and the Blue Mountains of New Holland, which he happily re-named the Australian Cordillera, predicted the discovery of gold in the latter mountain region; and in 1851 gold was found in the parts pointed out in quantities unequalled except in portions of California. Such was the abundance of the precious metal exported from Victoria and other parts of Australia, that it was supposed that the relative value of silver and gold would be altered; but as Murchison showed, there was little reason to believe that this result would follow, nor has it done so.

4. *Geol.:* It has been found in slate, quartzite, sandstone, limestone, granite, and serpentine. In many cases it occurs in veins of quartz, but much more accessibly in drifts, which the breaking up of those quartz veins has helped to produce. In the Ural Mountains the drift is Newer Pliocene, having in it bones of the mammoth, &c.; in California it is of two different ages, but both, geologically viewed, comparatively recent; when in veins, it is more frequently found in the palæozoic than in the secondary or tertiary strata. In most cases the veins are near plutonic rocks.

5. *Hist.:* Gold is mentioned in the Bible as early as Gen. ii. 12. The Hebrew word is זָהָב (*zahab*), from זָהַב (*zahab*) = to shine, to be brilliant. As the names of gold in the Aryan languages (Lat. *aurum*, Gr. χρυσός (*chrusos*) differ from this, gold may perhaps not have been discovered till after the separation of the Aryan and Semitic races.

6. *Coinage, Art, &c.:* Gold was first coined in England in A.D. 1257. The amount of gold that passed through the English mint from 1558 (accession of Queen Elizabeth) to January 1, 1840, is 3,553,561 pounds weight, troy. The value of gold coined in the reign of George III. was £74,501,586. The standard of gold coinage in England is eleven parts of gold with one part of alloy. In France, Germany, and the United States, it is nine parts of gold to one part of alloy.

7. *Bot.:* (*Of the form* gold):

(1) The Turnsole (*Heliotropium*).

(2) The Corn Marigold (*Chrysanthemum segetum*).

"She sprong up out of the molde
Into a flour, was named *golde*,
Which slant governed of the sonne."
Gower, ii. 364.

(3) The Wild Myrtle.

(4) *Calendula officinalis.*

8. *Archery:* The exact centre of a target, so called because marked with gold, or of a gold colour.

"Miss —— had the skill to forestall the general distribution by securing three *golds* at one end."—*Field*, Oct. 27, 1883.

B. *As adjective:*

1. Made of or consisting of gold.

"In the sandy slope, near the shore, at the head of the bay, the beautiful *gold* armillæ were found."—*Wilson: Prehistoric Annals of Scotland*, ii. 251.

2. Pertaining to or connected with gold or gold coin.

"The *gold* withdrawal, too, helped to depress home securities."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 22, 1883.

gold-alloy, *s.* An alloy in which other metals are added to gold to confer hardness, as in coin, or to cheapen the product, as in some jewellers' alloys and solders.

gold-amalgam, *s.*

Min.: A mineral composed of mercury, 57·40; gold, 38·39; and silver, 5. It occurs in Columbia in white grains about the size of a pea, and in California in yellowish-white four-sided prisms. (*Dana.*)

gold-beating, *s.* The act or trade of beating out gold for gilding.

gold-blocking, *s.* Pressure of an engraved or composed block upon a book-cover. Without the leaf it is called blind-blocking.

gold-carp, golden-carp, *s.*

Ichthy.: The same as GOLDFISH (q.v.).

* **gold-clocked,** *a.* Having the clocks of stockings worked in gold.

gold-cloth, *s.* Cloth of gold; cloth woven of threads of gold or interwoven with them.

Gold Coast, *s.*

Geog.: A part of the coast of Guinea, on the west coast of Africa.

gold-cradle, *s.*

Min.: An apparatus used for washing the refuse matter away from gold.

gold-cup, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A cup, or piece of plate, made of gold, or silver gilt, given as a prize in horse-racing, rifle-shooting, and other competitions.

2. *Bot. (Pl.):* Various species of Ranunculus; as, *R. bulbosus, R. acris*, &c.

gold-cutter, *s.* One who prepares gold for the use of others.

gold-digger, *s.* A gold miner.

"Others sink a perpendicular shaft, and then put in a 'side-drive,' as the Australian *gold-diggers* term it."—*Journ. Anthrop. Instit.*, x. 114.

gold-digging, *s.*

1. The act or occupation of digging for gold; gold-mining.

2. *(Pl.):* Mr. G. H. Wathers, mining engineer, divided the gold-diggings of Ballarat, &c. in Australia, into surface workings, where the gold was found lying on the surface or diffused through the gravelly soil to the depth of six or twelve inches and pit; or hole workings, from three or four to twenty-five or even thirty feet deep. In these last deposits the gold was almost always imbedded in a stiff clay. (*Quar. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, ix. 76, 77.) [DIGGING.]

gold-dust, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Gold in very fine particles.

2. *Bot.:* A popular name for *Alyssum saxatile.*

gold-embroidered, *a.* Embroidered with gold.

"And *gold-embroidered* garments, fair to see."
Byron: Childe Harold, ii. 87.

* **gold-end,** *s.* A broken piece of gold or jewellery.

Gold-end man: One who buys old gold or silver; an itinerant jeweller.

"I know him not: he looks like a *gold-end man.*"
Ben Jonson: Alchemist, ii. 1.

¶ In *Eastward Hoe*, where the expression often occurs, it is used for a goldsmith's apprentice.

gold-fever, *s.* A mania for digging or seeking gold.

gold-field, *s.* A district or region where gold is found.

"The extent of the *gold-field*, as at present ascertained."—*Quar. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, xxv. 817.

* **gold-finder,** *s.*

1. One who finds or seeks for gold.

2. One who cleans out privies or cesspools.

"Untouched it passed between his grinders,
Or it had been happy for *gold-finders.*" *Swift.*

gold-flower, *s.*

Bot.: Helichrysum Stœchas.

gold-flux, *s.*

Min.: Avanturine (q.v.).

gold-foil, *s.* A thin sheet of gold used by dentists and others.

gold-fringe, *s.*

Entom.: A moth, *Pyralis costalis*, family Pyralidæ.

gold-furnace, *s.* A furnace for melting or reducing gold. It resembles a brass-furnace, but is usually built above the floor, occupying one side or more of the shop, and appearing like a dwarf wall. The aperture for the fuel and crucible in each furnace is nine to sixteen inches square, and eleven to twenty inches deep. The front edge of the wall is horizontal and stands about thirty inches from the floor, but the top inclines backward at an angle of about 30°, and a ledge holds the tiles which close the tops of the furnaces. The crucibles are usually of black-lead.

gold-hammer, *s.*

1. A kind of hammer used by gold-beaters; a goldbeater's hammer.

2. A popular name for the Yellow-hammer (q.v.).

* **gold-hewen,** *a.* Of a gold or golden hue or colour.

gold-hunter, *s.* One who seeks for gold.

gold-inlaid, *a.* Inlaid with gold.

"King Olaf smote them with the blade
Of his huge war-axe, *gold inlaid.*"
Longfellow: Musician's Tale.

gold-knobs, gold-knoppes, *s. pl.*

Bot.: Various species of Ranunculus; spec., *R. acris, R. bulbosus*, &c.

gold-latten, *s.* A plate of gold or of other metal covered with gold.

gold-lily, *s.* The yellow lily.

"While the *gold-lily* blows."
Tennyson: Edward Morris, 146.

gold-lode, *s.*

Mining: A gold vein. (*Dr. T. Sterry Hunt*).

gold-mine, *s.*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

Mining: A place where gold is obtained by mining operations, as distinguished from gold-diggings, where the precious metal is extracted by sluicing or cradling.

II. *Fig.:* Any place containing a store of wealth either actual or mental.

"No memory labours longer from the deep
Gold-mines of thought—to lift the hidden ore."
Tennyson: Dream of Fair Women, 274.

gold-nugget, *s.*
Mining, &c.: A lump of gold. One from Ballarat weighed 130 lb., taken in its natural state from the diggings. Called also a pepito. (*Quar. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, x. 306.)

gold-of-pleasure, *s.*
Bot.: Camelina sativa, a cruciferous plant, two or three feet high, panicled above with small yellow flowers. It is occasionally found in England among flax, having been imported with the seeds. [CAMELINA.]

gold-paint, *s.* [GOLD-SHELL.]

gold-pen, *s.* A pen with a gold nib pointed with rhodium or iridium.

gold-pheasant, golden-pheasant, *s.*
Ornith.: Phasianus pictus. It is a gorgeous species, wild in India.

gold-plate, *s.* Vessels, dishes, spoons, cups, &c., made of gold.

gold-printing, *s.* Work printed with gold-size and the letters then covered with gold-leaf or Dutch-metal.

***gold-proof,** *a.* †Proof against bribery or temptation by money.

gold-rain, *s.*
Pyrotechnics: Small cubes ½ inch square, used instead of stars for rockets, &c. Their composition is nitre, 16 parts; sulphur, 10 parts; mealed powder, 4 parts; lamp-black, 3 parts; flowers of zinc and gum arabic each 1 part; treated in the same manner as for stars.

† **gold-seed,** *s. pl.*
Bot.: Dog's-tail grass (*Cynosurus cristatus*).

gold-shell, *s.* Powdered gold, or gold-leaf, ground up with gum-water and spread on shells. It is used by artists, and is also called gold-paint.

gold-shrub, *s.*
Bot.: Palicourea speciosa.

gold-size, *s.* A size used as a surface on which to apply goldleaf. Oil gold-size is a mixture of linseed-oil or fat oil and ochre-ground by the muller, and used in oil-gilding.

gold-solder, *s.* A kind of solder composed of gold, 12 parts, silver 2 parts, and copper 4 parts.

gold-tail, *a.* (See the compound.)
Gold-tail-moth:
Entom.: A moth (*Portesia auriflua*), family Liparidæ. So called because the anal tuft on the abdomen is yellow. Wings white, the fore ones with a brownish-black spot.

gold-thread, *s.*
Bot.: Coptis trifolia, a plant belonging to the Ranunculaceæ.

gold-tissue, *s.* Cloth interwoven with gold thread.

gold-tooling, *s.*
Book-bind.: Ornaments impressed by the hot tool upon goldleaf laid on book-covers, causing the metal to adhere. In contradistinction to blind-tooling, which is the tool-mark without the leaf. The gold is fixed to the surface of the leather by gold-size, and the surplus is wiped off after the tool has been applied.

gold-varnish, *s.*
Metal.: A yellow, transparent varnish spread over silver-leaf to give it the appearance of gold.

gold-washer, *s.*
1. One who washes away the refuse dirt from gold ore, as in a cradle.
2. An apparatus or instrument employed in washing gold.

gold-washings, *s.pl.* Places where gold found in gravel is washed, the heavier material "puddling down." (*Quar. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, xxviii. 298.)

gold-workings, *s.pl.* The same as GOLD-WORKS (q.v.). (*Quar. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, xxxii. 36.)

gold-works, *s.pl.* Works for gold-mining. (*Murchison: Siluria*, ch. xviii.)

***gold-worm,** ***golde-worme,** *s.* A glowworm.
"A *golde-worme: noctiluca.*"—*Cathol. Anglicum.*

***gōld'-bēat-ęn,** *a.* [Eng. *gold*, and *beaten.*] Coated with gold; gilded.

gōld'-bēat-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *gold*, and *beater.*] One whose trade or occupation it is to beat or hammer out gold into goldleaf for gilding. [GOLDLEAF.]

"This process achieved, it is doomed to sustain
The thump after thump of a *gold-beater's* mallet."
Cowper: The Flatting Mill.

goldbeater's-hammer, *s.* A hammer with two somewhat rounded faces, used in beating the pack of alternate gold ribbon and vellum or goldleaf and skin. As the work progresses smaller hammers are used. The forging-hammer is used in reducing the ingot of gold to one-sixth of an inch thickness. The anvil is a steel block 4 × 3 inches on the face. The hammer for the first course of beating is short-handled, and weighs fifteen or sixteen pounds. The hammer for the next beating weighs ten pounds.

goldbeater's-skin, *s.* The prepared peritoneal membrane of the cæcum of the ox. It is used to separate the leaves of gold while under the hammer; thus it is reduced to extreme thinness, and in this state is used as an application to cuts and wounds.

"Bind it about with a narrow slip of *goldbeater's-skin*, which moisten with your tongue, and it will stick together."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

***gōld'-bŏŭnd,** *a.* [Eng. *gold*, and *bound.*] Bound or encircled with gold.

"Thy air,
Thou other *goldbound* brow, is like the first."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, iv. 1.

gōld'-ęn, ***gild-ene,** ***gold-ene,** ***guld-ene,** *a.* [A.S. *gylden*, from *gold* = gold; O. H. Ger. *guldin*; O. Fris. *gelden*; Dut. *goulden*; Icel. *gullinn*; Sw. *gyllen, gylden*; Dan. *gylden*; Ger. *golden*. *Golden* is now passing out of use, its place being supplied by the substantive *gold* used adjectively: as, a *gold* key, not often now a *golden* key.]

1. Made of gold, consisting of gold.
"He ranished apples fro the wakinge dragon: and his hande was the more heauie for the *golden* metall."—*Chaucer: Boecius*, bk. v.

2. Of the colour or lustre of gold; yellow; gleaming or shining like gold.
"Last night the moon had a *golden* ring,
And to-night no moon we see!"
Longfellow: Wreck of the Hesperus.

3. Ornamented, embroidered, or inlaid with gold.
"Thy *golden* coat." *Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece*, 205.

* 4. Abounding or rich in gold.
"The learned pate ducks to the *golden* fool."
Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, iv. 3.

5. Excellent; most valuable or precious.
"Nestor's *golden* words."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 1,420.

6. Most favourable.
"I have bought
Golden opinions from all sorts of people."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, i. 7.

7. Most favourable or auspicious: as, a *golden* opportunity.

* 8. Fortunate, happy, prosperous.
"In Eliza's *golden* days, a knight
Came on a war-horse sumptuously attired."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vii.

¶ Obvious compounds: *Golden-cinctured, golden-haired, golden-hilted, golden-netted, golden-rinded, golden-shafted*, &c.

golden-age, *s.* The earliest period in the mythological history of almost all nations, in which those then existing were supposed to live in perfect innocence and the enjoyment of every pleasure, and when the earth produced all things necessary for their support, comfort, or enjoyment in the fullest abundance, and all animals were at peace with each other. The Egyptians believed in successive conflagrations and deluges occurring at uncertain intervals. These were designed by the gods to purify the earth from guilt. After each of these judgments man was again so regenerated as to live for a time in a state of virtue and happiness, after which degeneracy again established itself, continually gaining strength till the next catastrophe. Sir Chas. Lyell believed that the Greek and Roman notions of the golden and other ages were of Egyptian origin.

"The *golden age* was first, when man, yet new,
No rule but uncorrupted Reason knew:
And, with a native bent, did good pursue."
Dryden: The Golden Age.

golden-apple, *s.*
Bot.: Citrus Aurantium.

golden-balls, *s.pl.* The three gilt balls suspended as a sign in the front of a pawnbroker's place of business. They were derived from the arms of Lombardy, Lombards having been the first bankers and money-lenders in London.

golden-beetle, *s.*
Entom.: Various species of Chrysomela, or of the family Chrysomelidæ. They are so called from their metallic lustre. The colour thus reflected is generally golden-green, scarlet, azure, or blue.

† **golden-bug,** *s.*
Entom.: A beetle (*Coccinella septempunctata*), the Seven-spotted Ladybird.

golden-bull, *s.*
Hist.: A bull having a golden seal, issued by the German emperor, Charles IV. at the Diet of Nuremberg in 1356, and which became the fundamental law of the empire over which he ruled. Other bulls have also been called golden for a similar reason.

golden-carp, *s.* [GOLD-CARP.]

golden-chain, *s.*
Bot.: The Laburnum, *Cytisus Laburnum.*

golden-club, *s.*
Bot.: Orontium aquaticum, or the genus Orontium itself.

golden-crested, *a.* Having a crest or top-knot of gold or of a golden colour.
Golden-crested wren:
Ornith.: Regulus cristatus. A beautiful little British bird, the upper parts olive-green; the head ornamented with an orange-yellow crest, bordered with black, whence it has sometimes been called *R. auricapillus*; the lower parts yellowish-grey. Length about 3½ inches. It exists in flocks, often along with titmice and creepers, in firwoods, remaining all the year round.

golden-crown, *s.*
Bot.: Chrysostemma.

golden-cup, *s.*
Bot.: The same as GOLD-CUP (q.v.).

golden-eagle, *s.*
Ornith.: Aquila chrysaëtos. [EAGLE.]

golden-ear, *s.*
Entom.: A moth, *Hydrœcia nictitans*, family Apamidæ.

golden-eye, *s.*
Ornith.: Clangula, a genus of Anatidæ (Ducks).

golden-fingered, *a.* Having golden fingers in a figurative sense.
"*Golden-fingered* Ind." *Marlowe.* (*Trench.*)

golden-fleece, *s.*
Class. Myth.: The fleece of gold taken from the ram on which Phryxus was transported through the air to Colchis, and in quest of which the Argonauts sailed under the leadership of Jason.

JEWEL OF THE GOLDEN-FLEECE.

¶ *Order of the Golden Fleece:*
Her.: An order of knighthood instituted in 1729 by Philip the Good, Duke of Burgundy. In process of time the operation of hereditary descent brought the families of Spain and Austria into the order, which now is common to both these countries.

golden-flower, *s.*
Bot.: The genus Chrysanthemum.

golden-fly, *s.*
Entom.: Chrysis, a genus of Hymenoptera, possessed of metallic brilliance, reflected from green, ruby tint, &c.

golden-grease, *s.* A fee, a bribe.

golden-hair, *s.*
Bot.: Chrysocoma Comaurea.

golden-horde, *s.*
Hist.: The tribe of Mongolian Tartars, which about 1724 established itself in Southern Russia.

golden-knop, *s.*
Entom.: The same as GOLDEN-BUG (q.v.).

golden-legend, *s.* The *Aurea legenda* of the middle ages, a work written by James de Voragine, Archbishop of Genoa, in the end of the thirteenth century. It is a hagiology or collection of lives of saints, and descriptions and histories of festivals. A translation of it was made and printed by Caxton in A.D. 1483. Longfellow made a portion of it popular by his poem of the same name.

golden-lungwort, *s.*
Bot.: Hieracium aurantiacum, a composite plant, naturalized in copses in the north of England and Scotland, having escaped from the cottage gardens in which it often occurs.

golden-maid, *s.*
Ichthy.: Crenilabrus melops; called also the Gilthead and Connor.

golden-maiden-hair, *s.*
Bot.: Polytrichum commune, one of the finest British mosses, with almost woody stems and large firm leaves. It occurs on heaths and mountain tracts. It is sometimes made into brooms.

GOLDEN MAIDENHAIR.
1. Sporangium.

golden-marcasite, *s.* An old name for tin.

golden-mean, *s.*
I. *Ord. Lang.:* A state of competence, in which one is neither burdened with the cares of riches nor depressed by the necessities of poverty.

"Where'er he shines, oh Fortune, gild the scene,
And angels guard him in the *golden-mean!*"
Pope: Moral Essays, iii. 167.

II. *Ethics:* This term appears to have been adopted into the English language from Horace (*Odes* ii. 10, 5), though there the poet is speaking of worldly circumstances [I.] rather than of moral duties. We find the virtue of moderation taught in Hesiod (*Works & Days* (ed. Paley), 694), and Cooke renders the passage:

"Let every action prove a mean confessed
A moderation is in all the best."

Similar teaching may be found in the writings of Plato and Aristotle, and the latter lays it down in his *Ethics* (ii. 7) that every virtue is a mean between two vices. This teaching crystallized into the pithy Μηδὲν ἄγαν (= not too much of anything) of the Greeks, which Cicero appears to have had in view in *De Officiis* (i. 25) where he speaks of "that mean which sins neither by defect nor excess." Terence gave the Greek version a Latin form, *Ne quid nimis* (*Andria,* i. 1. 34), and it found expression in the *Point de siècle* of Talleyrand.

golden-mole, *s.*
Zool.: Chrysochloris aureus, one of the Talpidæ (Moles). The hairs of the fur so disperse the light as to produce metallic reflections. It occurs in Africa.

golden-mouse-ear, *s.*
Bot.: A composite plant, *Hieracium Pilosella,* called in books the Common Mouse-ear Hawkweed. [HAWKWEED, HIERACIUM.]

***golden-mouthed,** *a.*
1. Eloquent: a translation of the Gr. χρυσόστομος (*chrusostomos*), whence the name Chrysostom, from χρυσός (*chrusos*) = gold, and στόμα (*stoma*) = a mouth.

2. Musical, melodious.

"A cry of love that rang
As from a trumpet *golden-mouthed.*"
A. C. Swinburne: Tristram of Lyonesse, viii.

golden-number, *s.*
Chron.: A number, so called from being marked in ancient calendars in letters of gold. It indicated the number of any year in the cycle of the moon. After every nineteen years the various aspects of the moon are within an hour the same as they were when the cycle commenced. This was known at an early period, and the nineteen years' lunar cycle was adopted in July 16, B.C. 433. To find the golden number of any particular year, make the accepted time of our Lord's birth B.C. 4, the first year of a cycle; add one to the year for which the golden number is required, and divide by twenty; the quotient will be the number of lunar cycles from the birth of Christ, and the remainder, if any, will be the golden number.

golden-pert, *s.*
Bot.: Gratiola aurea.

golden-pheasant, *s.*
Ornith.: [GOLD-PHEASANT].

golden-pippin, *s.* A species of apple, so named from its colour.

golden-robin, *s.*
Ornith.: The Baltimore Oriole.

golden-rod, *s.*
Bot.: (1) *Solidago virgaurea,* or the genus Solidago; (2) *Leontice Chrysogonum;* (3) The genus Bosea.

¶ *Rayless Golden-rod* is an American name for Bigelovia; *Golden-rod tree,* or *Tree golden-rod,* is *Bosea Yervomora.*

golden-rose, *s.* A rose of gold, or gilded, supposed to represent by its gold, its odour, and its balm, the Godhead, the body, and the soul of the Redeemer. It was sent at intervals by the Pope to sovereigns supposed to be more loyal than others to the Holy See. Among those sent were one to Henry VIII., in 1510; one to Frederick the Wise of Saxony, in 1519, to wean him from friendship with Luther; to Charles IX. of France, in 1572, just after the "massacre of St. Bartholomew"; one to the Queen of Spain in 1868; and more recently to Eugenie, while Empress of the French.

golden-rule, *s.*
*1. *Arith.:* A rule, so called on account of its excellent use in arithmetic, and especially in ordinary calculations, by which numbers are found in certain proportions—viz., having three numbers given to find a fourth number in proportion. (*Hutton: Math. Dict.*) [PROPORTION, RULE OF THREE.]

2. *Morals:* The rule laid down by Jesus in the Sermon on the Mount, and stated by him to be the law and the prophets,—*i.e.,* a summary of their teaching: "Therefore all things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them" (Matt. vii. 12). This rule, almost axiomatic to a mind of keen moral sensitiveness, had already been "examined and adopted as a standard of ethics by westerns like Socrates and easterns like Theng-tsen, the disciple and friend of Confucius, some centuries before the birth of Christ. The latter tells us Toen-kousy asked, Is there a word in the language which is of itself enough for a guide for our life? The wise man answered, There is; the word Chon, of which the meaning is that what we would should not be done to us let us not do to others." (*Contemp. Review,* April, 1882, p. 682.)

golden-samphire, *s.*
Bot.: Inula crithmoides.

golden-saxifrage, *s.*
Bot.: The genus Chrysosplenium.

***golden-slopt,** *s.* Wearing gold buskins.

"Some shy *golden-slopt* Castalia." *Marston.*

golden-sulphide, *s.* [GOLDEN-SULPHURET.]

golden-sulphuret, *s.* [*Golden Sulphuret of Antimony.*]
Golden Sulphuret of Antimony:
Chem.: Sulphur Antimonii auratum. Pentasulphide of antimony, Sb_2S_5.

golden-swift, *s.*
Entom.: A moth, *Hepialus humuli,* family Hepialidæ.

golden-teeth, *s. pl.* The teeth of herbivorous animals coated, as they sometimes are, with a yellow precipitate. (*Rossiter.*)

golden-thistle, *s.*
Bot.: (1) Scolymus, (2) *Protea Scolymus.*

golden-tressed, *a.* Having fair or golden-coloured tresses; golden-haired; (*fig.*) shining with bright rays.

"And caused the *golden-tressèd* sun
All the day long his course to run."
Milton: Trans. of Psalm cxxxvi.

golden-trumpeter, *s.*
Ornith.: A South American bird, the Agami (*Psophia crepitans*), which emits a deep rough sound, suggesting that of a trumpet. [AGAMI.]

golden-wasps, *s. pl.*
Entom.: One of the popular names for the hymenopterous genus Chrysis, or the family of which it is the type. They are not genuine wasps, one difference between the two being that the wasps proper have a sting, and the "golden wasps" only an ovipositor. [CHRYSIDIDÆ, CHRYSIS.]

golden-wedding, *s.* The fiftieth anniversary of a wedding, which is usually observed with more than ordinary festivity. The presents given to the couple should all be of gold.

golden-winged, *a.* Having wings of gold, or of a gold colour.

golden-Y, *s.*
Entom.: A moth, family Plus

golden-yellow, *s.*
Bot., &c.: Pure yellow, duller than lemon-coloured, and bright. It corresponds to the Latin, *aureus* or *auratus,* and to the Greek χρυσος (*chrusos*); in Lat. and Eng. composition, *chryso-.* (*Lindley, &c.*)

***gōld'-ęn-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *golden; -ly.*] Splendidly, excellently, delightfully.

"Jaques he keeps at school, and report speaks *goldenly* of his profit."—*Shakesp.: As You Like It,* i. 1.

***gōld'-ęn-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *golden; -ness.*] The quality or state of being golden or golden-coloured.

"It threw up its outline against the wonderful greenness, blueness, *goldenness* of the sky."—*Mrs. Oliphant: Primrose Path,* ii. 145.

gōld'-ēr, *s.* [GOLADER.]

***gold-fah,** ***gold-faghe,** *a.* [A.S. *gold-fáh.*] Golden; gold-coloured.

"Nim *goldfah* iwede." *Layamon,* iii. 262.

gōld'-fĭnch, ***gōld-fȳnch,** ***gold-fynche,** *s.*
I. *Literally:*
Ornith.: Carduelis elegans, a well-known bird belonging to the family Fringillidæ, and the sub-family Fringillinæ. Bill pale horn coloured, the tip black, the circumference at its base crimson, nape of the neck white; the top of the head, carpal portions of the wing, the smaller wing coverts, and part of the surface of the primaries black; back and rump dusky brown, greater wing coverts, and part of the expanse of the others, gamboge yellow; under surface of the body dull white. It feeds on the seeds of thistles and other plants. It sings very sweetly. Its nest is neatly built of moss, twigs, roots, &c., and is lined with wool. It is situated in bushes, hedges, or apple or pear trees in orchards. The eggs are four or five, spotted with purple and brown. The bird is found in various parts of Britain, and is diffused over most parts of Europe.

"A *goldfinch* there I saw, with gaudy pride
Of painted plumes, that hopped from side to side."
Dryden: Flower & Leaf, 108.

II. *Fig.:* A sovereign, so called from its yellow colour. (*Slang Dict.*)

gōld'-fĭn-nȳ, gōld'-sĭn-nȳ, *s.* [Eng. *gold,* and *finny.* Etym. of *sinny* doubtful. Can it have come from the *f* of *gold-finny,* printed in old characters and misread *s*?]
Ichthy.: Crenilabrus norwegicus or *cornubicus.* It is yellowish-green, darker on the back, with longitudinal lines of a deeper colour on the sides, and a black spot on each side near the base of the tail. Length, three or four inches. It is called also the Cork-wing. [GOLDSINNY.]

gōld′-fĭsh, gōld′-ẹn-fĭsh, *s.* [Eng. *gold, golden,* and *fish.*]

Ichthy.: *Cyprinus auratus,* a well-known fish, which, when mature, is of a golden-red colour, though it is nearly black when young. It is a native of China. According to Pennant, it was introduced into England from China in 1691, but did not become common till about 1723. It is called also, though rarely, the gold or golden carp.

***gōld′-hŏard, *gōld′-hŏrd,** *s.* [A.S. *gold-hord.*] A treasure.

"Deorewurthe ouer alle *goldhordes.*"—*Ancren Riwle,* p. 342.

***gōld′-hŏuse, *golde-hows,** *s.* [Eng *gold* and *house.*] A treasury.

"The kyng to hys *goldehouse* toke hys way."—*MS.,* in *Halliwell,* p. 498.

gōld′-ĭe, *s.* [Eng. *gold; -ie* = -y.] A local name given to the goldfinch (q.v.).

gōld′-ĭ-lŏcks, gōld′-ĭe-lŏcks, gōld′-ȳ-lŏcks, *s.* [Eng. *gold* or *goldie,* and *locks.*]

Bot.: Various plants, or plant genera. Specially, (1) Linosyris or Chrysocoma, (2) *Helichrysum Stœchas,* (3) *Ranunculus auricomus,* (4) *Hymenophyllum tunbridgense.*

gōld′-ĭng, *s.* [Eng. *gold;* suff. *-ing.*] A sort of apple.

gōld′-ĭns, *s.* [A corrupt. of *goldings (?).*]

Bot.: *Chrysanthemum segetum.*

***gōld′-ĭsh, *gold-issho,** *a.* [Eng. *gold; -ish.*] Resembling or like gold.

"Al is not golde that shynethe *goldishe* hewe."
Lydgate: *Minor Poems,* p. 190.

gōld′-lāçe, *s.* [Eng. *gold,* and *lace.*] A kind of lace made of gold wire, flattened between two polished steel rollers, into a ribbon which is twisted round a core of silk.

gōld′-lāçed, *a.* [Eng. *gold,* and *laced.*] Ornamented or embroidered with goldlace.

gōld′-lēaf, *s.* [Eng *gold,* and *leaf.*] Fine gold beaten into thin leaves. A small percentage of silver and copper is added to the gold for beating, about 1½ per cent. of alloy. The ingot is rolled into a ribbon by repeated passage between rollers, and this ribbon has a thickness of $\frac{1}{800}$ of an inch, a surface of five hundred square inches to an ounce of gold. It is then cut into pieces of about an inch square, placed between pieces of goldbeater's skin four inches square, and beaten with a ponderous hammer on a smooth marble slab until the gold has thinned and expanded to the size of the vellum. Each piece of gold is then again divided into four, placed between pieces of goldbeater's skin as before, and again beaten till it expands to the size of the skin. A third and a fourth beating follow, until the gold has been reduced to the necessary degree of thinness. The hammers vary in degrees of heaviness. [GOLDBEATER'S-HAMMER.] An ounce of gold in the form of a cube, 5½ lines in length, breadth, and thickness can be so extended by the goldbeaters as to cover a surface of more than 1466¾ square feet.

goldleaf-electroscope, *s.*

Elect. Mach.: An instrument for ascertaining, by means of goldleaf, the presence of electricity in a body. There is a tubular glass shade standing on a metallic foot in contact with the ground. In the tubulure of the shade, the neck of which is coated with insulating varnish, there fits a metal rod, terminating at the upper extremity in a knob, and holding at the lower end two narrow strips of goldleaf. The air in the interior is dried by quicklime or chloride of calcium. When the knob is touched with a body charged with positive or negative electricity the leaves diverge. To ascertain the kind of electricity requires a more intricate process. This instrument is also called from its inventor Bennett's Electroscope.

***gōld′-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *gold; -less.*] Destitute of gold.

gōld′-nĕy, gōld′-nȳ, *s.* [Eng. *golden,* and suff. *-y* (?).]

Ichthy.: The Golden Wrasse (*Crenilabrus tinca*). It is one of the fishes called the Gilthead (q.v.).

"The *goldny* of Cilicia, Chios scallops."—*Davies: Ant Entasia,* p. 94.

gōld′-sĭn-nȳ, *s.* [GOLDFINNY.]

¶ *Jagos goldsinny: Crenilabrus rupestris.* Its prevailing colour is orange, sometimes with green above. It has several times been taken in Britain.

gōld′-smĭth, *gold-smeth, *gold-smithe, *gold-smyth, *s.* [A.S. *goldsmith;* O. H. Ger. *goldsmid;* Dut. *goudsmid;* Icel. *gullsmidhr;* Dan. & Sw. *guldsmed.*]

1. An artisan who manufactures articles in gold; a worker in gold.

"I promised your presence and the chain,
But neither chain nor *goldsmith* came to me."
Shakesp.: *Comedy of Errors,* iv. 1.

*2. A banker; one who managed the money matters of others.

"I am a *goldsmith,* and live by lending money as well as by selling plate."—*Scott:* *Fortunes of Nigel,* ch. iv.

goldsmith's-note. *s.* The name given to an order to pay money on demand, similar to the modern banknote, issued by the goldsmiths or bankers of Lombard-street.

***gōld′-smĭth-rȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *goldsmith; -ry.*] Goldsmith's work.

"Of *goldsmithry,* of browdyng, and of steel."
Chaucer: *C. T.,* 2,498.

gōld′-stĭck, *s.* [Eng. *gold,* and *stick.*] A court official, so called from the gilt rod or wand borne by him when in attendance on the sovereign on state occasions.

gōld′-thrĕad, *s.* [Eng. *gold,* and *thread.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A flatted, silver-gilt wire, wrapped or laid on a thread of yellow silk by twisting with a wheel or bobbins; also called gold-wire or spun-gold.

2. *Bot.:* *Coptis trifolia,* a ranunculaceous evergreen, so called from its yellow fibrous roots.

gōld′-wīre, *s.* [Eng. *gold,* and *wire.*] Gold reduced to the form of wire. Goldwire, so called, has usually a core of silver, and is made by preparing a round bar of silver, plating it thickly with gold, and then drawing it through a series of holes of gradually decreasing diameter. The gold may be $\frac{1}{1000}$ of the thickness of the silver at first, and shares all its mutations in the drawing, retaining the same relative thickness.

gōld′-ȳ-lŏcks, *s.* [GOLDILOCKS.]

gōld′-ȳ-lŏcked, *a.* [Eng. *goldy, lock* (s); *-ed.*] Golden-haired; having a profusion of beautiful auburn hair.

"Thence it fled forth, and made quick transmigration
To *goldy-locked* Euphorbus."
Ben Jonson: *The Fox,* i. 1.

***gol-et,** *s.* [Fr. *goulet;* Prov. *golet,* a dimin. of O. Fr. *gole, goule* = the throat; Lat. *gula.*] [GULLET.] The throat or gullet.

"Throwghe *golet* and gorgere he hurlte hym ewyne."
Morte Arthure, 1,772.

golf, *goif, *goiff, *gouff, *s.* [Dut. *kolf* = a club to strike balls with; cogn. with Icel. *kólfr* = a clapper of a bell, a bolt; *kylfa* = a club; Ger. *kolbe* = a club, a mace.]

1. A game extensively played in Scotland, and of late years introduced into England. It is played with club-headed sticks and very hard small balls, on a large common or down, technically called links, in which small holes have been made at distances of from 100 to 500 yards apart, according to the extent of the ground. The game, which may be played by two persons, or by four (two against two), consists in driving the ball into each of the holes in succession in as few strokes as possible; the side making the round, that is, placing his or their ball in each hole successively in the fewest strokes, winning the game.

"That the futball and *golf* be vtterly cryit downe, and not to be vsit."—*Act Jas. II.* (1457), c. 71.

*2. A blow, a stroke.

"She lends me a *gouf,* and tells me I'm douf,
I'll never be like her last goodman."
A. Nicol: *Poems* (1739), p. 53.

golf-club, *s.*

1. The club used in playing golf. There are various sorts, according to the purpose for which they are intended: as, the driver, the putter, the spoon, &c.

2. A club or association formed for the practice and promotion of golfing.

***golfe, *goulfe,** *s.* [Icel. *gólf;* Dut. *gulv.*] A mow, stack, or heap of hay, corn, &c.

"*Golfe* of corne. *Archonium.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

golf′-ĕr, *gow-fer, *s.* [Eng. *golf; -er.*] A player at golf.

"Driving their baws frae whin or tee,
There's no nae *gowfer* to be seen."
Ramsay: *Poems,* ii. 205.

golf′-ĭng, *s.* [Eng. *golf; -ing.*] The act or science of playing at golf.

***Gŏl′-gō-thą,** *s.* [Gr. Γολγοθᾶ (*Golgotha*), from Aramæan גלגלתא (*Gulgalta*); Heb. גֻלְגֹלֶת (*Gulgoleth*) = a skull (Luke xxiii. 33), or the place of a skull (Matt. xxvii. 33, Mark xv. 22, John xix. 17).] A charnel-house.

Gō′-lĭ-ard, *gol-i-ar-deis, *gol-y-ar-deys, *s.* [GOLIAS.]

Ch. Hist.: One of the authors of the poems bearing the name of Golias (q.v.), hence generally a writer of satirical poetry; a satirist.

"The *Goliards* became a kind of monkish rhapsodists, the companions and rivals of the jongleurs (the reciters of the merry and licentious fabliaux."—*Milman:* *Latin Christianity,* ix. 189.

Gō′-lĭ-ard-ĕr-ȳ, *s.* [GOLIAS.]

Ch. Hist.: The name given to the series of satirical Latin poems directed against the abuses of the Roman Church in the thirteenth century. Wright considers them to have been the immediate predecessors, and in some sense the cause, of the *Crede of Piers the Ploughman* and of the writings of Wycliffe, and thus to have contributed to the Reformation. From a classical standpoint, the majority of them are generally below criticism; from a moral point of view they are vigorous and healthy, though in studying them nineteenth-century readers must bear in mind the great jealousy of monastic orders which has in all ages existed amongst the secular clergy, and the tendency in minds ecclesiastical to exaggerate into grave sins what ordinary men would be inclined to consider as mere peccadilloes. With this preface, a few lines from the *Invective of Golias against the Cistercians* may be quoted:—

"Nil nisi præsentia sitiunt aut quærunt;
Farciunt marsupia, metunt quæ non serunt;
Pauperum penuria sese dilaverunt
Satanæ mancipia sunt et semper erunt."

Occasionally Golias seems to have relinquished his moral mission, and to have degenerated into a convivial rhymester; of this style examples may be found in Longfellow's *Golden Legend* (iv.), where Lucifer, disguised as a friar, finds admission to the refectory. These verses are genuine products of the late Middle Ages. A less-known example from the *Confessio Goliæ* runs thus:—

"Mihi nunquam spiritus poetriæ datur
Nisi tunc cum fuerit venter bene satur
Cum in arce cerebri Bacchus dominatur
In me Phœbus irruit et miranda fatur."

These poems are rhymed, but now and again there crops up evidence that the writer was capable of better things. For example, in the *Prædicatio Goliæ* one meets with lines like these:—

"Et ne forte cogita 'Vivam decem annis
Tunc me villoribus castigabo pannis,
Cum induar vestibus Pauli vel Joannis;'"

and then, by a marvellous compensation, a dainty classic gem:—

"Sic expectat rusticus, sed defluat amnis."

which, by its brilliance, almost compensates for the tawdriness of the setting.

Gō′-lĭ-ăs, *s.* [For etym. see def.]

Ch. Hist.: The name under which certain satirical poems on ecclesiastical subjects were given to the world in the thirteenth century. Many of them have been attributed to Walter de Mapes, though there is little ground for this opinion. Wright considers Golias to be a pseudonym, "apparently from *gula,* and having nothing in common with the French *gaillard.*" (*Latin Poems attributed to Walter de Mapes,* xii.) Du Cange, in support of the opinion that Golias was a real personage, quotes Silvester Giraldus:—

"Parasitus quidam *Golias* nomine . . . qui *Gulias* melius, quia gulæ et crapulæ per omnia deditus, dici potuit. —*Speculum Ecclesiæ,* lib. iv., cap. xvi.

The balance of testimony, however, inclines to the view advanced by Wright:—

"*Golias,* the burlesque representative of the clerical order, the instrument through which their vices were satirized."—*Wright:* *Latin Poems attributed to Walter de Mapes,* xii.

Gō-lī′-ąth, *s.* [Heb. גָּלְיָת (*Goleath*) = the celebrated giant of Gath whom David slew (1 Sam. xv. 1–54).] (For def. see compound.)

goliath-beetle, *s.*

Entom.: A huge lamellicorn beetle, *Goliathus*

giganteus. It comes from the west coast of Africa. In 1805 a salesman refused £30 for a single specimen, demanding £50. He had afterwards to sell the insect for £10.

gō-lĭ-ăth'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *goliath(us)*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Entom.: A family of lamellicorn beetles. The chin is large, broad, and covers the jaws. [GOLIATHUS.]

gō-lĭ'-ą-thŭs, gō-lĭ'-ąth, *s.* [*Goliathus* is the Latinised form of Heb. *goliath* (q.v.).]

Entom.: The typical genus of the family. [GOLIATH-BEETLE.] The hood is deeply two-lobed, the segments resembling two horns.

***go-li-one, *go-ly-on, *gu-li-on,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful. Prob. from O. Fr. *goule* = the throat.] A collar.

"He . . . cast on her his *gulion*." *Gower*, ii. 358.

gŏl'-ląch (*ch* guttural), *s.* [Gael. *gobhlach* = forked.] A name applied to the earwig, and to several species of beetle.

***gŏlls, *gŏls,** *s. pl.* [Etym. doubtful.] The hands, the paws. (Used in contempt.)

"Make them hold up their spread *golls*."—*Ben Jonson: Poetaster*, v. 1.

***gŏll'-shēaf,** *s.* [Etymol. of first element doubtful; Eng. *sheaf*.] Apparently a sheaf of dry withered corn; hence, anything of little use or weight.

"All the rest of the articles [i.e., of accusation] were *gollsheares* that went out in a sudden blaze."—*Hacket: Life of Williams*, pt. ii., p. 92.

***go-loe-shoe,** *s.* [GOLOSH, GALOCHE.] A galoche; an overshoe.

gō-lŏshe', *s.* [GALOCH.] An overshoe, now generally made of vulcanized india-rubber.

***gōlt,** *s.* [GAULT.]

***gŏm** (1), ***gome, *gume,** *s.* [A.S. *guma*; Icel. *gumi*; O. S. *gumo*; O. H. Ger. *gomo*; Dut. *bruidegom*; Sw. *brudgum*; Dan. *brudgom*.] A man, a person. [BRIDEGROOM.]

"Havelok was a ful god *gome*." *Havelok*, 7.

Gō'-mąr-īteș, *s. pl.* [For etym. see def.]

Ch. Hist.: The followers of Francis Gomar, who was born at Bruges on January 30, 1563, and in 1594 was appointed Professor of Divinity at Leyden, obtaining as his colleague in 1603 the celebrated Arminius. Gomar was strongly Calvinistic, and opposed the views of his associate with much zeal. When Arminius, about a year before his death, presented a remonstrance to the States-General, Gomar and his followers came out so strongly on the other side that they were called Anti-Remonstrants. Gomar was present at the Synod of Dort in 1618, and there and elsewhere was so distinctly the leader of the Calvinistic opponents of Arminius, that the Anti-Remonstrants were often called Gomarists.

gō-măsh'-tą, gō-măsh'-tąh, *s.* [Hind. *gumashta*.] An agent, a factor, a commissioner. (*Anglo-Indian*.)

gŏm'-bō, gom-bant, *s.* [GOMBO.]

***gome** (1), *s.* [GOMME (1), *s.*]

"A *gome*: *vbi* a godmoder."—*Cathol. Anglicum.*

gome (2), *s.* [GOM (1).]

***gome** (3), ***gom** (2), *s.* [Icel. *gaumr*; O. H. Ger. *gouma*; O. Dut. *goom*.] Care, attention, notice.

"Thereof nemath *gome*."
Sir Ferumbras, 1,745.

***gome** (4), ***gomme,** *s.* [GUM, *s.*]

***gome** (5), *s.* [COOM (2), *s.*] The black grease which accumulates on the axle of a cart-wheel.

Gŏ-meĭ'-są, *s.* [Corrupted Arabic (?). Cf. Arab. *ghammaz* = a talebearer; *ghamz* = making a sign with the eye; *ghamzat* = an amorous glance, &c.; *jamus* = a buffalo; *jumaz ul awwal* = the fifth month of the Arabian year.]

Astron.: A star, called also *β Canis Minoris*.

gō'-mĕr (1), *s.* [Sept. Gr. γομόρ (*gomor*); Heb. עֹמֶר (*omer, homer, gomer*, or *ghomer*). There is no consonant in English exactly corresponding to the Heb. letter ע with which the word commences. It may be pronounced *gh* or *g* or *h* or be left unpronounced. Gomer is therefore another spelling for *homer* occurring in Lev. xxvii. 16, Isa. v. 10, Ezek. xlv. 11, 14, and Hosea iii. 2, and *omer* found in Exod. xvi. 16–36.] [HOMER.]

gō'-mĕr (2), *s.* [Named after its inventor.]

Ordn.: A form of chamber in ordnance, consisting of a conical narrowing of the bore towards the inner end.

gŏm'-ĕr-ĭl, gŏm'-rĕll, gam-phrel, *s.* & *a.* [Etym. doubtful.]

A. *As subst.:* A fool, a blockhead.

"Amaist as silly as our auld daft laird here and his *gomerils* o' sons."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xiv.

B. *As adj.:* Foolish, stupid.

***gom-man,** *s.* [A contraction of *godsman* or *goodman*.] A godfather.

***gomme** (1), *s.* [An abbreviated form of *gommer* (q.v.).]

"*Commere*. A she-gossip or godmother; a *gomme*."—*Cotgrave.*

***gomme** (2), *s.* [GUM, *s.*]

gŏm'-mē-lĭn, *s.* [Fr. *gommeline*.]

Chem., &c.: The same as Dextrine (q.v.). Called also British-gum, Starch-gum, and Fruit-gum. (*Spon*.)

***gŏm'-mĕr,** *s.* [GAMMER.]

gŏm'-phĭ-ą, *s.* [Gr. γόμφος (*gomphos*) = a bolt: named from the shape of the fruit.]

Bot.: A genus of Ochnaceæ. The bitter root and leaves of *Gomphia angustifolia* are given in Malabar in a decoction of milk or water as a tonic, stomachic, and anti-emetic. *G. hexasperma* and *G. Jabotapita* are taken as medicinal bitters in Brazil. The oil of *G. parviflora* is used in that country in salads. (*Lindley*.)

gŏm-phĭ-ā'-sĭs, *s.* [Gr. γομφίασις (*gomphiasis*) = toothache.]

Path.: Looseness of the molar or other teeth in their sockets.

gŏm-phō-car'-pŭs, *s.* [Gr. γόμφος (*gomphos*) = a bolt, and καρπός (*karpos*) = fruit.]

Bot.: A genus of Asclepiadaceæ, tribe *Asclepiadeæ vera*. The leaves of *Gomphocarpus fruticosus*, called in Syria Argel or Arghel, are used to adulterate senna.

gŏmph-ŏc'-ĕr-ăs, *s.* [Gr. γόμφος (*gomphos*) = a bolt, and κέρας (*keras*) = a horn.]

Palæont.: A genus of Cephalopods, family Orthoceratidæ. There are many species from the Lower Silurian to the Carboniferous formations.

† gŏm'-phō-līte, *s.* [Gr. γόμφος (*gomphos*) = a bolt, and λίθος (*lithos*) a stone.]

Petrol. & Geol.: The name given by Brongniart to conglomerate rocks of Tertiary age, called in Switzerland Nägelflue.

gŏm-phō-lō'-bĭ-ŭm, *s.* [G.. γόμφος (*gomphos*) = a bolt, and λοβός (*lobos*) = (1) the lobe of the ear; (2) a legume.]

Bot.: A genus of papilionaceous plants, tribe Podalyrieæ. Stamens ten, free—*i.e.*, not united into two bundles. About thirty species are known, all from Australia. *Gompholobium uncinatum* is said to be poisonous to sheep.

gŏmph-ō-nē'-mą, *s.* [Gr. γόμφος (*gomphos*) = a bolt, and νῆμα (*nema*) = that which is spun, yarn.]

Bot.: A genus of Diatomaceæ. Kützing enumerated thirty species, twelve of which are stated by Smith to be British. *Gomphonema Berkeleii* is common in spring in brooks, occurring as cushion-like gelatinous masses adhering to stones.

gŏm-phō'-ṣĭs, *s.* [Gr. γόμφωσις (*gomphōsis*) = (1) a bolting together; (2) see definition.]

Anat.: A kind of articulation or impaction by which the roots of teeth are implanted in their sockets. Quain considers that this should not be reckoned among the articulations.

gŏm-phrē'-na, *s.* [Altered from Lat. *gromphæna* = a kind of amaranth, probably *Amaranthus tricolor*.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the Gomphreneæ (q.v.). The species are called, from the rotundity of their flowers, Globe Amaranths. About four have been introduced into Britain. The best-known is *Gomphrena globosa*. If its heads of flowers are gathered before they are too far advanced, they will retain their beauty for years. *G. officinalis* and *G. macrocephala* are used in Brazil in intermittent fever, colic, diarrhœa, &c. Their root is considered a stimulating tonic.

gŏm-phrē'-nē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *gomphren(a)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ*.]

Bot.: A tribe of Amaranthaceæ.

gŏ-mū'-tĭ, gŏ-mū'-tō, *s.* [Malayan.]

1. *Bot.:* The Areng Palm, *Saguerus saccharifer*, common in the southern Asiatic islands.

2. *Comm.:* The same as GOMUTI-FIBRE (q.v.).

gomuti-fibre, *s.*

Comm.: The fibre of the Gomuti, or Areng. It is derived from the leaf-stalks which it surrounds, is black, and like horsehair. It is used for cordage, for thatching, &c. It is called also Ejoo.

gŏn'-ą-grą, *s.* [Gr. γονάγρα (*gonagra*), see def., from γόνυ (*gonu*) = the knee, and ἀγρά (*agra*) = a catching.]

Pathol.: The name given by the old Greek physicians to gout in the knee. (*Parr, Tanner*, &c.)

gŏn-a'-kĭe, *s.* [An African word.]

Bot.: *Acacia Adansonii*. It yields good timber.

***gon,** *v.i.* [Go, *v.*]

***gon,** *pret. & pa. par.* [Go, *v.*]

gō-năn'-ġĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. γόνος (*gonos*) = offspring, seed, and ἀγγεῖον (*anggeion*) = a vessel.]

Zool.: The chitinous receptacle in which the reproductive buds of certain hydrozoa are produced.

gŏn'-dō-lą, *gon-dole, *gun-da-loe, *s.* [Ital. dimin. of *gonda* = a boat; from Gr. κόνδυ (*kondu*) = a drinking-vessel, from the shape.]

1. A Venetian pleasure boat. A gondola of middle size is thirty feet long, four feet beam, and is rowed by one man standing at

GONDOLA.

the stern and using one oar. It has a well-furnished cabin amidships, and is painted black. The stem and stern rise in pointed elevations, the former being surmounted by the ferro, a bright iron cleaver.

"Didst ever see a *Gondola*? For fear
You should not, I'll describe it you exactly:
'Tis a long covered boat that's common here,
Carved at the prow, built lightly, but compactly;
Rowed by two rowers, each called Gondolier,
It glides along the water looking blackly,
Just like a coffin clapt in a canoe,
Where none can make out what you say or do."
Byron: Beppo, 18.

2. A flat-bottomed boat for carrying produce and goods. (*American*.)

3. A railway-platform car, with low or no sides. (*American*.)

*** gŏn'-dō-lĕt,** *s.* [A dimin. from *gondola* (q.v.).] A little gondola. (*Moore*.)

gŏn'-dō-lĭĕr, * gun-de-lier, *s.* [Ital. *gondoliere*.] A man that rows a gondola.

"Startled at the sound, I sprang upon my feet, while the *gondolier*, letting slip his single oar, lost it in the pitchy darkness beyond a chance of recovery."—*E. A. Poe: The Assignation.*

gone, * gon, *pa. par. & a.* [Go, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Departed, moved, or started away.

2. Dead, departed, deceased.

"A dog, that has his nose held in the vapour, loses all signs of life; but carried into the air, or thrown into a lake, recovers, if not quite *gone*."—*Addison: On Italy.*

3. Departed; lost.

"Speech is confined to the living, and imparted to only those that are in presence, and is transient and *gone*."—*Holder: On the Classics.*

4. Ruined, undone.

"He must know 'tis none of your daughter nor my sister; we are *gone* else."—*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, iv. 2.

5. Advanced; forward in progress.

"I have known sheep cured of the rot, when they have not been far *gone* with it, only by being put into broomlands."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

II. *Archery:* Applied to an arrow shot beyond the mark.

* **gone,** *v. i.* [GANE.]

* **gon-el,** *s.* [O. Fr. *gonelle, gonele;* Prov. *gonel, gonella;* Ital. *gonnella*, from O. Fr. *gone*, Prov. *gona*, Ital. *gonna*, Low Lat. *guna, gunna*, Gael. *gùn*, Wel. *gwn* = a gown (q.v.).] A mantle, a cloak.

"Wel yarmed an-under our *gonels* wyde."
Sir Ferumbras, 4,345.

gŏn-ĕp′-tĕr-ŷx, *s.* [Gr. γωνία (*gōnía*) = a corner, an angle, or γόνυ (*gonu*) = a knee, and πτέρυξ (*pterux*) = a wing.]

Entom.: A genus of butterflies, family Papilionidæ, sub-family Pieridi. *Gonepteryx rhamni* is the Brimstone Butterfly. Its wings have an angular projection [etym.], and are brimstone-coloured. Expansion of wings about 2¼ inches. It is common in the south of England, but does not extend to Scotland, for its caterpillar feeds on the Common Buckthorn (*Rhamnus catharticus*) which does not grow there. It is velvety-looking, dark green, with a pale line on each side. (*Stainton*, &c.)

gon′-fa-lŏn, gon′-fa-nŏn, * gof-fa-noun, * gon-fa-noun, * gon-fa-nun, * gon-fay-noun, * gon-fe-noun, * goun-fa-noun, * gun-fa-noun, * gun-fan-un, *s.* [O. Fr. *gunfanan, gonfanon;* Fr. *gonfalon;* Sp. *confalon;* Ital. *gonfalone*, from M.H.Ger. *gunfano* = a battle standard, from *gunt, gund* = battle, and *fano, vano* (Ger. *fahne*) = a banner.]

GONFALON.

A small flag attached to the pole of a lance. It differed from a banner in this respect, that, instead of being square, and fastened to a tonsure bar, the gonfalon, though of the same figure, was fixed in a frame made to turn like a modern ship's vane, with two or three streamers or tails. The object of the gonfanon was principally to render great people more conspicuous to their followers, and to terrify the horses of their adversaries.

"Standards and *gonfalons* 'twixt van and rear
Stream in the air."
Milton: P. L., v. 589.

gon′-fa-lŏn-ĭer′, *s.* [Ital. *gonfaloniere.*] A standard-bearer; the person entrusted with the public gonfalon in medieval Italian cities.

"Was not the rotation, too, provided for by the annual election of her *gonfalonier*."—*Bp. Wren: Monarchy Asserted*, ch. x. (1659).

* **gong** (1), * **gonge,** * **goonge,** *s.* [A.S. *gang* = a going, a passage, a privy.] [GANG.]

1. Going, motion.

"Hunden bites felinge, fet bute *gonge*."
Legend of St. Katharine, 499.

2. A privy, a jakes, a house of office.

"As he com bi a *gong*
Amidde the pit he hit slong."
Seven Sages, 1,315.

3. A pit.

"In helle *gonge* to ly on grounde."
Coventry Mysteries, p. 345.

* **gong-farmer,** *s.* A night man; a cleaner of privies or cesspools.

* **gong-house,** * **gong-huse,** *s.* A privy, a house of office.

* **gong-man,** * **gang-man,** *s.* A gong-farmer.

gong (2), *s.* [Malay *agáng, góng* = a gong.]

* 1. (See extract.)

"There is one that strikes on a small *gong*, or a wooden instrument, before every stroke of the oar, then the rowers answer all at once with a sort of a hollow noise, through the throat, and a stamp on the deck with one foot, and immediately plunge their oars into the water. Thus the *gong* and the rowers alternately answer each other, making a sound that seems very pleasant and warlike to those who are at a small distance on the water or shoar."—*Dampier: Voyage, Tonquin* (an. 1688).

2. A musical instrument used principally in the East. It is tambourine-shaped, a disc of thin bronze with an upturned flange forming a rim. The metal consists of seventy-eight parts copper, twenty-two parts tin. The bronze is of such proportions as to be naturally brittle when cast. Gongs are beaten with a padded drum-stick, and are used in the East for making signals, and adding intensity to the clangour of martial music. In many houses in England gongs have replaced dinner-bells. The gong has no distinct or appreciable note, but gives out a sound consisting of a combination of harmonics.

"And loud, amid the universal clamour,
O'er distant deserts sounds the Tartar *gong*."
Longfellow: Arsenal at Springfield.

3. A stationary bell whose tongue is moved by a wire or string. Commonly used as an alarm or call-bell on steamers.

gong-gong, *s.* A gong.

gong-metal, *s.* The metal of which gongs are made.

gŏn′-gŏn-ha, *s.* [A Brazilian word.]

Bot.: A kind of holly, *Ilex Gongonha*, used in Brazil for making tea. It is a diuretic and diaphoretic.

gŏn-gŏr′-a, *s.* [Named after Antony Caballero y Gongora, formerly Viceroy of New Granada.]

Bot.: A fine genus of orchids, tribe Vandeæ. They have lance-shaped leaves more than a foot long, and drooping flower racemes two feet. About twelve species are known. They grow on stems in tropical America. Eight have been introduced into British greenhouses.

gŏn′-ĝŷl-īte, *s.* [Gr. γογγύλος (*gonggulos*) = round, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: A yellowish or yellowish-brown variety of Agalmatolite, from Finland.

gŏn-ĝŷl-ō-spĕr′-mŏ-æ, *s. pl.* [Gr. γογγύλος (*gongulos*) = round, σπέρμα (*sperma*) = seed, and Lat. pl. fem. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A collection of rose-spored Algæ. The spores are collected without order in a mucous or membranaceous mother-cell. The nucleus is sometimes compound.

gŏn′-ĝŷ-lŭs (*pl.* **gŏn′-ĝŷ-lī**), *s.* [Gr. γογγύλος (*gongulos*) = round.]

Botany:

1. A spore of certain fungals.

2. A round, hard, deciduous body connected with the reproduction of certain sea-weeds.

3. One of the granules contained in the shields of certain lichens.

gō-nĭ-ăs′-tĕr, *s.* [Gr. γωνία (*gōnía*) = an angle, and ἀστήρ (*astēr*) = a star.]

1. *Zool.:* A genus of Echinoderms, order Asteroidea.

2. *Palæont.:* It came into existence at least as early as the Jurassic period.

gō′-nĭ-a-tīte, gō-nĭ-a-tĭ′-tēs, *s.* [As if from a Mod. Lat. term *goniatus.* Gr. γωνία (*gōnía*) = an angle, and suff. *-ίτης* (*ítēs*), or *t* may be euphonic.]

Palæontology, Geology, &c.:

1. (*Of the form* goniatites): A genus of Ammonitidæ. It has a discoidal shell, lobed sutures, and the siphuncle dorsal. Known species 197, from the Upper Silurian to the Trias.

2. (*Of the form* goniatite): The English name for any species of the genus Goniatites (q.v.).

gō-nĭ-a-tĭt′-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *goniatit(es)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Palæont.: A family of Cephalopods. Mr. S. Woodward does not recognise it, but leaves goniatites in the Ammonitidæ.

gō-nĭd′-ĭ-a, *s. pl.* [Gr. γωνίδια (*gōnídia*), pl. of γωνίδιον (*gōnídion*) = a small corner or angle, dimin. of γωνία (*gōnía*) = a corner, an angle.]

Bot.: The green spherical cells which exist in the thallus of lichens, and distinguish them from fungals. They are of various forms; they produce zoospores.

gō-nĭd′-ĭ-al, *a.* [Gr. γωνίδια (*gōnídia*) [GONIDIA], and Eng. adj. suff. *-al.*]

Bot.: Of or belonging to Gonidia.

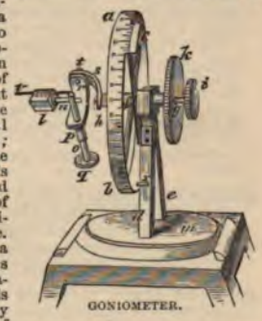
gonidial-layer, *s.*

Bot.: A layer or zone of variable thickness, constituted by gonidia at the place where the cortex and medulla meet in the thallus of a lichen. (*Thomé.*)

gō-nĭ-ŏm′-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [Gr. γωνία (*gōnía*) = a corner, an angle, and μέτρον (*metron*) = a measure.]

Min. & Mach.: An instrument for measuring angles, and specially those of crystals. There are two forms of it, the common and the reflecting goniometer. The former was invented by Carangeau. Its principle is the movements of a movable arm constituting the radius of a graduated semicircle. It is best adapted to take the angles of a crystal free from the gangue, and even then is not very precise in its indications. It is now rarely if ever used.

The reflecting goniometer is founded on the reflecting power of the polish on the natural planes or fracture surfaces of minerals. In the figure *a b* is the principal circle graduated on one edge to half degrees, and divided for convenience into two parts of 180° each; *c* is a brass plate screwed upon and supported by the pillar *d*, and graduated as a vernier; *f* is the axle of the circle *a b*, and passes through the upper parts of the two pillars *d e*, the other ends of which are inserted into a wooden base *m; g h* is an axle enclosed within *f*, and turned by means of the smallest circle *i*, which communicates a motion to all the apparatus on the left of *h*, without moving the principal circle *a b; k* is a circle to which is attached the axle of the principal circle. Whenever a crystal is to be measured, it is attached by means of wax to one end of a plate of brass, *n*, the other end of the plate being placed in a slit in the upper part of the circular brass stem *o*, which passes through the tube *p*, to which it is so adjusted as to allow of being moved either up or down, or circularly by means of the circle *q*. The tube *p* is fixed to the curved brass plate *r*, which is attached, but so as to allow of motion, to another curved plate *s*, by means of a pin *t;* the other end of the latter plate being connected with the concealed axle *g h*, to which a motion is given by turning the half circle *i*. The stem *o*, which may be raised or depressed at pleasure, should be used to place the crystal as nearly as possible on a line with the inner axle. Let it now be supposed that the instrument is placed from eight to twenty feet distant from a window. Let a black line *v* be drawn on the wainscot between the window and the floor, and perfectly parallel with the horizontal base of the window. If then the eye be placed almost close to the crystal *l*, a reflection of one of the bars will be seen on one of its planes. Adjust it till it is parallel with the black line *v*, the crystal is then turned by turning the little circle *i*, until the reflection of the same bar is seen on the next



GONIOMETER.

plane perfectly on a line with and upon the black line *v*. Both reflections being kept accurate, it is next needful, by means of the circle *k*, to turn the principal circle until it is arrested by the stop *x* or the pillar *d*; it will then be found that 180°, or the principal circle, coincides with *o* on the vernier. If the circle *k* be then turned with the eye close to the crystals till the reflection of the same bar is seen on the adjoining plane precisely upon the black line *v*, the distance moved by the principal circle will indicate in degrees the angle of the crystal. The small crystals of bodies are generally more regular than the larger ones, and a surface of $\frac{1}{100}$ part of an inch in length if perfect and brilliant will be sufficiently large to be accurately measured by the reflecting goniometer. (*W. Phillips.*)

gō-nĭ-ō-mĕt'-rĭc, gō-nĭ-ō-mĕt'-rĭ-cal, *a.* [Eng. *goniometr(y)*; *-ic, -ical.*] Pertaining to goniometry or goniometers; measured by a goniometer.

gō-nĭ-ŏm'-ō-trȳ, *s.* [Gr γωνία (*gōnía*) = an angle, and μέτρον (*metron*) = a measure; Fr. *goniométrie.*] The art or science of measuring solid angles.

gō-nĭ-ŏph'-ō-lĭs, *s.* [Gr. γωνία (*gōnía*) = a corner, an angle; and φολίς (*pholís*) = a horny scale of a reptile, in reference to the rectangular form, size, number, and firm junction of the osseous scales. (*Owen.*)]

Palæont.: A genus of fossil crocodiles, placed by Sir Richard Owen under his suborder Amphicœlia, and by Professor Huxley doubtfully under that which he terms Mesosuchia. The remains on which the genus was founded were found in 1835 in a quarry near Swanage, and Mr. Robert Trotter purchased them for Dr. Mantell. They are now in the British Museum. The species is *Goniopholis crassidens*, sometimes called the Swanage Crocodile. (*Mantell, Owen,* &c.).

* **gonne,** *s.* [Gun.]

* **gonne,** *v.i.* [Go, *v.*]

* **gonn-en,** * **gonne,** *pret. of v.* [Go.]

gō-nō-blas-tĭd'-ĭ-ŏn (pl. **gō-nō-blas-tĭd'-ĭ-ą),** *s. pl.* [Gr. γόνος (*gonos*) = that which is begotten, a child, also seed, &c.; and dimin. of βλαστός (*blastos*) = a sprout.]

Zool. (Pl.): Special processes from the body-wall, or cœnosarc, of Hydractinia, Dicoryne and other Corynida. They are atrophied, or undeveloped, polypites, differing from perfect ones in being usually destitute of a mouth and in having shorter tentacles. They carry the reproductive receptacles or gonophores in certain hydrozoa. Allman calls them Blastostyles.

gō-nō-căl'-ȳ-çīne, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *gonocalyx* (genit. *gonocalycis*) [Gonocalyx]; suff. *-ine.*]

Zool.: Of or belonging to a gonocalyx.

"Disguised medusoids, in which there is a central manubrial process and a rudimentary system of *gonocalycine* canals."—*Nicholson: Zool.* (5th ed.), p. 115.

gō-nō-cā'-lȳx, *s.* [Gr. γόνος (*gonos*) = a child, and Lat. *calyx*; Gr. κάλυξ (*kalux*) = a covering.]

Zool.: A bell-shaped disc, attached by the base to the parent organism in the Corynida, the swimming-bell in a medusiform gonophore, or the same structure in a gonophore which is not detached. (*Nicholson.*)

* **gon-of,** * **gon-oph,** *s.* [A corrupt. of *gone-off.*] A thief, a pickpocket.

gō-nō-lō'-bē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *gonolob(us)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Asclepiadaceæ.

gō-nŏl'-ō-bŭs, *s.* [Gr. γωνία (*gōnía*) = angle, and λοβός (*lobos*) = a pod. Named from the angular pods.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the tribe Gonolobeæ. It consists of twining or shrubby North American plants, with racemes, or corymbs of greenish or dingy purple flowers. About sixty species are known. Several have been introduced into British greenhouses. The juice of *Gonolobus macrophyllus* is said to be used by the North American Indians to poison their arrows.

gŏn'-ō-phōre, gō-nŏph'-ō-rŭm, *s.* [Gr. γόνος (*gonos*) = seed, and φορός (*phoros*) = bearing.]

1. *Bot.:* A short stalk which bears the stamens and carpels in such plants as Anonads.

2. *Zool.:* The name given by Prof. Allman to the bud or sac containing the reproductive elements in the Corynida and other hydrozoa. It is used whether the buds become detached or not.

gō-nō-plā'-çĭ-ąnş, *s. pl.* [Gonoplax.]

Zool.: The English name for the Gonoplacidæ (q.v.).

gō-nō-plā'-çĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *gonoplax*, genit. *gonoplac(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of brachyurous Crustaceans having the carapace either square or rhomboidal, and much broader than it is long. Milne Edwards places it between the Ocypodians and the Grapsoidians.

gō'-nō-plăx, *s.* [Gr. γόνυ (*gonu*) = the knee, and φλάξ (*plax*) = anything flat.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the family Gonoplacidæ (q.v.). *Gonoplax angulata*, or *angulatus*, is found in Britain.

gō-nŏp'-tĕr-ą, *s.* [Gr. γόνυ (*gonu*) = the knee, or γωνία (*gōnía*) = an angle, and πτερά (*ptera*), pl. of πτερόν (*pteron*) = a feather, a wing.]

Entom.: The typical genus of the family Gonopteridæ (q.v.). Only British species, *Gonoptera libatrix.*

gō-nŏp-tĕr'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *gonopter(a)* (q.v.)., and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom: A family of moths, group Noctuina. British species only one. [Gonoptera.]

gŏn-ōr-rhœ'-ą, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. γονόρροια (*gonorrhoia*) (*Galen*): γόνος (*gonos*) = seed, and ῥέω (*rheō*) = to flow. The etymology does not name the disease accurately. (See def.).]

Pathol.: A specific disease, chiefly affecting the urethra, but sometimes also other mucous surfaces, accompanied by inflammation and muco-purulent discharge; in the chronic form it is termed gleet, the discharge then being thinner, sometimes lasting for months, or even years.

gō-nō-sō'-me, *s.* [Gr. γόνος (*gonos*) = offspring, seed, and σῶμα (*sōma*) = the body.]

Zool.: The name applied by Prof. Allman to the reproductive zoöids of a hydrozoon taken collectively.

gō-nō-thē'-cą, *s.* [Gr. γόνος (*gonos*) = offspring, seed, and Lat. *theca*; Gr. θήκη (*thēkē*) = a box or chest.]

Zool.: The chitinous receptacle within which the gonophores of certain hydrozoa are produced. The same as Gonangeum (q.v.).

gō'-nȳs, *s.* (Gr. *gonu* = the knee.]

Ornith.: The keel or ridge of the lower mandible in the bill of a bird.

goȯd, * **god,** * **gode,** * **goud,** * **guod,** * **gud,** * **guid,** * **gude,** *a., adv., interj., & s.* [A.S. *gōd*; cogn. with Dut. *goed*; Icel. *gódhr*; Dan. *god*; Goth. *gods*; Sw. *god*; Ger. *gut*; O. H. Ger. *guot*; O. Fris. and O. S. *god.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Having such physical qualities as are useful, proper, expected, or desired; not bad; not ill; worthy of praise.

"God saw every thing that he had made, and behold it was very *good*."—*Genesis* i. 31.

2. Fit, proper, convenient, useful.

"A universe of death! which God by curse
Created evil; for *evil* only *good*."
Milton: P. L., ii. 622.

3. Fit, adapted, useful; capable of being used or employed. (Followed by *for.*)

"All quality, that is *good for* anything, is originally founded upon merit."—*Collier: On Envy.*

4. Wholesome, proper, useful.

"The water of Nilus is sweeter than other waters in taste, and it is excellent *good* for the stone and hypochondriack melancholy."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 767.

5. Proper, right.

"In government it is *good* to use men of one rank equally."—*Bacon: Essays; Of Followers & Friends.*

6. Conducive to happiness.

"It is not *good* that man should be alone."—*Genesis* ii. 18.

7. Kind, benevolent, merciful, gracious, bountiful.

"Upon the man of Thy right hand
Let thy *good* hand be laid."
Milton: Trans. of Psalm lxxx.

8. Friendly, kind, gracious. (Followed by *to* or *unto.*)

"The men were very *good unto* us."—*1 Samuel* xxv. 15.

9. Uncorrupted, undamaged, uninjured, without deterioration.

"He also bartered away plums, that would have rotted in a week, for nuts, that would last *good* for his eating a whole year."—*Locke.*

10. Pleasant to the taste, agreeable.

"Eat thou honey, because it is *good*; and the honeycomb, which is sweet."—*Proverbs* xxiv. 13.

11. Pleasant, agreeable, advantageous.

"Behold how *good* and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity."—*Psalm* cxxxiii. 1.

12. Possessed of moral excellence or virtue; worthy, upright, virtuous, righteous, religious, pious.

"For a *good* man some would even dare to die."—*Romans* v. 7.

13. Trustworthy, genuine.

"He is neither a *good* Irishman nor a *good* Frenchman."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

14. Honourable, noble, distinguished; as, He comes of a *good* family.

15. Not blemished or impeached; as, a *good* name.

"Moreover, he must have a *good* report of those which are without."—*1 Timothy* iii. 7.

* 16. Of credit, rich, able to fulfil engagements; solvent.

"Antonio is a *good* man: my meaning in saying that he is a *good* man, is to have you understand me that he is sufficient."—*Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice*, i. 3.

¶ Only used now with *for*, as, He is *good for* any amount.

17. Companionable, sociable, jovial, merry.

"Though he did not draw the *good* fellows to him by drinking, yet he eat well."—*Clarendon.*

18. Worthy; used as an address of respect; as, *good* sir, *good* people.

19. It is used as an epithet of slight contempt or pity.

20. Hearty; earnest.

"The *good* will of the nation to the present war has been since but too much experienced by the successes that have attended it."—*Temple.*

21. Real; serious; genuine; not feigned.

"Love not in *good* earnest, nor no farther in sport neither, than with safety of a pure blush thou may st in honour come off again."—*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, i. 2.

22. Sound; not false; not fallacious; well-founded.

"He is resolved now to show how slight the propositions were which Luther let go for *good*."—*Atterbury.*

23. Adequate; weighty.

"My reasons are both *good* and weighty."—*Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew*, i. 1.

24. Confirmed; attested; proved.

25. Legal; valid.

"If they had held their royalties by that title, either there must have been but one sovereign over them all, or else every father of a family had been as good a prince, and had as *good* a claim to royalty, as these."—*Locke.*

26. Skilful; dexterous; clever; ready; quick: as, a *good* workman.

"Art thou *good* at these kickshaws?"—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, i. 3.

27. Cheerful; gay; of good heart or spirit.

"Be of *good* comfort."—*Matthew* ix. 22.

28. Fruitful; fertile.

"And other [seed] fell on *good* ground, and sprang up and bare fruit an hundredfold."—*Luke* viii. 8.

29. Abundant, rich.

"*Good* pasture makes fat sheep."—*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, iii. 2.

30. Elegant; delicate; courteous; polite: as, He is a man of *good* breeding.

31. Correct, grammatical, according to rules: as, That is not *good* English.

32. Considerable; not small or little, though not very great.

"We may suppose a great many degrees of littleness and lightness in these earthly particles, so as many of them might float in the air a *good* while, like exhalations, before they fell down."—*Burnet: Theory of the Earth.*

33. Full; complete; not deficient.

"*Good* measure, pressed down, and running over, shall men give into your bosom."—*Luke* vi. 38.

34. That may or can be recovered; safe; secure: as, *good* debts.

35. It is used simply to raise or strengthen the force or meaning of a word: as, in *good* faith, in *good* sooth.

¶ *Good* is largely used in greeting and leave-taking: as, *good* day, *good* morning, &c.

B. *As adv.:* Well; not ill.

C. *As interj.:* Well! right! used in answer to a remark or suggestion.

"Ay, Hamlet, *good*!" Shakesp.: *Hamlet*, iv. 2.

D. *As substantive:*

1. Anything which contributes to happiness, benefit, advantage, pleasure, or convenience; that which is right, convenient, useful, serviceable, advantageous, benevolent, &c.; an advantage, a benefit.

"Out of our evil seek to bring forth *good*."
Milton: P. L., i. 164.

2. An upright, honourable, or religious man.

"All the virtues that attend the *good*."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., v. 2.

3. Welfare; prosperity; advantage; advancement; interest.

"No less importing than our general *good*."
Shakesp.: Richard III., iii. 7.

4. A valuable possession or piece of property; worldly possessions, as wares, merchandise, commodities, chattels, effects, &c. (Almost always in the plural.)

"All thy *goods* are confiscate."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, iv. 1.

* 5. Goodness, good qualities, virtuous and charitable deeds.

"If all these petty ills shall change thy *good*."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 656.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *good* and *goodness*: "*Good* and *goodness* are abstract terms, drawn from the same word: the former to denote the thing that is *good*, the latter the inherent *good* property of a thing. The *good* we do is determined by the tendency of the action; but our *goodness* in doing it is determined by the motive of our actions."

(2) He thus discriminates between *good*, *benefit*, and *advantage*: "*Good* is an abstract universal term, which in its unlimited sense comprehends everything that can be conceived of, as suited in all its parts to the end proposed. In this sense *benefit* and *advantage*, as well as utility, service, profit, &c., are all modifications of *good*. *Good* is mostly employed for some positive and direct *good*; *advantage* for an *adventitious* and indirect *good*: the *good* is that which would be *good* to all; the *advantage* is that which is partially *good*, or *good* only in particular cases."

(3) He thus discriminates between *goods*, *chattels*, *furniture*, *movables*, and *effects*: "In the strict sense *goods* comprehends more than *furniture*, including not only that which is adapted for the domestic purposes of a family, but also every thing which is of value to a person: the chairs and tables are a part of *furniture*; papers, books, and money, are included among the *goods*. The term *chattels* comprehends that species of *goods* which is in a special manner separated from one's person and house; a man's cattle, his implements of husbandry, the alienable rights which he has in land or buildings, are all comprehended under *chattels*: hence the propriety of the expression to seize a man's *goods* and *chattels*, as denoting the disposable property which he has about his person or at a distance. *Movables* comprehends all the other terms in the limited application to property, as far as it admits of being removed from one place to another. *Effects* is a term of nearly as extensive a signification as *goods*, but not so extensive an application: whatever a man has that is of any supposed value, or convertible into money, is entitled his *goods*; whatever a man has that can effect, produce, or bring forth money by sale, is entitled his *effects*." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

(4) For the difference between *goods* and *commodity*, see COMMODITY.

¶ 1. *As good:* Equally well.

"Was I to have never parted from thy side,
As good have grown there still a lifeless rib."
Milton: P. L., ix. 1,154.

2. *As good as:* Equally; no better than; the same as.

"Being many times *as good as* in possession of the victory."—*Knolles: Hist. of the Turks.*

3. *For good, for good and all:* Completely; entirely; finally.

"The good woman never died after this, till she came to die *for good and all*."—*L'Estrange: Fables.*

4. *Good sooth, in good sooth:* In very truth; really; most assuredly.

"They in themselves, *good sooth*, are too too light."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, ii. 6.

5. *In good time:*

(1) *Ord. Lang.:* In proper time; opportunely; not too soon or too late.

(2) *Music:* Correctly, in proper time.

6. *Good for nothing:*

(1) *As adj.:* Useless, worthless.

"A *good-for-nothing* fellow."—*Bailey: Erasmus*, p. 127.

(2) *As subst.:* An idle fellow, a vagabond.

"My father always said I was born to be a *good-for-nothing*."—*Lytton: Godolphin*, bk. iii., ch. iii.

7. *Good heed:* Great care, heed or caution.

8. *To be in* or *get into one's good graces:* To be in favour with.

"Having contrived to *get into the good graces* of the buxom widow."—*Dickens: Pickwick*, ch. xiv.

9. *To do one a good turn:* To do a kindness to one.

10. *To hold good:*

(1) To be valid, firm, or sure: as, This word *holds good*.

(2) To remain in force or effect: as, The rule *holds good*.

11. *To make good:*

(1) To repair; to replace: as, To *make good* damage.

(2) To indemnify; to give an equivalent for: as, To *make good* any loss.

(3) To confirm; to establish; to prove; to verify: as, To *make good* a charge.

"Each word *made good* and true."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 2.

(4) To carry out, to perform; to fulfil; to carry into effect.

"Of no power *to make* his wishes *good*."
Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, i. 2.

(5) To carry out safely: as, To *make good* one's escape.

(6) To supply a deficiency; to make up a defect.

"Every distinct being has somewhat peculiar to itself, *to make good* in one circumstance what it wants in another."—*L'Estrange: Fables.*

(7) To maintain; to secure.

"Convenient numbers *to make good* the city."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, i. 5.

* (8) To prove to be blameless; to clear.

"I say good queen,
And would by combat *make* her *good*."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, ii. 3.

12. *To stand good:* To be firm or valid; to hold good.

13. *To think good:* To consider good, advisable, or expedient.

"If ye *think good*, give me my price."—*Zechariah* xi. 12.

* **good-bodied,** *a.* Having a good figure.

"A pretty *good-bodied* woman."—*Pepys: Diary*, May 31, 1666.

good-breeding, *s.* Polite manners formed by a good education; the manners of a gentleman.

"So eminently distinguished by good humour and *good breeding*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

good-bye, good-by, *phr.* (A contraction of *God be with ye.*) A form of salutation at parting; farewell.

* **good-conceited,** *a.* Well-devised, fanciful.

"First, a very excellent *good-conceited* thing."—*Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, ii. 3.

* **good-conditioned,** *a.* Having good qualities or symptoms; free from any ill symptoms.

"No surgeon dilates an abscess of any kind by injections, when the pus is *good-conditioned*."—*Sharp.*

good-consideration, *s.*

Law: (See extract.)

"A *good-consideration* is that of blood or natural affection between near relations; the satisfaction accruing from which, the law esteems an equivalent for whatever benefit may move from one relation to another."—*Blackstone: Commentary*, bk. ii., ch. 30.

good-day, *s.* or *interj.* A form of salutation at meeting or parting.

* **good-deed,** *adv.* In very deed; in truth; assuredly.

"Yet *good-deed*, Leontes, I love thee."—*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, i. 2.

good-e'en, good-even, good-evening, *s.* or *interj.* A kind wish or salutation in the evening.

* **good-faced,** *a.* Having a handsome face; pretty.

"No, *good-faced* sir; no, sweet sir."—*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, iv. 2.

good-fellow, *s.* A person of a good, easy nature; a genial, sociable person.

* **good-fellow,** *v.t.* To make a companion of; to treat or salute as a good fellow.

"Let me rather be disliked for not being a beast than be *good-followed* with a hug for being one."—*Feltham.*

good-fellowship, *s.* Sociableness, companionableness.

"Oh, to the club, the scenes of savage joys
The school of coarse *good-fellowship* and noise."
Cowper: Conversation, 422.

good-folk, *s. pl.* A popular euphemistic name for the fairies; also called good people or good neighbours. [GOODMAN, 5.]

Good Friday, *s.*

1. *Calendar & Eccles.:* The comparatively modern English appellation for the day of the Saviour's crucifixion, the appellation "good" possibly referring to the beneficial effects which flow from keeping the anniversary; the Continental term, which is of great antiquity, being Holy Friday. The Anglo-Saxons again denominated it Long Friday, from the protracted religious services which characterized the day. The Church of England regards Good Friday as the most sacred day of the year, and has appropriate services, for which see the Liturgy.

In Roman Catholic countries this day is not a holiday of obligation, on which the faithful are bound to hear mass and to abstain from servile works. It is observed as a rigid fast—in some of the stricter religious communities a single meal of bread and water being all that is allowed—and the church services are sad and mournful, regard being had to the terrible incidents of the crucifixion rather than to the benefits which, as the Church teaches, that event has brought to mankind. The altar is stripped of ornaments, the sanctuary is bare, the sacerdotal vestments are black. The Passion as recorded by St. John is chanted, and then follows the Adoration of the Cross, which is kissed first by the celebrant and his assistants, and in turn by the congregation. The consecrated species is brought from the reposoir (q.v.), and the priest receives. [PRESANCTIFIED.] Vespers immediately follow. In the evening the matins and lauds for Holy Saturday [TENEBRAE] are usually recited in public. [HOLY-WEEK.]

2. *Law:* By 39 and 40 Geo. III., and 7 and 8 Vict., c. 15, § 3, bills, &c., falling due on Good Friday shall be paid the day preceding.

good humour, *s.* A cheerful pleasant temper or disposition; a feeling of satisfaction.

"I was a lover of mirth, *good-humour*, and even sometimes of fun."—*Goldsmith: Essays*, i.

good-humoured, *a.* Of a cheerful temper or disposition; characterized by good humour; not easily provoked or annoyed.

good-humouredly, *adv.* In a good-humoured, cheerful manner.

good-king-Harry, *s.*

Bot.: Chenopodium (*Blitum*), *Bonus Henricus.*

good-lack, *interj.* An exclamation of surprise, wonder, or admiration.

¶ *Lack* here is probably a corruption of *ladykin* or *lakin*, a diminutive from *lady*, as applied to the Virgin Mary, Our Lady.

good-looking, *a.* Of a pleasing countenance; well-favoured.

good-looks, *s. pl.* Pleasing features.

good-luck, *s.* Fortune, prosperity, success.

good-manners, *s. pl.* Politeness, decorum; propriety of behaviour.

good-morning, * **good-morrow,** *s.* A kind wish or salutation in the morning.

"*Good-morrow* to the sun. Hail, thou fair heaven!
We house i' the rock, yet use thee not so hardly."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iii. 3.

good-nature, *s.*

* 1. Among the older divines, the amount of good of which man is capable when unaided by the grace of God.

"*Good-nature*, being the relics and remains of that shipwreck which Adam made, is the proper and immediate disposition to holiness."—*Jeremy Taylor: Sermon at the Funeral of Sir George Dalstone.*

2. Natural kindness or mildness of disposition.

"The *good-nature* and generosity which belonged to his character."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

good-natured, *a.*

* 1. Naturally disposed to goodness or holiness.

2. Of a mild, kind, and benignant temper or disposition; benignant.

A gay, *good-natured*, easy friend."
Cowper: Horace, sat. i. 5.

good-naturedly, *adv.* In a good-natured manner; with good nature or kindness.

good-naturedness, *s.* The quality or state of being good-natured; good-nature, good-humour.

good-neighbours, *s. pl.*

1. A euphemistic title for the fairies.

"In the hinder-end of harvest on Allhallow even,
When our *good-neighbours* dois ride, if I read right."
Montgomerie: Flyting.

2. Witches.

good-night, *s.*

I. *Ordinary Language.*

1. A kind wish or salutation at parting at night.

"'Beware the pine-tree's withered branch!
Beware the awful avalanche!'
This was the peasant's last *good-night.*"
Longfellow: Excelsior.

* 2. A short poem, probably to be sung as a serenade.

"Sure they were his fancies or *good-nights.*"
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., iii. 2.

II. *Bot.: Argyreia bona-nox.*

good-people, *s. pl.* The fairies; the good-folk.

good-sense, *s.* A sound and clear understanding; good-judgement, common-sense.

"Good-nature and *good-sense* must ever join,
To err is human, to forgive divine."
Pope: Essay on Criticism, 524.

good-speed, *s.* & *interj.* Good-luck; godspeed.

* **good-tasted,** *a.* Having a pleasant taste or flavour.

"They then brought up a dish of apples, and they were very *good-tasted* fruit."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

good-tempered, *a.* Having a mild temper; not easily provoked or irritated; good-humoured.

good-temperedly, *adv.* In a good-tempered manner; with good-temper.

Good Templar, *s.* A member of a society of which the condition of membership is a pledge never to make, buy, or sell intoxicating liquors, or offer them to others as a beverage. It arose in America, in 1851, whence it spread to this country, the first lodge in England being formed in Birmingham in May, 1868. It has since spread everywhere through the country and become a social and political power. The members pass through an initiatory rite, and the organization is somewhat similar to that of Freemasonry. In 1876 a disruption took place on the question of allowing negroes to be enrolled in the same lodges as whites. The American section has about 4,500 adult members in England; the English section has about 90,000 adult and 50,000 juvenile members.

Good Templarism, Good Templary, *s.* The principles professed and carried out by the Good Templars. [GOOD TEMPLAR.]

good-wife, *s.* [GOODWIFE.]

good-will, *s.* [GOODWILL.]

* **good-willer,** *s.* One who wishes well to another; a well-wisher.

"The earle Douglas wold nevir give ear to his *good-willeris* and favoureris."—*Pitscottie: Cron.*, pp. 41, 42.

* **good-woman,** *s.* The mistress of a family; a goodwife.

good-works, *s. pl.*

1. *Theol.:* Works the fruit of faith.

2. *Ch. Hist.:* There was a dispute from 1548 to 1552 between Melanchthon and Nicholas Amsdorf, the latter being an enthusiastic follower of Luther, as to the necessity of good works to salvation. Melanchthon took the positive and Amsdorf the negative side. (*Mosheim: Ch. Hist.*, cent. xvi., pt. ii., ch. i., § 29.)

* **good,** * **god-en,** *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *gódian;* O. H. Ger. *guotjan;* M. H. Ger. *güeten.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To make good; to turn to good.

"Um birrth sone thess te hett,
And tess te mare uss *godenn.*"
Ormulum, 11,831.

2. To manure, to improve.

"A fruitful hill not by nature, but by grace . . . God hath taken it from the barren downs, and *goded* it."—*Bp. Hall: Fast Sermon*, 1628.

B. *Intrans.:* To become good; to turn to what is good.

"God mann . . . *godethth* asy and heghethth."
Ormulum, 6,014.

† **good-ĕn'-ĭ-a,** *s.* [Named after the Rev. Dr. Goodenough, Bishop of Carlisle, and a lover of botany.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the order Goodeniaceæ (q.v.). They are generally herbaceous plants with axillary or terminal yellow flowers.

good-ĕn-ĭ-ā'-cē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *goodeni(a)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: An order of calyciferal exogens, alliance Campanales. It consists of herbaceous plants or rarely shrubs without milk, the hairs of any one present simple or glandular. Leaves scattered, often lobed, without stipules. Inflorescence terminal, flowers never capitate, usually yellow, blue, or pink. Calyx usually superior, rarely inferior, in three to five divisions; corolla monopetalous, irregular, withering after splitting into five pieces. Stamens five, distinct style, one simple fruit, a two or four-celled capsule with many seeds. There are twenty-four genera and 200 known species. They are from Australia and the Southern Pacific. Some are esculent vegetables.

good-ĕn'-ĭ-ăds, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *goodeni(a);* Eng., &c. pl. suff. *ads.*]

Bot.: The name given by Lindley to the order Goodeniaceæ (q.v.).

good-ĕn'-ĭ-ē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *goodeni(a)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Goodeniaceæ, having capsular fruit.

† **good'-ē-nŏw,** *s.* [GOODENOUGH.]

* **good'-fŭl,** * **god-ful,** * **god-fulle,** *a.* [Eng. *good; ful(l).*] Kind, gracious, benevolent.

"Magan thene king gratte mid *godfulle* worde."
Layamon, ii. 236.

* **good'-fŭl-lĭ,** * **good-ful-lyche,** *adv.* [Eng. *goodful; -ly.*] In a kind, gracious manner; kindly.

"The martyrs the vnderstonde
Godfullyche in heore honde."
Old Eng. Miscell., p. 90.

good'-ĭng, *s.* [GOOGING.]

good'-ĭng (1), *s.* [Eng. *good; -ing.*] (For def., see extract.)

"To go a *gooding* is a custom observed in several parts of England on St. Thomas's Day, by women only, who ask alms, and in return for them wish all that is good, such as a happy New Year, &c., to their benefactors, sometimes presenting them with sprigs of evergreens. In some parts of Surrey and Kent the custom is thus kept up; and in other counties *gooding* is the word among the poor for collecting before Christmas what may enable them to keep the festival."—*Todd.*

good'-ĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *good; -ish.*] Rather good than bad; pretty good; fair, tolerable, passable.

"I fetched a *goodish* compass around."—*R. D. Blackmore: Lorna Doone*, ch. lviii.

* **good'-lĕss,** **good-les,** *a.* [Eng. *good; -less.*] Destitute; having no goods or money.

"*Goodles* for to ben it is no game."
Chaucer: C. T., 13,220.

good'-lĭ-nĕss, * **good-li-nesse,** * **goodly-nesse,** *s.* [Eng. *goodly; -ness.*]

1. Kindness, benevolence.

"*Goodlynesse, Benignitas, benevolencia.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

2. The quality of being goodly; grace, elegance, beauty.

"In boldness, greatness, *godliness*, and might,
Above the princes born of human seed."
Fairfax: Godfrey of Boulogne, xx. 107.

good'-lĭ, * **god-li,** * **god-lĭche,** * **godlyche,** * **good-liche,** * **goode-ly,** * **gude-li,** * **gud-liche,** * **gude-ly,** *a.* & *adv.* [A.S. *gódlic;* O. S. *gódlik;* O. Fris. *gódilik;* O. H. Ger. *guotlih;* Icel. *gódhligr.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Noble, excellent, fine, elegant, handsome, graceful.

"The *goodelyeste* mayde . . in al the town of Troye."
Chaucer: Troilus, ii. 880.

2. Kind, friendly, gracious, benevolent.

"Syn ye so *goodlich* have be unto me."
Chaucer: C. T., 12,961.

3. Pleasant, agreeable.

"Of flowers perpetual, *goodly* to the eye
And blooming from afar."
Logan: Episode of Levina.

4. Pretty large or considerable: as, a *goodly* number.

* 5. It is used ironically for fine, noble.

"'Tis a *goodly* credit for you."
Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor, iv. 2.

* B. *As adverb:*

1. Finely, splendidly, nobly, elegantly, excellently.

"With sper and target *gudely* grayd."
Gwaine & Gawaine, 832.

2. In a friendly manner; kindly.

"Ye ben wel and *goodly* advised."
Chaucer: Melibeus, p. 192.

3. Happily.

"And then shall hartis loue continue long togither *goodly*, in case both parties doe theyr duties accordingly."—*Udal: Ephesians* vi.

* **good'-lĭ-hĕad,** * **good'-li-hĕad,** * **good-li-hede,** * **good-ly-hood,** * **gude-li-hed,** *s.* [Eng. *goodly; -head.*] Goodness, grace, elegance, goodliness.

"For oner this, to spake of *goodlihede*
She passeth all that I can of rede."
Chaucer: The Flower of Curtesie.

good'-măn, * **gude-man,** *s.* [Eng. *good*, and *man.*]

* 1. A familiar appellation of civility; a rustic term of compliment; gaffer; frequently used ironically.

"I'll lay my head to any *goodman's* hat."
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, i. 1.

2. A proprietor of land; a landowner, a laird. (*Scotch.*)

* 3. The head of a family; the master of a house.

"And how in three minutes the *goodman* of the house had been wallowing in a pool of blood at his own door."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

* 4. A gaoler.

"That morning before his death, February 17, the *goodman* of the Tolbooth came to him in his chamber, and told him he might save his life, if he would sign the petition."—*Wodrow: History*, ii. 636.

* 5. Used euphemistically for the devil. From the earliest ages there has been a tendency to treat the various personifications of evil with respect. Thus the Erinnys of Greek mythology became the σεμναὶ θεαί (= venerable goddesses) of popular phrase, and the Eumenides (well-meaning ones) of later poets. In Jude 9 we read that "Michael the archangel, when contending with the devil, he disputed about the body of Moses, durst not bring against him a railing accusation, but said, The Lord rebuke thee." As an instance of the survival of this custom, Moncure D. Conway (*Demonology*, i. 13) relates a story of a Hampshire lady who asked a friend of his if she made her children bow when they mentioned the devil's name, adding solemnly, "I do, I think it's safer."

goodman's-croft, *s.*

Anthrop.: A strip of ground or corner of a field formerly left untilled, in Scotland, in the belief that unless some such place were left, the spirit of evil would damage the crop.

"Scotchmen still living remember the corner of a field being left untilled for the *goodman's-croft.*"—*Tylor: Primitive Culture*, ii. 370.

good'-nĕss, * **god-nesse,** * **gode-nes, gode-nesse,** * **good-nesse,** * **gud-nes,** * **guid-ness,** * **gud-ness,** *s.* [A.S. *gódnes;* M. H. Ger. *guotnisse.*]

1. The quality of being good morally; virtue, excellence of character.

"You could not know, nobody but myself could know, her *goodness.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xx.

* 2. That which is good; right.

"Flee schame and schrewednesse and doo *goodnesse.*"
—*Chaucer: Melibeus*, p. 189.

3. Kindness, mercifulness, benevolence, beneficence.

"Poor soul, God's *goodness* has been great to thee:
Let never day nor night unhallowed pass."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., iii. 1

4. The quality or state of being good, undamaged, or free from deterioration.

5. Used as a euphemism for God: as, *Goodness* knows.

goods, *s. pl.* [GOOD, *s.* (4).]

goods-engine, *s.*

Railway Eng.: A heavy engine for drawing goods-trains; a freight-locomotive.

goods-shed, *s.* A covered or inclosed shed or shelter for goods at railway stations, docks, &c.

goods-train, *s. pl.* A train consisting of waggons or trucks laden with goods.

goode-truck, *s.* A goods-waggon.

goods-waggon, *s.* A railway waggon or truck used in the transportation of goods: called in America a freight-car.

***goo̧d'-shĭp, *good-schipe.** *s.* [Eng. *good; -ship.*] Goodness, grace, kindness, mercy.

"In whom, of whom, thorw whom beoth
Alle the *goodschipes* that we here iseoth."
Castel of Love, 15.

goo̧d'-wīfe, gude-wife, *s.* [Eng. *good*, and *wife.*]

1. The wife of a landed proprietor or laird; a farmer's wife.

"This samen Sunday the lady *Pittmedden*, the *goodwife* of Iden, Mr. William Lumsden and his wife, &c. were excommunicate."—*Spalding*, i. 238.

2. The mistress of a house.

"When the lad came to the house, the *goodwife* hasted, and gave him meat."—*Paden: Life*, p. 37.

goo̧d-wĭll', *s.* [Eng. *good*, and *will.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Benevolence; kindly or favourable disposition or feelings.

"Peace, *goodwill*, order, and esteem."—*Burke: American Taxation.*

2. Heartiness, zeal, earnestness, readiness.

II. *Comm.:* The custom of any trade or business; the influence of the seller of any business to secure to his successor the custom already existing; the right or title to keep up and continue the business purchased from an outgoing tenant; the money paid for such right or title.

goo̧d'-ў, *good-die, *good-ie, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *good; -y.*]

***A.** *As adj.:* Simple, innocent, silly.

"So *goodie* agent? and you think then there is no punishment due for your agentship?"—*Beaum. & Flet.: Lover's Progress*, v. 1.

B. *As substantive:*

1. A term of civility applied to women: corresponding to goodman as applied to men.

"Old *Goody* Blake was old and poor."
Wordsworth: Goody Blake.

2. The kernel of a nut. (*American.*)

3. (*Pl.*): Sweetmeats, bonbons.

"Adjourning from time to time to some café for the purpose of eating ices or sucking *goodies*."—*H. A. Murray: Lands of the Slave & the Free*, ch. xii.

goo̧d-ў-ōr'-a̧, *s.* [Named after John Goodyer, an English botanist.]

Bot.: A genus of orchids, tribe Neottideæ, and that section of it which has the upper lobe of the lip flat, the lower one two-lobed. The lip is free from the base of the column and saccate. *Goodyera repens*, a plant with ovate, acute, reticulate leaves and cream-white flowers, is found in woods in the east of Scotland as well as in continental Europe, in Asia, and in North America.

***goo̧d'-ў-shĭp,** *s.* [Eng. *goody; -ship.*] Goodness.

"The more shame for her *goodyship*,
To give so near a friend the slip."
Butler: Hudibras, pt. i., c. iii.

***googe,** *v.t.* [Gouge.]

goŏg'-ĭn̨g̣, goo̧dg'-ĕn̨g̣, goo̧d'-ĭn̨g̣, *s. pl.* [Gudgeon.]

Ship-build.: The metallic eyes bolted to the stern-post, on which the rudder is hung. In each there is a hole to receive a correspondent pintle bolted on to the back of the rudder, which this turns from side to side, as on an axis. They are generally four, five, or six in number.

***goŏl, *gule, goold,** *a.* & *s.* [A.S. *geolo.*] [Goel.]

A. *As adj.* (*Of the two first forms*): Yellow.

"Thou art'now both *gool* and green." *Sir Egeir*, p. 3.

B. *As subst.* (*Of the forms* gool *and* goold).

Bot.: Various plants, as *Calendula officinalis*, *Chrysanthemum segetum*, and *Caltha palustris.*

goŏle, *s.* [O.Fr. *goule* = the throat; Lat. *gula.*] A breach in a sea-wall or bank; a passage worn by the flux and reflux of the tide.

goŏm, ghoŏm, *s.* [Mahratta *mar-ghoom.*]

Bot.: One of the Mahratta names for Bearded Wheat (*Triticum æstivum*), a grass cultivated in parts of India.

***goon,** *v.i.* [Go, *v.*]

g̣oŏnch, *s.* [Mahratta.]

Bot.: The Mahratta name for *Abrus precatorius.* [Abrus.]

goŏr, *s.* [Hindust. *gŭr;* Mahratta, *gool.*] Raw sugar, *jaggree* made in India, from the juice of the date-palm. Goor was eaten by the Thugs as the initiatory rite, pledging them to their nefarious occupation.

goŏr'-a-kōo, goŏd'-a-kōo, *s.* [Hind. *goorakhoo, guraku;* Mahratta *goodakhoo, gudakhu.*] The name given in parts of India to balls, prepared of different ingredients, to be smoked by the natives in a hookah, or pipe.

goŏ'-roŏ, gŭ'-rū, *s.* [Mahratta *gooroo, guru;* Sansc. *guru.*] A spiritual preceptor among the Hindoos.

goŏ-săn'-dĕr, *s.* [A tautological formation; Eng. *goose*, and *gander.*]

Ornith.: *Mergus merganser*, a natatorial bird of the family Anatidæ (Ducks), and the sub-family Merginæ. The male is variegated with black, greenish-black, rose-coloured, and white. Most of the bill dark-red, the feet very clear red; the female whitish-ash, ash, reddish-brown, white, &c.; the bill faded red, the feet yellowish-red. It occurs in Britain, where it is sometimes called the Jack-saw. It is found also in the northern parts of continental Europe and America.

goŏse, *s.*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* In the same sense as II.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) A silly person, a simpleton.

(2) A tailor's smoothing and pressing iron, from the handle being like the neck of a goose.

"Come in, tailor; here you may roast your *goose*."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, ii. 3.

*(3) A game of chance played on a card divided into small compartments, number from one to sixty-two, and arranged in a spiral form round an open central space. It was played by two or more persons, who moved their counters over the compartments, according to the numbers which they threw on dice. The name was derived from the figure of a goose being depicted on every fourth and fifth compartment in succession; if the throw of the dice carried the counter of a player on to a goose he was entitled to move forward double the actual number thrown.

II. *Ornithology:*

1. *Sing:* Any bird of the genus Anser. The domestic goose is believed to have descended from *Anser ferus*, called in books the Greylag goose. The other British species are, *A. segetum*, the Bean-goose; *A. brachyrynchus*, the Junk-footed goose; *A. albifrons*, the White-fronted or Laughing goose; *A. leucopsis*, the Bernicle goose; *A. torquatus*, the Brent-goose; *A. ruficollis*, the Red-breasted goose; *A. ægyptiacus*, the Egyptian goose; *A. gambensis*, the Spur-winged or Gambo-goose; and *A. canadensis*, the Cravat goose.

"So screams a *goose* when swans melodious sing."
Beattie: Pastorals, ix.

2. *Pl.:* Anserinæ, a sub-family of Anatidæ (Ducks). The body is large and heavy, the neck long, the head small, and the bill conical, the wings long and powerful, the feet somewhat long, with small toes. In summer they inhabit the polar regions, migrating southward in flocks on the approach of winter. The nest, which is of coarse grass, and situated in marshy places, is large; the eggs several.

¶ Obvious compounds: *goose-herd, goose-pie*, &c.

goose-and-goslings, *s.*

Bot.: Orchis Morio.

goose-corn, *s.*

Bot.: The Heath-rush, *Juncus squarrosus.* It is not a genuine grass. (*Loudon*, &c.)

goose-dung ore, *s.*

Min.: The same as Ganomatite (q.v.).

goose-feast, *s.* Michaelmas.

goose-flesh, *s.* The same as Goose-skin (q.v.).

†goose-mussel, *s.*

Zool.: A barnacle. It is not a genuine mussel, which is a mollusc, but is a crustacean or crustaceous family.

goose-skin, *s.* A peculiar roughness of the human skin produced by cold, fear, &c.

"Her skin began to rise into what is vulgarly termed *goose-skin*."—*Miss Ferrier: Inheritance*, ch. ii.

goose-step, *s.*

Mil.: The act of a recruit in balancing himself on one foot while moving the other backwards and forwards without taking a step.

goose-tansy, *s.*

Bot.: Potentilla anserina.

¶ (1) *To cook one's goose:* To do for one. (*Slang.*)

(2) *A wild goose chase:* A striving after impossibilities.

goŏse, *v.t.* [Goose, *s.*]

1. To hiss; to condemn by hissing. (*Slang.*)

"He was *goosed* last night, he was *goosed* the night before last."—*Dickens: Hard Times*, ch. vi.

*2. To iron linen clothes.

goo̧se'-bĕr-rў, *s.* & *a.* [*Goose* has lost *r;* it was originally *groise* or *grose*, from O. Fr. *groisele, groselle, groiselle;* Ir. *groisaid;* Gael. *groiseid* = a gooseberry; Wel. *grwys* = a wild gooseberry, from M. H. Ger. & Ger. *krûs;* Dut. *kroes;* N. H. Ger. *kraus* = crisp, crisped. Cf. Scotch *grozet.* (*Skeat & Mahn.*)]

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang., Bot., &c.:* The fruit of *Ribes Grossularia*, also the bush itself. Sir Joseph Hooker places it under a first section Grossularia, of the genus Ribes, with the character branches spinous; leaves plaited in bud; peduncles one to three flowered. There are two varieties of the wild gooseberry, *Ribes Grossularia* proper, with the leaves thinning above, and the fruit glandular hairy; and *R. Uva crispa*, with the leaves smaller and the ripe fruit glabrous. It is wild in the hilly districts in the north of England, ascending to nearly 1,000 feet, elsewhere in this country it is an escape. It is indigenous also in continental Europe, in the north of Africa, and in the Himalaya mountains. Essentially a plant of cold climates, the cultivated gooseberry flourishes better in Scotland and the north of England than around London.

¶ The Barbadoes gooseberry is *Pereskia aculeata;* the Cape gooseberry, *Physalis pubescens;* that of Coromandel, *Averrhoa Carambola;* the Indian Hill gooseberry *Rhodomyrtus tomentosa*, and the Tahiti gooseberry *Cicca disticha.* (*Treas. of Bot.*)

2. *Fig.:* A silly person.

B. *As adj.:* Of, belonging to, or resembling the gooseberry.

¶ (1) *To play gooseberry:* To play propriety; to accompany two young lovers in public.

(2) *To play old gooseberry:* To play the deuce, to act, to throw everything into confusion.

gooseberry-bush, *s.* The same as Gooseberry (q.v.).

gooseberry-fool, *s.* A compound made of gooseberries scalded and pounded with cream. [Fool.]

"Then came sweets . . . some hot, some cool,
Blancmange, and quince custards, and *gooseberry-fool*."
Barham: Ingoldsby Leg.; Lay of St. Romwald.

gooseberry-moth, *s.*

Entom.: The Magpie-moth, *Abraxas grossulariata.* [Magpie-moth, Abraxas.]

***goŏse'-căp,** *s.* [Eng. *goose*, and *cap* = Lat. *caput* = the head.] A silly fellow, a simpleton, a goose.

"Why, what a *goosecap* would'st thou make me!"
Beaum. & Flet.: Beggar's Bush, iv. 4.

goŏse'-foo̧t, *s.* [Eng. *goose; -foot;* from the shape of the leaves in some species of the genus.]

Botany:

1. The genus Chenopodium (q.v.).

2. *Aspalathus Chenopoda.*

¶ *The goosefoot tribe:*

Bot.: The order Chenopodiaceæ.

goŏse'-grass, *s.* [Eng. *goose*, and *grass;* from the common idea that it is a favourite food or medicine for geese.]

Bot.: Galium Aparine, a common British plant. Its leaves, six or eight in a whorl, are hispid, their margins, midrib, and the angles of the stem very rough, with reflexed prickles, which, if dragged along the tongue, will bring blood. The flowers are white. Called also Cleavers or Clivers.

"*Goosegrass*, or wild tansy, is a weed that strong clays are very subject to."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

goōse'-nĕck, *s.* [Eng. *goose*, and *neck*.]

1. *Nautical:*

(1) An iron fitted at the end of a yard or boom for various purposes.

"The *gooseneck* must be spread out by the armourer." —*Marryat: Peter Simple*, ch. vi.

(2) A davit.

2. *Hydraul.:* A nozzle having a universal-joint connection to a fire-engine stand-pipe.

3. *Agric.:* A stick used in thatching.

* **goōse'-păd-dle,** *v.t.* [Eng. *goose*, and *paddle*.] To row in an awkward, irregular manner.

goōse'-quill, *s.* [Eng. *goose*, and *quill*.] One of the quills or large wing-feathers of a goose; a pen made of such a feather.

* **goōs'-ĕr-ў,** *s.* [Eng. *goose*; *-ry*.]

1. A place for keeping geese.

2. Silliness, stupidity like that of a goose.

"Who will soon look through and through . . . the finical *goosery* of your neat sermon actor."—*Milton: Apology for Smectymnuus.*

goōse'-shāre, *s.* [Eng. *goose*, and *share*.]

Bot.: Galium Aparine.

goōse'-tōngue, *s.* [Eng. *goose*, and *tongue*.]

Bot.: A composite plant, *Achillea Ptarmica*, wild in Britain.

goōse'-wĭng, *s.* [Eng. *goose*, and *wing*.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* The wing of a goose used as a dust-brush.

II. *Nautical:*

1. Another name for a studding-sail.

2. One of the clews or lower corners of a square mainsail or fore-sail, when the middle part is furled or tied up.

goōs-eў'-găn'-dĕr, *s.* [Eng. *goose*, and *gander*.]

1. A gander.

2. A silly fellow, a simpleton, a goose.

* **goot,** *s.* [Goat.]

gō'-phĕr (1), *s.* [Fr. *gaufre* = (1) a honeycomb, (2) a wafer, a kind of cake.]

Zool.: A name given by the early French settlers in America to various animals which honeycomb the ground by burrowing in it. In Canada and Illinois it was given to a grey burrowing squirrel, *Spermophilus Franklini*, west of the Mississippi to *S. Richardsonii*, in Wisconsin to a striped squirrel, and in Missouri to a burrowing-pouched rat, *Geomys bursarius*. All these are mammals; but in Georgia the term was applied to a snake, *Coluber coupen*, and in Florida to a turtle, *Testudo polyphemus*. (*Goodrich & Porter.*)

gopher-hole, *s.*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* The burrow of a gopher. [Gopher (1).]

II. *Fort.:* A small bomb-proof in a line of rifle-pits. (*American.*)

"Against [mortar shells] rifle-pits are no protection, and the soldiers burrow into the earth places known as *gopher-holes*."—*Harper's Weekly*, Aug. 6, 1864, p. 502.

gō'-phĕr (2), *s.* [Heb. גֹּפֶר (*gopher*), from the obsolete verb גָּפַר (*gaphar*) = to cover.] For def., see etym. and compound.

gopher-wood, *s.*

1. *Scrip.:* The wood of which Noah's ark was directed to be made. Various attempts have been made to identify the tree. The most probable view is that it was the cypress; Lat. *cupressus*; Gr. κυπάρισσος (*kuparissos*); the *c*, *p*, *r* of the Latin and *k*, *p*, *r* of Greek being the Hebrew *g*, *ph*, *r*, differently pronounced. [Cypress.]

"Make thee an ark of *gopher-wood*."—*Gen.* vi. 14.

2. *Bot.: Lawsonia alba.*

* **gŏp'-pish,** *a.* [Cf. Icel. *gopi* = a vain person.] Proud, pettish.

gŏr'-ăl, *s.* [A Nepaulese word.]

Zool.: Nemorhedus goral, an antelope found in the Himalaya mountains. It is about the size of the common goat, has black horns about four and a half inches long, the general colour of the body mouse-gray.

gŏr'-ă-mў, gōur'-ă-mĭ, *s.* [A Javanese name.]

Ichthy.: Osphromenus olfax, a fish, a native of China, but has been introduced into the Mauritius, and into remote Cayenne. It is about the size of a turbot, possesses great tenacity of life even when out of the water, and is much valued for the table. The female is said to form a cavity in the sand for the reception of her eggs.

gor'-bĕl-lĭĕd, *a.* [Eng. *gorbelly*; *-ed*.] Fat, big-bellied.

"Nero did not take
A noble club-foot stripling; ne'er contract
With one throat-swoln, *gorbellied*, or crump-backed."
Holiday: Juvenal, sat. x.

* **gor'-bĕl-lў,** *s.* [A.S. *gor* = dirt, filth, and Eng. *belly*.]

1. A fat belly or paunch.

"With crump shoulders, side, and *gorbellies*." —*P. Holland: Camden*, p. 53.

2. A fat-bellied person.

gorçe, *s.* [Norm.-Fr. *gorse*; O. Fr. *gorge*, from Lat. *gurges* = a whirlpool.] A weir; a pool of water to keep fish in.

gor'-cŏck, *s.* [Etym. of first element doubtful, but perhaps A. S. *gor* = dirt; Eng. *cock*.] The moor-cock, red-grouse, or red-game.

"'Mongst desert hills, where, leagues around,
Dwelt but the *gorcock* and the deer."
Scott: Bridal of Triermain, iii. 6.

gor'-crōw, gore-crow, *s.* [A.S. *gor* = dirt, filth, and Eng. *crow*.] The carrion-crow.

"It will also eat grain and insects, and like the raven will pick out the eyes of young lambs when just dropped, for which reason it was formerly distinguished from the rook, which feeds entirely on grain and insects, by the name of the *gor* or *gorecrow*." —*Pennant: British Zoology; Carrion Crow.*

gor-dĭ-ā'-çŏ-a, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *gordi(us)*, and Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. *-acea*.]

Zool.: Hair-worms: an order of Scolecida, consisting of vermiform or thread-like animals with distinct sexes, having their alimentary canal, if present at all, imperfectly developed, and their water-vascular system rudimentary or absent. During a portion of their existence they live in the interior of insects.

gor'-dĭ-ăn, *a.* [Named after Gordius, a half mythic king of Phrygia, father of Midas.] Of or pertaining to Gordius, or the knot tied by him: hence, intricate, complicated.

"She was a *gordian* shape of dazzling hue."
Keats: Lamia, i.

gordian-knot, *s.* A knot tied by Gordius in the rope which bound the yoke of his chariot to the draught-tree in such an artful manner that the ends of the cord could not be perceived. So intricate was it that the report went abroad that the empire of Asia was promised by the oracle to him who could untie it. Alexander the Great, wishing to inspire his soldiers with courage and his enemies with the belief that he was born to conquer Asia, cut the knot with his sword, and so claimed to have fulfilled the oracle. Hence, the term *gordian-knot* is used for any apparently inextricable difficulty or deadlock; and to *cut the gordian-knot* is equivalent to removing or solving a difficulty by bold or unusual measures.

"Whatsoever it was, I must be fain to leave it as a *Gordian-knot*, which no writer helps me to untie."—*Baker: King Stephen* (an. 1154).

* **gor'-dĭ-ăn,** *v.t.* [Gordian, *a.*] To knot or tie up.

"Locks . . . simply *gordianed* up and braided."
Keats: Endymion, bk. i.

gor'-dĭ-ŭs, *s.* (*pl.* **gor'-dĭ-ĭ**). [Gordian.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the order Gordiaceæ (q.v.). It consists of those extraordinarily thin and long inhabitants of the water, popularly believed, at least till recently, to be animated horse-hairs, and producible by the simple process of putting horse-hairs into a pond, ditch, or country well. After a time they bore their way into the bodies of insects. When mature they quit their insect residence and, returning to the liquid element, deposit their eggs in long chains. When gordii are dried they become hard and brittle, and apparently dead, but water returns them to their wonted suppleness and vitality. *Gordius aquaticus* is the Common Hair-worm.

gōre (1), *s.* [A.S. *gor* = filth, dirt: cogn. with Icel. *gor* = gore, the cud in animals; Sw. *gorr* = dirt, matter: cf. Gr. χορδή (*chordē*) = a gut, a cord; Lat. *hira* = gut; Icel. *garnir*, *görn* = guts.]

* 1. Dirt, filth.

"*Gore* and ferr and full wast
That was out yknast." *Lybeaus Disconus*, 1,471.

2. Clotted or congealed blood; blood which has become inspissated after effusion.

"But the bloody fact
Will be avenged, and th' other's faith approved
Lose no reward, though here thou see him die,
Rolling in dust and *gore*." *Milton: P. L.*, xi. 469.

* 3. Blood flowing from a wound.

"Now, warriors, grieve no more;
Lo, there the Trojans! bathe your swords in *gore*."
Pope: Homer; Iliad xv. 348.

* 4. Filth, loathsomeness, wickedness.

"With her vnworthelych werk me wlates withinne
The *gore* ther of me hatz greued."
E. Eng. Allit. Poems; Cleanness, 305.

* 5. A clotted mass.

"They were in one *gore* of blood,"—*H. Brooke: Fool of Quality*, i. 68.

* **gore-blood,** * **goare-bloud,** *s.* Gore, blood.

"Downe strait he falles, & armour large with *goare-bloud* embrues." *Phaer.: Virgil; Æneides* xii.

gōre (2), * **gair,** * **gare,** * **goore,** *s.* [A.S. *gâra* = a projecting point of land, from *gâr* = a spear; Icel. *geiri* = a triangular piece of land: *geirr* = a spear; O. H. Ger. *kero*; M. H. Ger. *gere* = a promontory; Ger. *gehre* = a wedge, a gusset; Dut. *geer* = a gusset, a gore.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A triangular or wedge-shaped piece: as—

(1) A triangular piece sewed into a dress, a sail, &c., to widen it out at any part; a gusset.

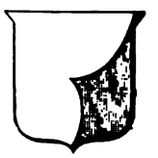
(2) An angular piece of planking used in fitting the skin of a vessel to the frames.

* (3) A triangular or pointed piece of land.

* 2. Dress.

"Geynest under *gore*, berkne to my roune."
Lyric Poems, p. 29.

II. *Her.:* A charge consisting of two curved lines, one from the sinister chief point, the other from the base middle point, meeting in an acute angle in the middle of the fesse point.



GORE.

gore-bill, *s.* A name given to the garfish (q.v.) from its long beak or nose.

gore-strake, *s.*

Ship-build.: A strake which terminates before reaching the stem or stern-post. Such strakes are at or near the centre of the ship to lessen the spiling of the plank.

gōre (1), *v.t.* [A.S. *gâr* = a spear; Icel. *geira*; M. H. Ger. *ger*; O. H. Ger. *kêr*.]

1. To pierce, to stab, to penetrate with a pointed instrument.

"O let no noble eye profane a tear
For me, if I be *gored* with Mowbray's spear."
Shakesp.: Richard II., i. 3.

2. To pierce as with a horn.

"An ox that attempts to *gore* the attendants."—*Cogan: Ethical Treatise*, Dis. 2, § 1.

* 3. To wound, to tear, to lacerate.

"The willing redbreast, flying through a thorne,
Against a prickle *gored* his tender side."
Browne: The Shepherd's Pipe, Ecl. 1.

* **gōre** (2), *v.i.* [Gore (1), *s.*] To bleed profusely.

gōre (3), *v.t.* [Gore (2), *s.*]

* 1. To break a passage into, as with a wedge.

"And now, their mightiest quelled, the battle swerved,
With many an inrode *gored*." *Milton: P. L.*, vi. 387.

2. To cut in a triangular shape; to pierce with a gore.

gor'-flў, *s.* [A.S. *gor* = dung; Eng. *fly*.] A species of fly.

gorge, *s.* [Fr., from Low Lat. *gorgia* = the throat, a narrow pass; Lat. *gurges* = an abyss; the throat; Ital. *gorga*, *gorjia*.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The throat, the gullet.

"He with him closed, and, laying mighty hold
Upon his throte did gripe his *gorge* so fast,
That wanting breath him down to ground he cast."
Spenser: F. Q., VI. iv. 22.

2. That which is swallowed or gorged; swallowed food caused to rise by nausea or disgust.

"And all the way, most like a brutish beast,
He spewed vp his *gorge*, that all did him *detest*."
Spenser: F. Q., I. iv. 21.

3. The act of gorging; a heavy meal.

"The counseler heareth causes with lesse paine being emptie, then he shal be able after a ful *gorge*."—*Wilson: Arte of Rhetorique*, p. 112.

4. A narrow passage or entrance; a pass between hills.

"I heeded not the eddying surge;
Mine eye but saw the Trosach's *gorge*."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, vi. 19.

5. Disgust. (*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, v. 1.)

* 6. Indignation, temper.

"My *gorge* began to rise. 'Yes,' said I, sulkily, 'my family does live at Richmond.'"—*Washington Irving: Ralph Ringwood.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Arch.:* The narrowest part of the Tuscan and Doric capitals between the astragal, above the shaft of the column, and the annulets; also, a cavetto or hollow moulding.

2. *Fort.:* A line joining the inner extremities of a work; as—

(1) A line drawn between the rear ends of the faces of a redan.

(2) A line across the narrow portion of a bastion, from the points of junction of its flanks with the curtains.

3. *Mason.:* A small groove at the under side of a coping, to keep the drip from reaching the wall; a throat.

4. *Naut.:* The groove or score of a pulley.

gorge-hook, *s.* Two fish-hooks separated by a piece of lead.

gorġe, *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *gorger.*] [GORGE, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To swallow greedily or in large mouthfuls.

"Dislodging from a region scarce of prey,
To *gorge* the flesh of lambs or yeanling kids."
Milton: P. L., iii. 434.

2. To fill up to the throat, to glut, to satiate.

"The full-fed hound or *gorged* hawk,
Unapt for tender smell or speedy flight,
Make slow pursuit or altogether balk."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 694.

3. To fill to overflowing, to glut.

"A house in England which has been *gorged* with undeserved riches."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

B. *Intrans.:* To feed greedily, to stuff oneself.

"When the Bushmen of South Africa have enough food, they *gorge* and sleep."—*Lindsay: Mind in the Lower Animals.* i. 41.

* **gorġed,** *a.* [Eng. *gorge*, s.; *-ed.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Having a gorge, or throat; throated.

2. *Her.:* Encircled round the throat, as when an animal is represented bearing a crown or the like round the neck. It is blazoned as *gorged* with a crown, &c.

GORGED.

gor'-ġĕ-oŭs, *a.* [O. Fr. *gorgias, gorgiais* = gorgeous, from *gorgias* = a gorget, from *gorge* = the throat.] Splendid, magnificent, showy, glittering with splendid colours, resplendent, sumptuously adorned, or gay.

"The heralds and pursuivants were waiting in their *gorgeous* tabards."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. x.

gor'-ġĕ-oŭs-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *gorgeous; -ly.*] In a gorgeous manner, splendidly, magnificently: with showy magnificence.

"Golden and red above it
The clouds float *gorgeously*."
Longfellow: The Castle by the Sea.

gor'-ġĕ-oŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *gorgeous; -ness.*] The quality or state of being gorgeous; showy or sumptuous magnificence; splendour.

"It seemed to outvye whatever had been seene before of gallantry and riches, and *gorgeousness* of apparel."—*Baker: Charles II.* (an. 1661.)

* **gorġ'-ĕr,** * **gorg-ere,** *s.* [O. Fr. *gorgiere*, from *gorge* = the throat; Ital. *gorgiera.*]

1. A piece of armour for the throat; a gorget.

"Hys vyser and his *gorgere*."
Richard Cœur de Lion, 321.

2. A kerchief for the neck.

"That other wyth a *gorger* watz gored ouer the swyre."
Gawaine, 937.

* **gor'-ġĕr-ĭn,** *s.* [Fr., from *gorge* = the throat.]

Arch.: The neck of a capital; more commonly the part forming the junction between the shaft and the capital.

gor'-ġŏt, *s.* [Fr. *gorgette*, from *gorge* = the throat.]

* 1. *Arm.:* A metal covering for the throat, worn by an armed man, to protect the junction between the helmet and the breast-plate; also a kind of breast-plate like a half-moon. The camail (q.v.), or throat covering of chain-mail, is sometimes called the gorget of mail.

"See how his *gorget* peers above his gown
To tell the people in what danger he was."
Ben Jonson: Catiline, iv. 2.

* 2. *Dress:* A kind of ruff formerly worn by females.

* 3. *Mil.:* A small, crescent-shaped, metallic ornament worn on the breast by officers on duty. The gorget was the last remnant of body armour worn by infantry in England.

GORGET.

4. *Surgery:*

(1) A lithotomic cutting-instrument.

(2) A canulated or concave conductor used in operation for fistula; called also a blunt gorget.

Gor'-gŏn, *s. & a.* [Lat. *Gorgon, Gorgo*, from Gr Γοργώ (*Gorgō*) = the Gorgon, from γοργός (*gorgos*) = fearful, terrible.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Lit. & Gr. Mythol.:* One of three female monsters of terrible aspect. They were the daughters of Phorcys and Ceto, and were named Euryalé, Stheno, and Medusa, the two first being immortal. Their hair was entwined with serpents, their hands were of brass, their bodies covered with impenetrable scales, their teeth resembling the tusks of a wild boar, and their eyes possessing the power of turning all on whom they fixed them to stone. By the aid of Minerva they were finally conquered by Perseus, and the drops of blood which fell to the ground from Medusa's head were changed into serpents, which have ever since infested the sandy deserts of Libya. The head was placed on the ægis of Minerva, and retained its power of turning the beholder into stone.

"But brave Aconteus, Perseus' friend, by chance
Looked back, and met the *Gorgon's* fatal glance."
Maynwaring: Ovid; Metamorphoses iv.

2. *Fig.:* Anything very ugly or horrid; a woman of repulsive manners or appearance.

B. *As adj.:* Like a Gorgon; terrific; fearful.

"Pallas, holding forth
The terror of the *Gorgon* shield in vain."
Cowper: Nature Unimpaired by Time.

gorgon steam-engine, *s.* A form of direct-acting steam-engine, invented as a means of obviating the use of the beam in marine-engines. It is called the "Gorgon" engine, from having been first employed in an English government steamer of that name.

gor-gō'-nĕ-ăn, gor-gō'-nĭ-ăn, *a.* [Lat. *Gorgoneus*, from *Gorgon*, or *Gorgo* = a Gorgon; Gr. Γοργονείος (*Gorgoneios*).]

1. Of or pertaining to a Gorgon; like a Gorgon; terrific.

"Medusa, with *Gorgonian* terror, guards
The ford."
Milton: P. L., ii. 611.

2. As though caused by a Gorgon; petrified; stony.

"The rest his look
Bound with *Gorgonian* vigour not to move."
Milton: P. L., x. 297.

gor-gō'-nĕ-ĭ-ă, *s.* [Gr., neut. pl. of Γοργονείος (*Gorgoneios*) = pertaining to a Gorgon; Γόργω (*Gorgō*) = a Gorgon.]

Arch.: Masks in relief representing the Gorgon's or Medusa's head; one of the grotesque representations of forms of terror which occupied a considerable rank in the plastic art of the Greeks. They were used as key-stones in an arch.

gor-gō'-nĭ-ăn, *a.* [Lat., = a kind of coral with a rigid framework. (*Pliny.*)]

Zool.: Sea-fan; the typical genus of the family Gorgonidæ (q.v.). The sclerobasis is horny and more or less arborescent. Four species are described by Johnson as British.

gor-gō'-nĭ-ăn, *a.* [GORGONEAN.]

* **gor-gŏn'-ĭ-ĉăl,** *a.* [Eng. *gorgon; -ical.*] The same as GORGONEAN (q.v.).

gor-gŏn'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *gorgonia*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

1. *Zool.:* Sea-shrubs; a family of Actinozoa, order Alcyonaria (*Asteroid polypes*). The cœnosarc, which is arborescent, is permanently rooted, and has a grooved or furrowed branching sclerobasis with dermosclerites—*i.e.*, tissue secretions. The species occur mostly in shallow water in the warmer seas, attaining their maximum in the tropics. Besides Gorgonia, the family contains the genus Corallium, of which the type is *Corallium rubrum*, the red coral of commerce.

2. *Palæont.:* The Gorgonidæ have existed at least from Eocene and perhaps from Oolitic times.

gor'-gŏn-īze, *v.t.* [Eng. *gorgon; -ize.*] To petrify as though by the glance of a Gorgon; to turn to stone.

"Whose eies so *gorgonized* that can endure
To see the all-upholder forced to bow."
Davies: Holy Roode, p. 15.

gor'-hĕn, *s.* [GORCOCK.] The female of the gorcock.

gor-ĭl'-la, *s.* [The name was found current in parts of Western Africa, when, in the fifth century B.C., the Carthaginian navigator Hanno visited it on his exploratory and colonizing expedition. It was applied, however, not to an ape, but to a negro tribe, members of which he invited to Carthage, but they could not be prevailed upon to accompany him.]

Zool.: A celebrated anthropoid ape (*Troglodytes Gorilla*), generally believed to come nearer than any known one to man, though some contend that the affinity of the gibbon is closer. [GIBBON.] The number of teeth in the gorilla, and all the old world monkeys, except the lemurs, is thirty-two, the same as in man. The hand has the same bones as in man. Professor Huxley considers Cuvier's order Quadrumana (four-handed) inaccurate, maintaining that the hinder extremities of all the monkeys and lemurs are framed anatomically as feet and not hands. The height is about five feet, almost the same as man. On the other hand, the greatest capacity of the gorilla's brain is only 34½ cubic inches, the least 23, against 62 in the least capacious human skull, and 114 in the greatest. The formidable canines, so conspicuous in the specimens in the Natural History Department of the British Museum at South Kensington, look very brutal, but they are only sexual characteristics, being of more moderate size in the female. The low facial angle also, and the abundant hair, with the extraordinary breadth of the chest, diminish the resemblance. The last-mentioned characteristic imparts to the animal colossal strength, which it is said to use in its native haunts against man. It is a native of Lower Guinea and the interior of equinoctial Africa. It has a congener in the same region, *Troglodytes niger*, the Chimpanzee (q.v.).

gŏr'-ĭṅg (1), *pr. par., a., & s.* [GORE (1), *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* A prick, a puncture.

gŏr'-ĭṅg (2), *pr. par., a., & s.* [GORE (3), *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

Naut.: A term applied to a sail cut gradually sloping, so as to be broader at the clew than at the earing.

C. *As substantive:*

Naut.: That part of the skirts of a sail where it gradually widens towards the bottom or foot; a goring-cloth.

goring-cloth, *s.*

Naut.: The same as GORING (2), C.

gor'-mạnd, *s. & a.* [Fr. *gourmand.*] [GOURMAND.]

A. *As subst.:* A greedy or ravenous eater; a glutton, a gourmand.

"Many are made *gormands* and gluttons by custom that are not so by nature."—*Locke.*

B. *As adj.:* Greedy, gluttonous, voracious, ravenous.

"The sillie sauls, that bene Christes sheip,
Sould nocht be givin to *gormand* wolfis to keip."
Lyndsay, S. P. R., ii. 255.

* **gor'-mạnd-ĕr,** *s.* [GOURMANDER.]

* **gor'-mạnd-īse,** *s.* [O. Fr. *gourmandise.*] Gluttony, greediness.

"With the fish which in your banks do breed
And daily there increase, man's *gormandise* can feed."
Drayton: Poly-Olbion, s. 2.

***gor'-mand-ism,** *s.* [Eng. *gormand; -ism.*] Gluttony.

gor'-mand-ize, *v.i. & t.* [GORMANDISE, *s.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To eat greedily or like a glutton; to gorge.

"Who on occasion in a dark hole
Can *gormandize* on lighted charcoal."
King: Orpheus & Eurydice.

B. *Trans.:* To swallow anything greedily.

"The pampered stomach, more than well sufficed,
Caste up the surfeit lately *gormandized.*"
Drayton: Baron's Wars, vi. 22.

gor'-man-dī-zĕr, *s.* [Eng. *gormandiz(e); -er.*] One who gormandizes; a glutton; a greedy or voracious eater.

***gor-rel-bel-lied,** *a.* [GORBELLIED.]

gorse, *gorst, *gorste, *s.* [A.S. *gorst* = a bramble-bush, the origin of which is unknown.]

Bot.: One of the names of the Furze, or Whin (*Ulex europæus*).

"There's neither Johnny nor his horse
Among the fern or in the *gorse.*"
Wordsworth: Idiot Boy.

gor'-sȳ, gorz'-ȳ, *a.* [Eng. *gors(e); -y.*] Of the nature of, resembling, or abounding in gorse.

gor-tĕr'-ī-ē-æ, *s.* [Named after David Gorter, Professor of Botany at Hardewyck.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the sub-tribe Gorterieæ (q.v.). They are herbaceous plants from South Africa.

gor-tĕr'-ī-ē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *gorteri(a)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A sub-tribe of composite plants, tribe Cynareæ.

gor-tȳ'-nạ, *s.* [Lat. *Gortyna, Gortys, Gortyn* (from Gr.) = (1) a city in the Morea, now in ruins; (2) a city in Crete.]

Entom.: A genus of moths, family Apamidæ. *Gortyna flavago* is the Frosted Orange.

gŏr'-y, *göar'-ȳ, *a.* [Eng. *gore* (1), *s.*; *-y.*]

1. Covered with gore or congealed blood.

"Hospitable beds
To rest the stranger, or the *gory* chief."
Dyer: Fleece, bk. ii.

2. Bloody, deadly, murderous.

"The obligation of our blood forbids
A *gory* emulation 'twixt us twain."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, iv. 5.

gory-dew, *s.*

Bot.: Palmella cruenta, an algal of simple organization, common on damp walls in shady places. It appears at first in the form of rosy gelatinous patches, ultimately becoming confluent over a wide expanse, presenting the appearance of coagulated venous blood, whence its English name. (*Griffith & Henfrey, &c.*)

***gos,** *s.* [GOOSE.]

gŏs'-bạ, *s.* [Arab.]

Mus.: An Arabian flute. There are two sorts of the gosba, the one with three holes in the lower extremity, producing four sounds which, with their harmonics at the fifth, complete the octave. The instrument is employed to guide the voice of a singer. The other gosba is larger and pierced with six holes, with a double hole at the back. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

gos'-hâwk, gos-hauk, *s.* [Properly *goose-hawk;* from A.S. *gósháfuc*, from *gós* = a goose, and *hafuc* = a hawk; Icel. *gás-haukr.*]

Ornith.: Astur palumbarius, a bird of prey found in Britain, &c. It is brown above, white underneath, barred across with brown, with five browner bands on the tail; the eyelids whitish. When immature it has dots instead of bars. The female is twenty-four or twenty-five inches long, the male almost one-third less. It is rare in Britain, but abundant in parts of the European continent. It occurs also in the north of Africa, in America, in India, &c. It can be used, as it often is in the East Indies, for falconry. It pursues its prey directly, instead of swooping down upon it from above like a falcon.

"The *goshawk* was in high esteem among falconers."
—*Pennant: British Zoology; Goshawk.*

gō'-shĕn-īte, *s.* [Named from Goshen, in Massachusetts, where it occurs.]

Min.: A variety of beryl.

gos'-lạr-ite, *s.* [From Goslar, in the Harz, where it occurs.]

Min.: An orthorhombic, white, reddish, bluish, transparent or translucent, brittle mineral, of vitreous lustre and nauseous taste. Hardness, 2 to 2·5; sp. gr., 1·9 to 2·1. Compos.: Sulphuric acid, 27·9; oxide of zinc, 28·2; water, 43·9. Found in mines at Holywell, in Wales; at Fahlun, in Sweden, &c. Called also Gallitzenite (q.v.).

gŏs'-lĭng, *ges-lyng, *gos-lyng, *gos-lynge, *s. & a.* [A.S. *gós* = a goose, and Eng. dimin. suff. *-ling.*]

A. *As substantive:*

1. A young goose; a goose not yet full grown.

"I'll never
Be such a *gosling* to obey instinct."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, v. 3.

2. A catkin on nut-trees and pines.

3. An unfledged bird.

4. A goose, a silly fellow, a simpleton.

B. *As adj.:* Silly, stupid.

"Surprised at all they met, the *gosling* pair . . .
Discover huge cathedrals, built with stone."
Cowper: Progress of Error, 379.

gŏs'-pĕl, *gods-pel, *godds-pel, *gods-pelle, *gos-pelle, *s. & a.* [A.S. *godspell*, from *god* = God, and *spell* = a story, a history; Icel. *gudhspjall* = God-story; O. H. Ger. *gotspel.* It is not from A.S. *gód* = good, and *spell*, though this derivation would exactly agree with the Gr. εὐαγγέλιον (*euanggelion*) = good message, from εὖ (*eu*) = well, and ἄγγελος (*anggelos*) = a messenger.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) In the same sense as II. 1.

(2) In the same sense as II. 2.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) Anything which announces good news, political, social, personal, or of any other character.

(2) Anything accepted as infallibly true; as, You must not take the words just for *gospel.*

(3) Anything constituting a powerful principle of action.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Scrip. & Theol.:* A term signifying good news, founded originally on certain words used by the angel in the annunication of the Saviour's birth: "Behold, I bring you good tidings of great joy" (Luke ii. 10). It is generally held to signify salvation through the atoning death of Christ.

"Go ye into all the world, and preach the *gospel* to every creature."—*Matthew* xvi. 15.

¶ Some minor Christian sects adopt the word Gospel in this sense as part of their name. In the Registrar-General's report for 1883 of registered places of worship, the following sects figure: (1) Gospel Army Mission, (2) Gospel Band, and (3) Gospel Temperance Blue Ribbon Army, Nos. 1 and 2 appearing for the first time in the list.

2. *Script. Canon, &c.:* The four canonical records of our Saviour's life, by St. Matthew, St. Mark, St. Luke, and St. John. This signification of the word is derived from the first one. It is the historical narrative of that first advent of Christ, the announcement of which was disclosed by the angel to be good tidings [ii. 1]. The titles are not worded the Gospel by Matthew, by Mark, &c.; it is the Gospel according to Matthew, according to Mark, &c. This implies that the gospel is that of God (Rom. xv. 16; 1 Thess. ii. 2, &c.) or of Christ (Mark i. 1; Rom. i. 16, &c.) as related by Matthew, by Mark, &c. In one place, however, St. Paul says "my gospel" (1 Tim. ii. 8). In the New Testament the word gospel, εὐαγγέλιον (*euanggelion*) is used only of communications made orally. The earliest known use of the term for written accounts of the Saviour's life, is in Justin Martyr's first "Apology," about A.D. 150. He speaks of "Memories of the Apostles, called Gospels." Irenæus, Bishop of Lyons from 177 to 202, used the word gospel for the four evangelical narratives taken collectively [CANON]; but he also employs it of each of them taken separately, and speaks of their "fourfoldness." He places them in the order which now obtains, as do Clement of Alexandria, Origen, Eusebius, and the early church generally. Some investigators however, think that Mark's gospel comes first in time; that the next was perhaps Matthew, that Luke was the third, and John certainly the last. The first three are called synoptics, because they all look at the events which they describe from the same point of view; while the stand-point of John is quite different. [SYNOPTIC.] Though the Gospels stand in the New Testament before the Epistles, some of the latter undoubtedly preceded them in point of time. [JOHN, LUKE, MARK, MATTHEW.]

3. *Liturgy:* The part of the gospels prescribed in the Prayer-book to be read on any particular day in the Communion service.

B. *As adj.:* Of or belonging to the gospel in any of the senses enumerated under A.

¶ Obvious compounds: *Gospel-offer, gospel-preacher, gospel-sermon*, &c.

***gospel-book, *godspel-bok, *goddspell-boc,** *s.* The gospel.

"Noght ne seyyth the *goddspellboc*
Thatt Joseep wass thesrinne."
Ormulum, 6,658.

***gospel-gossip,** *s.* One who is over-zealous in preaching religion to his neighbours.

gospel-lights, *s. pl.*

Eccles. & Ch. Hist.: Two lighted candles borne by acolytes who stand facing the deacon as he intones the gospel at high mass.

gospel-side, *s.*

Eccles. & Ch. Hist.: The side of the church corresponding with the corner or horn of the altar at which the gospel is read.

"The acolytes, bearing their tapers elevated, and the thurifer, with the incense, proceed to the *gospel-side* of the sanctuary."—*Rock: Hierurgia*, p. 14.

***gospel-wright, *goddspell-wrihhte,** *s.* The composer or author of one of the gospels; an evangelist.

"An otherr *goddspellwrihhte* wass Marcus."
Ormulum, 5,773.

***gŏs'-pĕl,** *v.t.* [GOSPEL, *s.*] To instruct in the precepts of the gospel; to fill with sentiments of religion.

"Are you so *gospelled*
To pray for this good man and for his issue,
Whose heavy hand hath bowed you to the grave?"
Shakesp.: Macbeth, iii. 1.

gŏs'-pĕl-īze, *v.t.* [GOSPELLIZE.]

***gŏs'-pĕl-ạ-rȳ,** *a.* [Eng. *gospel; -ary.*] Of or pertaining to the gospel; theological, evangelical.

"Let any man judge how well these *gospellary* principles of our Presbyterians agree with the practice and doctrine of the holy apostles."—*The Cloak in its Colours* (1679).

gŏs'-pĕl-lĕr, *god-spel-ler, *gods-pel-lere, *gos-pel-ere, *gos-pel-lere, *gos-pel-lour, *s.* [Eng. *gospel; -er.*]

* 1. One of the four evangelists.

"Mark the *gospeller* was the goostil son of Petre in baptysm."—*Wycliffe: The Prologue of Marke.*

* 2. One who preaches the gospel; an adherent of the Reformed faith, in contradistinction from a Roman Catholic, the former, in the sixteenth century, giving a prominence to preaching, in which they were not imitated by their opponents.

"The persecution was carried on against the *gospellers* with much fierceness by those of the Roman persuasion."—*Strype: Memorials of Archbishop Cranmer*, bk. iii., ch. xvi.

3. The priest or deacon who reads the gospel in the Communion service.

"The Archbishop of York was the celebrant, the epistoller being the Dean, and the *gospeller* the Bishop of Sydney."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, Feb. 7, 1884.

4. A contemptuous term for an evangelical preacher. [HOT-GOSPELLER.]

***gŏs'-pĕl-īze,** *s.* [Eng. *gospel; -ize.*]

1. To form or lay down as gospel.

"The command thus *gospellized* to us hath the same force with that whereon Ezra grounded the pious necessity of divorcing."—*Milton: Doct. & Discipline of Divorce*, bk. i., ch. viii.

2. To convert by preaching the gospel to; to evangelize.

"In the meantime give me leave to put you in mind of what is done in the Corporation (whereof you are a member) for *gospellizing* (as they phrase it) the natives of New England."—*Boyle: Works*, vol. i., p. 108. *Life.*

***gŏs'-pĕl-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *gospel; -ly.*] According to the teaching of the Gospel.

***goss, *gosse,** *s.* [GORSE.]

gŏs'-sạ-mĕr, *gŏs'-sa-mĕre, *gose-so-mer, *gos-so-mer, *gos-som-mer, *gos-so-myre, *gos-sum-mer, *s. & a.* [Lit. *goose-summer;* cf. Ger. *sommerfäden* (summer-threads) = gossamer; Dut. *somerdraden* (summer-threads) = gossamer; Sw. *sommertråd* (summer-thread) = gossamer.]

* 1. The slender cobweb-like threads which are seen floating in the air in calm clear weather, especially in autumn. They can also be seen on a clear frosty morning on furze-bushes, grass, &c.

"Four nimble gnats the horses were,
Their harnesses of *gossamere*."
Drayton: The Court of Fairy.

2. A thin, filmy silk veil or gauze.

* **gŏs'-sa-mĕr-y,** *a.* [Eng. *gossamer; -y.*] Like gossamer; filmsy; unsubstantial.

gŏs'-san, gŏz'-zan, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Mining: The upper part of a metallic vein, presenting a red and ferruginous appearance, produced by the decomposition of the iron pyrites contained in or associated with the ore; the matrix in which a metallic ore is imbedded.

"There [in North Devon] the matrix or *gossan* of the lode [of copper ore] is suffused by particles of gold."—*Murchison: Siluria*, ch. xvii.

gŏs-san-if'-ĕr-oŭs, *a.* [Eng. *gossan; -i* connective; Lat. *fero* = to produce, and suff. *-ous.*] Producing gossan.

gŏs'-sĭb, *s.* [Gossip.]

gŏs'-sĭp, * **god-sib,** * **god-sibbe,** * **god-sybbe,** * **gos-sib,** * **gos-syp,** *s.* [A.S. *god* = God, and *sib* = kin, relative.] [Godsib.]

* 1. A sponsor in baptism; a godfather or godmother.

"They had mothers as we had; and those mothers had *gossips* (if their children were christened) as we are."—*Ben Jonson: Staple of News.* (Induction.)

* 2. (*Pl.*): Sponsors engaged in familiar talk with each other.

* 3. (*Pl.*): Those who engage in trivial talk, whether they are sponsors or not.

"The *gossips* report
She has come to King Olaf's court."
Longfellow: Musician's Tale.

4. A friend; a neighbour; an intimate acquaintance.

"One mother, . . . her little babe reuil'd,
And to her *gossips* gan in counsell say."
Spenser: F. Q., I. xii. 11.

5. One who runs about tattling and repeating tales; an idle tattler.

"The common chat of *gossips* when they meet."
Dryden: Hind & Panther, iii. 903.

* 6. A tippling, gossiping woman.

"Sometimes lurk I in a *gossip's* bowl."
Shaksp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, ii. 1.

7. Mere tattle; idle talk; trifling or unfounded rumour or talk.

"Bubbles o'er like a city with *gossip*, scandal, and spite."
Tennyson: Maud, I. iv. 8.

gŏs'-sĭp, *v.t. & i.* [Gossip, *s.*]

* **A.** *Trans.:* To stand gossip or sponsor to; to christen.

"Adoptious christendom,
That blinking Cupid *gossips*."
Shaksp.: All's Well That Ends Well, i. 1.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To talk familiarly; to chat.

"Noisy groups at the house-door
Sat in the cheerful sun, and rejoiced and *gossiped* together."
Longfellow: Evangeline, i. 4.

2. To chatter; to run about repeating tales or tittle-tattle.

"Those little jarrings and dissonances which arise from anger, censoriousness, *gossiping*, and coquetry."—*Steele: Spectator*, No. 147.

* 3. To make merry, as at a christening feast.

"With all my heart, I'll *gossip* at this feast."
Shaksp.: Comedy of Errors, v.

* 4. To make a ceaseless chattering noise.

"Flax for the *gossiping* looms."
Longfellow: Evangeline, i. 1.

gŏs'-sĭp-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *gossip; -er.*] One who gossips; a gossip.

* **gŏs'-sĭ-prĕd,** * **gos-si-prede,** * **god-si-brede,** *s.* [A.S. *god* = God; *sibræden* = relation, kin.]

1. The condition of a gossip or sponsor in baptism; relationship through baptism; sponsorship.

"*Gossipred* or compaternity, by the canon law, is a spiritual affinity; and the juror, that was gossip to either of the parties, might, in former times, have been challenged as not indifferent."—*Davies.*

2. Intimacy; close acquaintance.

3. Gossip; idle talk; tittle-tattle.

* **gŏs'-sĭp-ry,** * **gŏs'-sĭp-rĭe,** *s.* [Eng. *gossip; -ry.*] The condition or state of gossips; close intimacy.

"He was seized hard & fast on the bishoprick, whereby all *gossiprie* gade up between him and my uncle Mr. Andrew."—*Melville: MS.*, p. 26.

gŏs'-sĭp-y, *a.* [Eng. *gossip; -y.*] Full of gossip; inclined to gossip: as, a *gossipy* woman.

"A writer of amusing *gossipy* letters."—*Athenæum*, Feb. 25, 1882.

* **gŏs'-sŏ-mĕr,** *s.* [Gossamer.]

gŏs-sôo'n, gor-soon, *s.* [Fr. *garçon* = a boy.] A boy, a lad. (*Irish.*)

gŏs-sȳp'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Lat. *gossypion, gossipion, gossympinus.* (*Pliny.*)]

Bot.: A genus of Malvaceæ, tribe Hibisceæ. The leaves are generally three or five-lobed; around the flower is an involucre, cordate at the base, and terminating at the apex in three broad, deeply-cut segments. Calyx five-toothed, corolla of five petals, stamens united into a column, fruit a three or five-celled capsule, each cell when ripe bursting through the middle and exhibiting the seeds enveloped in cotton. The species cultivated in the United States, which furnishes so much cotton to Lancashire, is *Gossypium barbadense*, of which there are two well marked varieties, the Sea-island or Long-staple cotton, and the Upland, Georgian, Bowed, or Short-staple cotton; that of India, largely brought into use during the American civil war of 1861 to 1865, is *G. herbaceum.* How many more species exist has not been determined, the genus being very variable. A bland oil is made from the seeds, which also, after having been pressed, have been used as a food for cattle. Martius states that in Brazil the young leaves and seeds of *Gossypium vitifolium* are used in dysentery, and steeped in vinegar are applied to the head in hemicrania.

* **gost,** *s.* [Ghost.]

* **gōst'-ĭng,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Bot.: "An herb." Ainsworth, quoted by Johnson, who calls it Rubia. If so, it is a madder.

gŏt, *pret. & pa. par. of v.* [Get, *v.*]

* **gŏtch,** *s.* [Ital. *gozzo* = a kind of bottle; *gotto* = a drinking-glass.] A water-pot, a pitcher.

"A *gotch* of milk I've been to fill."
Bloomfield: Richard & Kate.

gote (1), **gowt,** *s.* [Dut. *goot;* Low Ger. *gôte;* Ger. *gosse.*]

1. A sluice, a drain, a gutter.

"*Gote*, or water schetelys. *Aquagium, singlocitorium.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

2. A slough, a miry place.

* **gote** (2), *s.* [Goat.]

* **got-er,** *s.* [Gutter.]

Gŏth, *s.* [Lat. *Gothi* = the Goths.]

1. *Lit.:* One of an ancient race belonging to the Teutones, who originally occupied a great portion of European and Asiatic Russia. Filmer, their king, conducted a body of his nation to the coast of the Euxine, where it afterwards increased into a numerous and formidable people under the names of Visigoths and Ostrogoths, the former occupying the countries to the west of the Dnieper, the latter those to the east. The Visigoths crossed the Danube, plundered Rome and Italy, and fixed their residence in Spain, while their kindred, the Ostrogoths, took possession of Italy, which they held till A.D. 544, when they were overthrown by Narses, general of Justinian. From this time the Goths as a nation make no figure in history, except in Spain; but traces of their language, manners, and arts are still to be found in every country of the East. A branch of the Visigoths, settled in Mœsia, the modern Bulgaria, are known as Mœsogoths, and the translation of a great portion of the Bible by Wulfila, or Ulfila, a Christian bishop, about A.D. 350, fragments only of which have come down to us, is the earliest known specimen of the Gothic or Teutonic tribe of tongues.

2. *Fig.:* A barbarian; one deficient in or utterly without taste; a rude, ignorant person.

gō'-tham-ĭst, *s.* [See def.] An inhabitant or native of Gotham, a village in Nottinghamshire, said to be celebrated for the blunders made by its inhabitants.

gō'-tham-īte, *s.* [Eng. *Gotham; -ite.*]

1. A Gothamist.

2. A term applied in sport to an inhabitant of New York city, sometimes known as Gotham.

gŏt'-har-dīte, *s.* [From the St. Gothard Alps, where it occurs.]

Min.: The same as Dufrenoysite (q.v.).

* **gothelen,** *v.i.* [Cf. Icel. *gutla.*] To rumble, as the stomach.

"Hise guttes bigunne to *gothelen*."
P. Plowman, 3,167.

gŏth'-ĭc, * **gŏth'-ĭck,** *a. & s.* [Lat. *Gothicus.*]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* Of or pertaining to the Goths; as, *Gothic* customs, &c.

"Confining his labours almost wholly to religious and legendary histories, he [Albert Durer] turned the Testament into the history of a Flemish village; the habits of Herod, Pilate, Joseph, &c., their dwellings, their utensils, and their customs, were all *Gothic* and European."—*Walpole: Catalogue of Engravers*, vol. v.

2. *Fig.:* Rude, uncivilized, barbarous.

"The *Gothic* cloud
Of time and language o'er thy genius thrown."
Thomson: Summer, 1,578.

II. *Arch.:* An epithet applied to that style of architecture now more properly termed Pointed. The term took its rise amongst the Italians. By it they meant to distinguish a barbarous from a classic style. It is distinguished by the predominance of the pointed arch, to which all other parts are made subservient: the predominance and prolongation of vertical lines, the absence of columns and entablatures, and the ornamentation in which forms of geometry and forms of the vegetable world prevail. It was in the middle of the twelfth century that the pointed arch began to be applied in the internal vaulting of churches; in the thirteenth century its use had become general. At its very commencement it quite expelled the round arch, and in the course of the same century it attained high perfection in its own peculiar style. It was superseded by the revival of classic architecture in the sixteenth century, but has again asserted its position as the noblest style of architecture ever devised. The Gothic architecture of Britain is divided into three principal epochs—the Early English of the thirteenth century, the Decorated of the fourteenth, and the Perpendicular of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. [Decorated, Early English, Perpendicular, Pointed.]

"And there, beneath the southern aisle,
A tomb, with *Gothic* sculpture fair."
Scott: Marmion, vi. 26.

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* The language of the Goths. It belongs to the Low German group of the Teutonic dialects, to which belong English, Frisian, Dutch, Flemish, and Old Saxon. It is the oldest and most primitive of the Teutonic dialects of which any remains are known; it was spoken by the eastern and western Goths, who occupied the province of Dacia. It is closely akin to English and Dutch.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Arch.:* The Gothic style of architecture. [A. II.]

"The parish church of Lambeth is at a small distance from the Palace, has a plain tower, and the architecture is of the *Gothic* of the time of Edward IV."—*Pennant: London; Lambeth Church.*

2. *Print.:* A name given to a bold-faced type, used for titling and jobbing work.

* **gŏth'-ĭc-al,** *a.* [Eng. *gothic; -al.*] The same as Gothic (q.v.).

* **gŏth'-ĭ-çĭsm,** *s.* [Eng. *Gothic; -ism.*]

1. A Gothic idiom or custom.

2. Conformity to the Gothic style of architecture.

3. Rudeness of manners; barbarousness.

"Night, *gothicism*, confusion, and absolute chaos are come again."—*Shenstone.*

gŏth'-ĭ-çīze, *v.t.* [Eng. *Gothic; -ize.*] To make Gothic; to bring back to barbarousness.

* **gŏth'-ĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *Goth; -ish.*] Pertaining to or resembling the Goths; Gothic; rude; uncivilized.

goth'-īte (**o** as **e**), *s.* [Named after the great German poet Göthe, or Goethe, who was born in 1749, and died in 1832.]

Min.: An orthorhombic, yellowish, reddish, or dark-brown mineral, sometimes blood-red by transmitted light. Lustre imperfectly adamantine. Hardness, 5 to 5·5; sp. gr., 4·0 to 4·4. Compos.: sesquioxide of iron, 83·5 to 90·5; sesquioxide of manganese, 0 to 2·5; silica, 0 to 4·3; and water, 9·4 to 11·5. Found at Clifton,

in Gloucestershire; near Botallack and Lostwithiel, in Cornwall; in Saxony, &c. Called also Pyrrhosiderite and Onegite (q.v.). (*Dana.*) Mr. W. J. Sollas describes it also as occurring in the Rhymney quarry in bedding-planes of rocks immediately below the Rhymney grit of Silurian age, near Cardiff. (*Quar. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, XXXV. 505.)

* **got-ish,** *a.* [GOATISH.]

gŏu-ā'-nĭ-ą, *s.* [Named after Anthony Gouan, Professor of Botany, at Montpelier.]

Bot.: A genus of Rhamnaceæ, consisting of evergreen climbers. *Gouania domingensis*, a species from the West Indies and Brazil, is stomachic.

* **goud,** *s.* [WOAD.]

gŏuge, * **goode,** * **gowge,** *s.* [Fr. *gouge*, from Low Lat. *guvia* = a kind of chisel; Sp. *gubia;* Port. *goiva.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* In the same sense as II. 3.

2. *Fig.:* A cheat; an imposition; an impostor. (*Amer.*)

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bookbind.:* A finisher's hand-tool for blind-tooling or gilding, having a face which forms a curve.

2. A shaped incising-tool used for cutting out forms or blanks for gloves, envelopes, or other objects cut to a shape from fabric, leather, or paper.

3. *Wood-work.:* A chisel with a curved blade adapted to make a rounded groove in cutting or turning wood. They are known as flat, middle, and quick; their curves being respectively obtuse, medium, and acute. The gouge existed in early ages in stone, bone, and bronze.

gouge-bit, *s.* A wood-boring tool used in a brace. It has a rounded end, and a groove which contains the chips.

gouge-slip, *s.* An oil-stone or hone slip, for sharpening on the concave side of the edge of the gouge.

gŏuge, * **googe,** *v.t.* [GOUGE, *s.* Fr. *gouger.*]

I. *Lit.:* To scoop out or make a groove in with a gouge.

"*Googing* of hem out
Just to the size of my bottles, and not slicing."
Ben Jonson: The Devil is an Ass, ii. 1.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To force out the eye of with the thumb or finger.

2. To cheat; to impose upon. (*Amer.*)

* **gou-jeers,** * **good-ier,** * **good-year,** * **good-yere,** *s.* [Fr. *goujère*, from *gouge* = a trull.] The venereal disease.

"The *goodyears* shall devour them."
Shakesp.: Lear, v. 3.

* **goul,** *s.* [GHOUL.]

* **goul,** * **goule,** * **goul-en,** * **gowle,** *v.i.* [Icel. *gaula.*] To howl, to yowl, to cry aloud, to shout.

"Sone of man, cry thou and *goul*."—*Wycliffe: Ezekiel* xxi. 12.

* **gŏul'-ąnd,** *s.* [A.S. *geolo* = yellow.] A flower; perhaps the gowan or mountain daisy.

Goŭ-lard', *s.* [Named after Thomas Goulard, a surgeon at Montpelier, about A.D. 1750, who discovered it.]

Pharm.: The same as GOULARD'S-EXTRACT.

goulard's-extract, *s.*

Pharm.: A saturated solution of basic lead acetate. It is used as a lotion in cases of inflammation.

goule (1), *s.* [O. Fr. *goule;* Fr. *gueule;* Lat. *gula.*] The throat.

"Thare may be sene ane thrull, or synding stede,
To Acheron reuin doun that hellis eye,
Gapand with his pestiferus *goule* full wyde."
Douglas: Virgil, 227, 43.

* **goule** (2), *s.* [GHOUL.]

* **goules,** * **gowlys,** *s.* [GULES.]

* **goune,** *s.* [GOWN.]

gour, *s.* [GAUR.]

gŏu'-rą, *s.* [The name in some of the Eastern islands.]

Ornith.: Ground pigeon; the typical genus of the family Gouridæ. *Goura coronata* is the size of a turkey. It is wild in the Eastern Archipelago, and is domesticated in Java.

gŏur'-ą-mĭ, *s.* [GORAMY.]

gŏurd (1), * **goord,** * **gourde,** * **gowrde,** *s.* [O. F. *gouhourde, coharrde, congourde, choourde;* Fr. *gourde*, from Lat. *cucurbita* = a gourd; prob. connected with *corbis* = a basket.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In the same sense as II.

"The *gourd* and olive brown
Weave the light roof."
Dyer: Ruins of Rome.

2. A bottle or vessel for carrying water, so called from its shape.

"I haue heer in a *gourde*
A draught of wyn."
Chaucer: C. T., 17,014.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bot.: Cucurbita pepo;* a hispid plant, with tendrils, large yellow flowers, and oblong or ovate fruit; a native of Astrachan, but cultivated in many countries. It was introduced into England in A.D. 1570. It has run into many varieties. The fruit is used as a culinary vegetable in soups and stews, or mixed after being sugared and spiced, with sliced apples, to constitute pumpkin pie. Called also the Pumpkin-gourd or Pompion.

2. *Scripture:* Hebrew קִיקָיוֹן (*qiqayon*); Septuagint κολοκύνθη (*kolokunthē*). The Hebrew word is apparently so much akin to the Greek word κίκι (*kiki*) used by Dioscorides for the castor-oil plant (*Ricinus communis*), that the "gourd" of Scripture was probably that species. It is a euphorbiaceous plant, and not of the order Cucurbitaceæ. For the wild gourd of Scripture, see ¶ (2).

¶ (1) Of the genuine Cucurbitaceæ, the Bitter or Colocynth Gourd is *Citrullus Colocynthis;* the Bottle, Club, or Trumpet Gourd is *Lagenaria vulgaris*, which so varies in the form of its fruit as to suggest in the several individuals all these appellations. The Gooseberry gourd is *Momordica echinata;* the Orange gourd is *Cucurbita aurantia;* Red gourd and Spanish gourd are popular names for *Cucurbita maxima*, the flesh of which, when boiled, is like a tender carrot; the Snake gourd is the genus Trichosanthes, and especially *T. colubrina;* the Squash gourd is *Cucurbita Melopepo;* and the White gourd is *Benincasa cerifera.* It is extensively used by the natives of India in their curries.

(2) *The Wild Gourd of Scripture:* Hebrew pl. פַּקֻּעוֹת (*paquoth*), and פְּקָעִים (*peqaim*). It is from פָּקַע (*paqa*) = to be split or burst. It is a plant which grew on a wild vine,—*i.e.*, was procumbent, and had tendrils. It moreover produced "death in the pot;" discoverable in a moment by the taste. It was probably either the Colocynth (*Citrullus Colocynthis*), or the Squirting Cucumber (*Momordica Elaterium*), the one called by Gesenius by its ancient name, *Cucumis agrestis.*

(3) In Lindley's *Natural System of Botany*, the order Cucurbitaceæ is called the Gourd tribe, altered in his *Vegetable Kingdom* to Cucurbits.

gourd-shell, *s.* The shell or rind of the gourd, which is used for drinking-cups, &c.

"It [the catalogue of household utensils] consists of *gourd-shells*, which they convert into vessels that serve as bottles to hold water, and as baskets to contain their victuals and other things, with covers of the same; and of a few wooden bowls and trenchers of different sizes."—*Cook: Voyages*, vol. vi., bk. iii., ch. 9.

gourd-tree, *s.*

Bot.: Crescentia Cujete, more frequently called in English the Calabash tree (q.v.). See also Crescentia.

gourd-worm, *s.*

Zool.: The same as fluke worm (q.v.). It infests the liver of the sheep.

* **gŏurd,** * **gord** (2), *s.* [O. Fr. *gourt.*] A kind of false dice, probably so called from being hollowed out.

"To eke out your living . . .
By fulham and *gourd*."
Scott: Fortunes of Nigel, ch. xxvii.

gŏurde (1), *s.* [Sp. *gordo* = large.] The Franco-American name for the colonial dollar in use in Hayti, Cuba, &c.

* **gourde** (2), * **gourd-er,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A torrent.

"Let the *gourders* of raine come doune."—*Harding: Against Jewel*, p. 189.

gŏurd'-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *gourdy; -ness.*]

Farr.: The quality or state of being gourdy or swelled in the legs; a swelling in a horse's leg, after a journey.

* **gŏurd'-ĭng,** *s.* [Eng. *gourd; -ing.*]

Farr.: The same as GOURDINESS (q.v.).

gŏurd'-y, *a.* [Eng. *gourd* (1); *-y.*]

Farr.: Swelled in the legs, as a horse after a journey.

gŏur'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *goura* (q.v.), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ornith.: Ground-pigeons; a family of pigeons having certain affinities to the gallinaceous birds. They feed on the ground in flocks. They occur in the hotter parts of both the Eastern and Western hemispheres.

gŏur-ī'-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. &c. *gour(a)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Ornith.: A sub-family of Columbidæ (Pigeons), sometimes elevated into a family Gouridæ (q.v.).

gŏur'-lĭ-ŏ-ą, *s.* [Named after Mr. Robert Gourlie, who gathered plants at Mendoza.]

Bot.: A genus of papilionaceous plants, tribe Sophoreæ. The pulp of the fruit is used at Buenos Ayres to flavour sweet wine.

gŏur'-mąnd, * **gour-mond,** *s.* & *a.* [Fr.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. A greedy or gluttonous eater; a glutton.

"That great *gourmond*, fat Apicius."
Ben Jonson: Sejanus, i. 1.

2. An epicure; a dainty feeder.

B. *As adj.:* Greedy, gluttonous, gormandizing.

* **gŏur'-mąn-dĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *gourmand; -er.*] A gormandizer.

"The Persians are great *gourmanders* and greedy gluttons."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 285.

* **gŏur'-mąnd-īze,** *v.i.* [GORMANDIZE, v.]

* **gŏur'-mąnd-īze,** *s.* [GORMANDISE, s.]

gŏur'-mĕt (*t* silent), *s.* [Fr. = a connoisseur in or judge of wines.] An epicure; a dainty feeder; a connoisseur in wines and meats; a man of keen palate.

gour-net, *s.* [GURNET.]

gous-ly, *s.* An old form of harp used by the Slavonians, whose bards were called *gouslas*, the poetry which they chanted being called *gouslo.*

* **goŭs'-troŭs,** *a.* [GOUSTY (2).] Gusty, dark, wet, stormy; as, a *goustrous* night.

* **gŏust'-ȳ** (1), **gŏust'-ĭŏ,** *a.* [Low Lat. *guastus;* Ital. *guasto;* Fr. *gast* = waste, desert.]

1. Waste, desolate, deserted.

"Wind like this, at twal o'clock at night to this wild *gousty* wa's!"—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xxv.

2. Ghostly; preternatural.

3. Ghastly.

* **gŏust'-ȳ** (2), *a.* [GUSTY.]

gŏut (1), * **goute,** * **gowte,** *s.* [Fr. *goutte*, from Lat. *gutta* = a drop.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A drop.

"I see thee still,
And on the blade o' th' dudgeon *gouts* of blood."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, ii. 1.

2. In the same sense as II.

"The *goute* lette hir nothing for to daunce."
Chaucer: C. T., 14,325.

II. *Pathol.:* A disease produced by the excess of uric acid in the blood in the form of urate of soda. It is usually hereditary, is rare before the age of thirty, and generally arises from excessive indulgence in wines or malt liquors, the last giving rise to "poor man's gout." It is rarely produced by the use of spirits, and is therefore much less common in Scotland than in England, whisky being the national intoxicant in the former country. The great toe is the part most frequently affected, pain and irritability are leading symptoms; it may become chronic, and is very intractable to treatment. When it attacks internal parts it is termed irregular or retrocedent gout, and is proportionately more dangerous. Diet requires strict regulation, with abstemiousness or abstinence from alcoholic liquors. Colchicum, &c., internally, and certain mineral

waters, such as Buxton and Bath and various German waters, are useful in the treatment of this complaint. Excessive exertion and fatigue, or mental labour, have been known to produce gout also, but whenever it is, as it usually is, hereditary, extreme precautions ought to be taken to prevent the occurrence or recurrence of an attack.

gout-stones, *s. pl.*
Pathol.: The same as CHALK-STONES (q. v.).

gout-weed, *s.*
Bot.: Ægopodium podagraria. [GOAT-WEED.]

* **goût** (*t* silent) (2), *s.* [Fr. *goût*, from Lat. *gusto* = to taste.] A taste; a relish; a liking. [GUST.]
"Catalogues serve for a direction to any one that has a *gout* for the like studies."—*Woodward: On Fossils.*

* **gŏût'-ĕn,** * **gowt-on,** *v. i.* [Fr. *goutter*, from Lat. *gutto*, from *gutta* = a drop.] To drop or gutter as a candle.
"*Gowton*, as candelys. *Gutto.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

gŏût'-ĭ-lĭ, *adv.* [Eng. *gouty; -ly.*] In a gouty manner.

gŏût'-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *gouty; -ness.*] The quality or state of being gouty.

gŏût'-ĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *gout; -ish.*] Inclined or predisposed to gout; in some degree affected by gout; gouty.

* **gŏût'-ŏŭs,** * **gowt-us,** *a.* [O. Fr. *gutus, guteux.*] Gouty.
"A quene *gowtus* and croket."—*Reliquiæ Antiquæ*, i. 196.

gŏût'-wŏrt, *s.* [In this word *gout* seems to be a corruption of Eng. *goat*, and *wort.*] The same as GOAT-WEED (q.v.).

gŏût'-ў, *a.* [Eng. *gout; -y.*]
I. *Literally:*
1. Suffering from or diseased with the gout; subject to the gout.
"Not giving like to those, whose gifts though scant
Pain them as if they gave with *gouty* hand."
Davenant: Gondibert, i. 6.
2. Pertaining to the gout.
"The settlement of a *gouty* matter in the substance of the lungs."—*Blackmore.*
3. Swollen as though with gout.
"Which makes the young shoots tumify and grow knotty and *gouty.*"—*Derham: Physico-Theology*, bk. vi., ch. vi. (Note 23.)
* II. *Figuratively:*
1. Swollen out of proportion.
"This humour in historians hath made the body of ancient history in some parts so *gouty* and monstrous."—*Spenser.*
2. Boggy: as, *gouty* land.

gouty-bronchitis, *s.*
Pathol.: Bronchitis arising as a secondary disease during the progress of gout.

gouty-concretions, *s. pl.*
Pathol., Chem., &c.: Concretions composed of urate of soda, occurring in the joints, the kidneys, &c., of some persons affected with gout.

gouty-kidney, *s.*
Pathol.: A kidney morbidly affected during the progress of gout. It usually shrivels to one-half or one-third of its usual size, and contains secretions of urate of soda. [GOUTY-CONCRETIONS.]

gouty-neuritis, *s.*
Pathol.: Inflammation of a nerve in a gouty or rheumatic subject. It is believed that in such a constitution it may occur idiopathically.

gouty-stemmed, *a.* (See the compound.)
¶ *Gouty-stemmed tree:*
Bot.: An Australian name for *Delabechea rupestris*, a tree with a bulged-out stem; called also the Bottle-tree.

* **gŏve,** *s.* [GOFF (?).] A rick, stack, or mow of hay.

* **gŏve,** *v. t.* [GOVE, *s.*] To put hay into a stack, rick, or mow.
"In *goving* at harvest, learn skillfully how,
Each grain for to lay by itself on a mow."
Tusser: August's Husbandry.

gŏv'-ĕrn, * **gov-erne,** * **gov-ern-i,** * **gov-ern-y,** * **gov-ern-yn,** *v. t. & i.* [O. Fr. *governer* (Fr. *gouverner*), from Lat. *guberno*, from Gr. κυβερνῶ (*kubernō*) = to steer a ship; Sp. *gobernar;* Port. *governar;* Ital. *governare.*]
A. *Transitive:*
I. *Ordinary Language:*
* 1. To steer, to manage a ship, to pilot.
"He lakked schipmen to *governe* here schippes."—*Trevisa*, iv. 63.
2. To regulate the course or motion of: as, A helm *governs* a ship.
3. To manage, to direct, to regulate.
"And for His glory all things made, all things
Orders and *governs.*" *Milton: P. R.*, iii. 112.
4. To rule as a chief magistrate; to direct and control, as the actions and conduct of men, by established laws or arbitrary will; to regulate by authority.
"After king [Lud] ther was kyng ys brother Cassibel, That noble prince was y now & that lond *governede* wel." *Robert of Gloucester*, p. 44.
* 5. To regulate; to order.
"If ye *governe* yow by sapience put away sorwe out of youre hert."—*Chaucer: Tale of Melibeus*, p. 141.
* 6. To control; to restrain.
"She's desperate: *govern* her."—*Shakesp.: Lear*, v. 3.
II. *Gram.:* To cause to be in a particular case: as, A verb transitive *governs* the noun in the accusative case; to require a particular case to follow: as, A verb *governs* the accusative case.
B. *Intransitive:*
1. To exercise authority, to administer the law; to be or act as governor or ruler.
"While the chief magistrate *governs* according to the law he ought to be obeyed."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.
2. To maintain the superiority; to have the control, to prevail.
"The heart of brothers *governs* in our loves."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, ii. 2.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between to *govern*, to *rule*, and to *regulate:* "The exercise of authority enters more or less into the signification of these terms; but to *govern* implies the exercise likewise of judgment and knowledge. To *rule* implies rather the unqualified exercise of power, the making the will the *rule;* a king *governs* his people by means of wise laws and an upright administration: a despot *rules* over a nation according to his arbitrary decision. These terms are applied either to persons or things: persons *govern* or *rule* others; or they *govern, rule,* or *regulate* things. In regard to persons, *govern* is always in a good sense, but *rule* is sometimes taken in a bad sense; it is naturally associated with an abuse of power: to *govern* is so perfectly discretionary, that we speak of *governing* ourselves; but we speak only of *ruling* others. To *govern* necessarily supposes the adoption of judicious means; but *ruling* is confined to no means but such as will obtain the end of subjecting the will of one to that of another. *Regulate* is a species of *governing* simply by judgment; the word is applicable to things of minor moment, where the force of authority is not so requisite: one *governs* the affairs of a nation, or a large body where great interests are involved; we *regulate* the concerns of an individual, or we *regulate* in cases where good order or convenience only is consulted: so likewise in regard to ourselves, we *govern* our passions, but we *regulate* our affections." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

* **gŏv'-ĕrn,** *s.* [O. Fr. *governe;* Fr. *gouverne;* Port. & Ital. *governo;* Sp. *gobierno.*] Government.
"His bischopricke hadde lheo without *govern* and rede."—*Life of Beket* (1789).

* **gŏv'-ĕrn-ą-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *govern; -able.*]
1. That may or can be governed, ruled, or managed; manageable, tractable, obedient.
"'Only this I must acknowledge,' he mildly added; 'they were not *governable.*'"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.
2. Pliable, manageable.
"There is not a more tensile and *governable* plant in nature."—*Evelyn: On Forest Trees*, ch. xxiii.

* **gŏv'-ĕrn-ą-ble-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *governable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being governable; tractability.
"It is likely that *governableness* was not his strong point."—*Saturday Review*, Jan. 26, 1883, p. 120.

* **gov-ern-aille,** * **gov-ern-all,** * **gov-ern-ayl,** * **gov-ern-ayle,** *s.* [O. Fr. *governail;* Fr. *gouvernail*, from Lat. *gubernaculum* = a rudder, from *guberno* = to steer.]
1. A helm, a rudder.
"And lo schippis whanne thei ben greete, and ben dryuen of stronge windis, yet thei ben borun aboute of a litil *gouernail.*"—*Wycliffe: James* iii.
2. Government, rule, authority, direction, management.
"He of his gardin had the *gouernale.*"
Spenser: F. Q., II. xii. 48.

* **gŏv'-ĕrn-ąnçe,** * **gov-ern-aunce,** *s.* [Fr. *gouvernance.*]
1. Government, rule, management, direction, regulation.
"Jonathan took the *governance* upon him at that time."—1 *Maccabees* ix. 31.
2. Control, management, restraint.
"What; shall king Henry be a pupil still,
Under the surly Gloster's *governance?*"
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., i. 3.
3. Behaviour, manners.
"Now schalle I telle you the *governance* of the court of the grete Cham."—*Maundeville*, p. 232.

* **gŏv'-ĕrn-ante,** *s.* [Fr. *gouvernante*, fem. pr. par. of *gouverner* = to govern.] A lady who has the charge of children; a governess.
"The very picture of the *governante* of one of your noblemen's houses."—*L'Estrange: Quevedo's Visions*, p. 38.

gŏv-ĕrn-ā'-tion, * **gov-er-na-cioń,** *s.* [Lat. *gubernatio.*] Government, regulation.
"And tables as wel for the *gouernacion* of the clock, as to find the altitude, meridian, and many another note conclusion."—*Chaucer: Of the Astrolable.*

gŏv'-ĕrn-ĕss, * **gou-vern-esse,** * **gov-ern-esse,** *s.* [O. Fr. *gouvernesse*, from Lat. *gubernatrix;* Ital. *governatrice.*]
* 1. A woman invested with authority to regulate, control, or direct.
"The Lady Margaret, *gouernesse* of Flaunders."—*Hall: Henry VIII.* (an. 17).
2. A lady who has the care and instruction of young children; a tutoress.
"Frances de Maintenon, the *governess* of his natural children."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.
* 3. Anything which directs, controls, or instructs; an instructress.
"Shall cruëltie be your *gouernesse*
Alas, what hart may it long endure."
Chaucer: La Belle Dame sans Merci.
* 4. The wife of the governor of a prison.
"The *governess* of the mansion had, out of curiosity, followed her into the room."—*Fielding: Amelia*, bk. iv., ch. ii.

gŏv'-ĕrn-ĕss-ĭńg, *s.* [Eng. *governess; -ing.*] The profession or occupation of a governess.
"Those who take up '*governessing*,' because it is genteel."—*E. J. Worboise: Susie*, ch. xxi.

* **gŏv'-ĕrn-ĕss-shĭp,** *s.* [Eng. *governess; -ship.*] The office, post, or duties of a governess.

gŏv'-ĕrn-ĭńg, * **gov-ern-ynge,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [GOVERN, *v.*]
A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).
B. *As adj.:* Holding the superiority; having the control; controlling, prevalent, directing: as, a *governing* party, a *governing* wind.
C. *As subst.:* Government, rule, authority, power.
"The Frenche kynge had ben vnder the *gouernynge* of his vncles euer syth the dethe of the laste kynge his father."—*Berners: Froissart's Cronycle*, vol. ii., ch. cl.

* **gŏv'-ĕrn-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *govern; -less.*] Without a governor or government.

gŏv'-ĕrn-mĕnt, *s. & a.* [Fr. *gouvernement*, from *gouverner* = to govern; Ital. *governamento.*]
A. *As substantive:*
I. *Ordinary Language:*
1. The act of governing; control, direction, regulation, or administration of public or private affairs.
"The kingly *government* of this your land."
Shakesp.: Richard III., iii. 7.
2. Guidance, regulation, direction: as, Precepts serve for the *government* of the conduct.
3. Self-control, evenness of temper.
"Defect of manners, want of *government.*"
Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV., iii. 1.
4. Control; restraint; regulation; moderation.
* 5. Manageableness; docility; obedience.
"Each part deprived of supple *government*,
Shall stiff and stark and cold appear, like death."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, iv. 1.
* 6. The power of controlling or regulating.
"Quite beyond the *government* of patience."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, ii. 4.
7. The form of policy in a state; the mode or system according to which the legislative, executive, and judicial powers are vested and exercised; a system of laws and customs; a constitution (q.v.). There are numerous

forms of government, as aristocracy, democracy, despotism, monarchy, oligarchy, republicanism, &c. (See these words.)

"That ancient constitution and *government* which is our only security for law and liberty."—*Burke: On the French Revolution.*

8. The right or power of governing, or of exerting supreme power.

"I here resign my *government* to thee."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., iv. 6.

9. An empire, kingdom, or other state; a body politic under one authority; a territory, province, or district under a governor.

10. The council or body of persons entrusted with the administration of the laws; the management of home and foreign affairs, and generally the public business of a state; the administration; the ministry; the executive power.

* 11. Management of the limbs or body. (*Spenser.*)

II. *Gram.:* The influence of one word in determining the case of a second: especially of nouns, verbs, and prepositions; the influence of a word in regard to construction.

B. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to a government; employed in, by, or for a government: as, a *government* office, a *government* official.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *government* and *administration:* "Both these terms may be employed either to designate the act of *governing* and *administering*, or the persons *governing* and *administering*. In both cases *government* has a more extensive meaning than *administration:* the *government* includes every exercise of authority; the *administration* implies only that exercise of authority which consists in putting the laws or will of another in force: hence, when we speak of the *government*, as it respects the persons, it implies the whole body of constituted authorities; and the *administration*, only that part which puts in execution the intentions of the whole."

(2) He thus discriminates between *government* and *constitution:* "*Government* implies generally the act of *governing* or exercising authority under any form whatever; *constitution* implies any *constituted* or fixed form of *government:* we may have a *government* without a *constitution;* we cannot have a *constitution* without a *government.*" (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

gŏv-ĕrn-mĕnt'-ăl, *a.* [Eng. *government; -al.*] Of or pertaining to a government.

"Members . . . favourable to the *governmental* policy."—*Times*, Jan. 22, 1854.

gŏv'-ĕrn-ŏr, * **gov-ern-our,** *s.* [Fr. *gouverneur;* Sp. *gobernador;* Port. *governador;* Ital. *governatore*, from Lat. *gubernator*, from *guberno* = to steer.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. A steersman; a pilot.

"Nevertheleter the vnder captayne beleued the *gouernour* and the master, better than the thynges which were spoken of Paule."—*Bible*, 1551. *Acts* ch. xxvii.

2. One who is invested with supreme power or authority to administer or enforce the laws in a state; a chief ruler; a chief magistrate; the chief ruler in a colony sent out as representative of the mother country.

3. One who rules with delegated power.

4. One who has the supreme direction or regulation.

"They begat in us a great idea and veneration of the mighty author and *governour* of such stupendous bodies."—*Bentley.*

5. Anything which has the power or quality of ruling, directing, or regulating.

"The Deity, or that perfect mind which is the supreme *governor* of all things."—*Cudworth: Intellectual System*, p. 119.

6. A tutor; a guardian; one who has charge of the education of a young man.

"The heir . . . under tutors and *governors* until the time appointed of the father."—*Galatians* iv. 1, 2.

7. A person, or one of a number of persons, to whom are intrusted the direction and management of a business, an institution, &c., as, the Governor of the Bank of England, the Governor of Pentonville Convict Prison.

8. A master or superior; an employer. (*Slang.*)

9. An elderly person; a father. (*Slang.*)

¶ At first even "fast" young men called one of their parents father, then "governor" was the term employed, now in certain extreme cases it is "relieving officer."

II. *Technically:*

1. *Gas:* A device which regulates the passage of gas from the holder to the mains, admitting it thereto in quantities determined by the rate at which it is used. The pressure in the mains determines the area of the opening through which the gas enters. [GAS-GOVERNOR.]

2. *Steam-eng.:* A device which regulates the admission of steam to the engine according to the rate of motion. The intention is to maintain uniform velocity, and any acceleration of speed above a given rate causes a valve to be partially closed, diminishing the area of steam passage; contrariwise in case of flagging in the speed of motion of the engine. The favourite form of governor has a pair of balls suspended from a vertical shaft, so as to swing outward when the shaft is rotated. The greater the speed the greater the centrifugal force, and consequently the farther the balls depart from the axis of rotation; the inclination of the ball arms is made effective in working the valve.

governor cut-off, *s.*

Steam-eng.: An automatic arrangement in which the acceleration or retardation of the motion of the governor, due to changes of speed of the engine, is made to cut off the steam at an earlier or later period of the stroke of the piston, so that with the increased boiler-pressure or lighter work the steam shall be cut off earlier in the stroke, and when greater work is imposed on the engine, or the steam-pressure flags, the steam-cylinder shall receive steam from the boiler during a larger proportion of the stroke of the piston.

governor-general, *s.* A governor who has under him subordinate or deputy governors; a viceroy: as, the *governor-general* of India.

governor-valve, *s.*

Steam-eng.: A valve in a steam-pipe operated by the governor to vary the area of steam, opening according to the rate of moving, and consequently the requirement of the engine; the object being to maintain a uniform rate.

Governor-valve gear:

Steam-eng.: An arrangement of parts whereby the position of the governor balls, resulting from their rate of motion, is made to act upon the induction valve of an engine.

gŏv'-ĕrn-ŏr-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *governor; -ship.*] The position or office of a governor.

gŏw, *s.* [GULL.]

1. A gull.

2. A fool; a stupid fellow.

"*Gow*, a name for a fool. What a difference there is between John Gerrond the *gow*, and George Wishart the sage."—*Galt: Encycl.*, p. 224.

gŏw'-ăn, *s.* [Gael & Ir. *gugan* = a bud, a flower.] A daisy; a perennial plant or flower.

"And now he's had his bit sleep out, and is as fresh as a May *gowan*, to answer what your honour likes to speir."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. xxxiii.

¶ (1) *Ewe-gowan:*

Bot.: The common daisy; apparently denominated from the ewe, as being frequently in pastures, and fed on by sheep.

"Some bit waefu' love story, enough to mak the pinks an' the *ewe-gowans* blush to the very lip."—*Brownie of Bodsbeck*, i. 215.

(2) *Horse-gowan:*

Bot.: This name includes the Leontodon, the Hypochæris, and the Crepis.

(3) *Large white-gowan:*

Bot.: The ox-eye.

"Some of the prevailing weeds in meadows and grass lands are, ox-eye, or *large white gowan*, chrysanthemum leucanthemum, &c."—*Wilson: Renfrewshire*, p. 136.

(4) *Lucken-gowan:*

Bot.: The Globe-flower.

(5) *Witch-gowan:* (See extract).

"*Witch-gowan* flowers are large yellow gowans, with a stalk filled with pernicious sap, resembling milk, which when anointed on the eyes is believed to cause instant blindness. This pernicious juice is called by the peasantry witches' milk."—*Remains Nithsdale Song*, p. 110.

gŏw'-ăned, *a.* [Eng. *gowan; -ed.*] Covered with the mountain daisy.

"On yon *gowaned* lawn she was seen."
Farrie: Poems, p. 80.

gŏw'-ăn-ĭ, gŏw'-ăn-lĕ, *a.* [Eng. *gowan; -y.*]

1. Abounding with mountain daisies.

2. Having a fair and promising appearance: as, a *gowanie* day, a day which has a flattering appearance, but attended with such circumstances as are commonly understood to indicate an approaching storm.

gŏwd, *s.* [GOLD.]

gŏwd'-ăn-ŏŏk, gŏwd'-nŏŏk, gaup-nook, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A name given by the fishermen on the shores of the Frith of Forth, to the Saury Pike of Pennant, *Esox saurus*, Linn. occasionally called the Snipe fish. It arrives in the Forth in shoals, generally about the month of September.

"Sometimes about the end of September, there comes a vast shoal of fish, called *gowdanooks*, or Egyptian herrings."—*P. Allos, Statist. Acc.*, viii. 596.

gŏwd'-ĕn, gŏwd'-ăn, *a.* [GOLDEN.]

gowden-knap, *s.* A species of pear.

"The golden-knap or *gowden-knap*, as it is here called, seems peculiar to this part of Scotland."—*Agric. Survey of Stirlingshire*, p. 202.

gŏw'-dĭe, *s.* [Scotch *gowd* = gold; suff. *-ie.*]

Ichthy.: The Sword Dragonet, *Callionymus lyra.*

gŏw'-ĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *gow; -ish.*] Foolish; silly; stupid.

gŏw'-ĭsh-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *gowish; -ness.*] Folly; stupidity.

"As fine a specimen of *gowishness* as I have ever seen."—*Galt: Encycl.*, p. 224.

gŏwk, gŏŏk, *s.* [GAWK.]

1. A cuckoo.

"The cuckoo (*Cuculus canorus*), or *gowk* of this place."—*Barry: Orkney*, p. 211.

2. A fool; a simpleton.

"'Hout aws, ye auld *gowk*,' said Jenny Rintherout."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. x.

¶ *To hunt the gowk:* To go on a fool's errand.

gowk's-errand, *s.* A fool's errand; an April errand.

gowk-storm, gowk's-storm, *s.*

1. *Lit.:* A storm consisting of several days of tempestuous weather, believed by the peasantry to take place periodically about the beginning of April, at the time that the gowk, or cuckoo, visits this country.

2. *Fig.:* To denote an evil, or obstruction, which is only of short duration.

"That being done, he hoped that this was but a *gowk-storm*."—*Sir G. Mackenzie: Memoirs*, p. 79.

gŏwk'-ĭt, gauk-ĭt, gŏkt, *a.* [Eng. *gowk; -it; -ed.*] Foolish, stupid, silly.

"Ane hundreth stanzis heirby
Peranter ar so *gauckit* falis as I."
Lyndsay: S. P. R., ii. 88.

gŏwl, *v.i.* [GOUL.] To howl; to yowl.

"May ne'er misfortune's *gowling* bark,
Howl thro' the dwelling of the clerk!"
Burns: To Gavin Hamilton, Esq.

gŏwle, *s.* [Fr. *gueule;* Lat. *gula* = the throat.] A hollow between hills; a defile between mountains.

"From thence we, passing by the windy *gowle*,
Did make the hollow rocks with echoes yowle."
H. Adamson: Muse's Threnodie, p. 183.

gŏw'-lĕe, gaw-a-lee, gaw-a-li, gaw-a-ree, *s.* [Hind. *goala;* Mahratta *gowaree* = a cowherd.] A cowherd. (*Anglo-Indian.*)

gŏwl'-ĭng, *s.* [GOULING.] (*Scotch.*)

gŏwn, * **gounе,** *s.* [Probably from Wel. *gwn* = a gown; *gwnio* = to sew; Fr. *goun;* Gael. & Corn. *gun;* Manx. *goon;* cf. O. Fr *gone* = a gown.]

I. *Lit.:* A long, loose upper garment: specif.—

(1) A woman's dress or outer garment.

"Let's amongst ourselves agree,
Of what her wedding *gown* shall be."
Drayton: Muses' Elysium, Nymph. 8.

(2) A loose wrapper worn by gentlemen indoors; a dressing-gown.

(3) The official or distinctive dress worn by members of certain professions, as divinity, medicine, law, and also by students of universities, officials of a court of justice, &c.

"He set out for his constitutional in his cap and *gown*."—*Cuthbert Bede: Verdant Green*, pt. i., ch. 8.

* 4. An official or state dress.

"The Duke of Buckingham wore a *gowne* wrought of needle works and set upon cloth of tissue, furred with sables."—*Stow: Henry VII.* (an. 1507).

II. *Figuratively:*

1. The dress of peace; as in the Latin *cedant arma togæ.*

"The toga, or *gowne*, seems to have been of a semicircular form, without sleeves, different in largeness, according to the wealth or poverty of the wearer."—*Kennet: Roman Antiquities*, pt. ii., bk. v., ch. vii.

2. One of the learned professions of law or divinity.

"Any other man of the *gown*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

* 3. Any dress, garb, or covering.

"He comes, and in the *gown* of humility."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, ii. 3.

4. The members of the University of Oxford, as opposed to *town*, the citizens or townspeople.

"When *Gown* was absent Town was miserable."—*Cuthbert Bede: Verdant Green*, pt. ii., ch. iii.

gown's-man, gown-man, *s.* [GOWNSMAN.]

gŏwn, *v.t. & i.* [GOWN, *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To put a gown on; to dress in a gown. (Used only in the pa. par.)

"Regent of the *gowned* race."
Cowper: Death of Vice-Chancellor.

B. *Intrans.:* To put on a gown; to dress oneself in a gown.

gŏwns'-măn, gŏwn'-măn, *s.* [Eng. *gown*, and *man*.]

1. A member of one of the learned professions; one whose professional dress is a gown, as a lawyer, a professor or student at the universities, &c.

"A loud murmur of applause arose from the *gownsmen* who filled the hall."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. viii.

2. One devoted to the arts of peace, in contradistinction to a soldier.

"A soldier who ran away from a battle, and a *gownsman* who pushed himself into a battle were the two objects which most strangely excited William's spleen."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.* ch. xvi.

gŏw'-pĕn, gŏw'-pin, gŏw'-pĭng, *s.* [Icel. *gaupn, gupn* = the hollow of the hand; Sw. *gopn.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The hollow of the hand, when contracted in a semicircular form to receive anything. *Goupins*, both hands held together in the form of a round vessel.

2. A handful.

"And nocht allanerly kepis thair faith efter the reason of thair contract, bot geuys ane *gowpin*, or ellis sum thingis mair abone the just mesure that thay sall."—*Bellenden: Descr. Alb.*, ch. 16.

II. *Scot's Law:* One of the perquisites allowed to a miller's servant.

gŏw'-pĕn, gŏw'-pin, *v.t.* [GOWPEN, *s.*] To lift, or lade out, with the hands spread out and placed together.

gŏw'-pĕn-fŭl, gŏw'-pin-fŭl, *s.* [Eng. *gowpen; -full.*] A handful.

gŏwt, *s.* [GOTE (1), *s.*] A sluice in a sea-embankment for letting out the land-water when the tide is out, and preventing the ingress of sea-water.

* **gō'-sĕrl,** *s.* [Fr. *groselle;* Sp. *grosella.*] A gooseberry.

* **gōs'-sərd,** *s.* [A corrupt. of *gooseherd.*]

1. One who tends geese; a gooseherd.

"A person called a *gosard*—i.e., a gooseherd, attends the flock."—*Pennant: Brit. Zoology; The Graylag Goose.*

2. A fool, a simpleton, a goose.

graăf'-ĭ-an, *a.* [See def.]

Anat.: Pertaining to Herr de Graaf, discoverer of the follicles described in the compound.

graafian-follicles, *s. pl.*

Anat.: Small follicles in the human ovary containing ova.

grăb, *v.t. & i.* [Sw. *grabba* = to grasp.] [GRAPPLE, GRIP, GRIPE.]

A. *Trans.:* To seize, clutch, or grasp suddenly or eagerly.

B. *Intrans.:* To make a clutch or grab at.

grab-gains, *s.* The act of thieving by snatching a purse, &c., suddenly and running away with it.

grăb (1), *s.* [GRAB, *v.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A sudden grasp, clutch, or seizing of anything.

2. *Mach.:* An instrument for clutching objects for the purpose of raising them. The term is specially applied to devices for withdrawing pipes, drills, reamers, &c, from artesian, oil, and other wells which are drilled, bored, or driven.

grăb (2), *s.*

Naut.: A large East Indian coaster, two-masted, with a prow-stern, and from 150 to 300 tons' burden.

grăb'-bĕr, *s.* [Eng. *grab; -er.*] One who grabs or seizes suddenly or eagerly. [LAND-GRABBER.]

"A tenant farmer, whom Mr. —— denounced as a land *grabber*."—*Daily Telegraph*, Oct. 27, 1880.

* **grăb'-ble** (1), * **gra-ble,** *v.i.* [A frequent. of *grab* (q.v.); cf. Dut. *grabbelen* = to snatch; Ger. *grübeln* = to grab.] [GRAPPLE, GROPE.] To grope, to feel about.

"And so [Cato] went forward at adventure, taking extream and incredible paine, and in much danger of his life, *grabling* all night in the dark without moonlight."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 294.

* **grăb'-ble** (2), *v.i.* [GROVEL.] To grovel; to lie on the ground prostrate; to sprawl.

grāce, * **gras,** *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *gratia* = favour, from *gratus* = dear, pleasing, from the same root as Gr. χαίρω (*chairō*) = to rejoice; χαρά (*chara*) = joy; χάρις (*charis*) = grace, favour; Eng. *yearn.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Favour, kindness, good-will; disposition to oblige.

"Or each, or all, may win a lady's *grace*."
Dryden: Palamon & Arcite, ii. 394.

2. In the same sense as II. 5.

"Judgment, umpire in the strife,
That *Grace* and Nature have to wage through life."
Cowper: Tirocinium, 20.

* 3. Pardon, mercy.

"Wilt thou kneel for *grace*?"
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., ii. 2.

4. A favour conferred; a kindness.

"Certis said he, I n'ill thine offred *grace*
Ne to be made so happy doe intend."
Spenser: F. Q., II. vii. 33.

5. An allowance granted as a favour, not as of right: as, To give a person ten minutes' *grace* to keep an appointment.

* 6. Honourable distinction; honour.

"Do *grace* to them and bring them in."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, ii. 2.

* 7. A privilege.

"But to return and view the cheerful skies,
To few great Jupiter imparts this *grace*."
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid vi. 196.

8. That element or characteristic in behaviour, deportment, or language which renders it elegant, graceful, or pleasing; elegance in action or language.

"In this case, the roundness, this delicacy of attitude and motion, it is that all the magick of *grace* consists."—*Burke: On the Sublime & Beautiful*, § 22.

9. Any excellence which conciliates love or makes pleasing to others; any endowment or quality which recommends the possessor to the favour, liking, respect, or esteem of other persons.

"Nothing could be more natural than that *graces* and accomplishments like his should win a female heart."—*Macaulay: Hist. England*, ch. xv.

10. An embellishment, an ornament, a beauty.

11. (*Pl.*) A game designed to promote or display grace of motion. It consists in passing a small hoop from one to another by means of two short sticks.

12. An affectation of refinement, dignity, or elegance.

* 13. Virtue, power, quality.

"O, mickle is the powerful *grace* that lies
In plants, herbs, stones, and their true qualities."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, ii. 3.

14. A form of respect used in addressing or speaking of an archbishop or a duke; formerly used also of a sovereign.

"High and mighty king, your *grace*, and those your nobles here present, may be pleased to bow your ears."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*

* 15. A blessed disposition of mind; virtue.

"If you have any pity, *grace*, or manners."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, ii. 2.

* 16. Thanks.

"Yeldinge *graces* and thankinges to here lord Melibe."—*Chaucer: Tale of Melibeus*, p. 193.

17. A short prayer before or after meat; a blessing asked or thanks returned.

"Your soldiers use him as the *grace* fore meat."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, iv. 7.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Greek Myth.:* One of three sister goddesses, called Aglaïa, Thalia, and Euphrosynê, daughters of Jupiter and the ocean nymph Eurynomê. In their gift were grace, loveliness, and favour. By the Greeks they were known as Charités, and by the Romans as Gratiæ.

2. *Law:* A faculty, licence, or dispensation; a general or free pardon by Act of Parliament; called also an Act of Grace.

"Between an *Act of Grace* originating with the sovereign and an Act of Indemnity originating with the Estates of the Realm there are some remarkable distinctions. An Act of Indemnity passes through all the stages through which other laws pass, and may during its progress, be amended by either House. An *Act of Grace* is received with peculiar marks of respect, is read only once by the Lords and once by the Commons, and must be either rejected altogether or accepted as it stands."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

3. *Music:* A general term for ornamental notes or short passages, introduced as embellishments into vocal or instrumental music, not actually essential to its harmony or melody. In former times, in vocal music, the selection of graces was left to the judgment of the performer to a great extent, but in instrumental music numerous signs have, from time to time, been used, explanations of which will be found under their distinctive names. In our own time a reaction has taken place against the absurd embellishments indulged in by our forefathers, and it has become fashionable to sing and play music just as it is written. This is perhaps to be regretted, as those who are rendering music should carefully consider whether the writer wished ornaments to be excluded or omitted to write them under a belief that they would certainly be introduced in performance. (*Stainer & Barrett.*) [CADENZA.]

4. *Univ.:* An act, vote, or decree of the senate or governing body.

"What I mean is in relation to the *grace*, which the assertors of the right of appeal thought fit to propose, in order to refer the decision of this point to the arbitration of the senate."—*Hurd: Opinion of an Eminent Lawyer.*

5. *Scrip.:* The word grace with a religious meaning is used in many senses in Scripture. The most distinctive are—

(1) Unmerited favour (Rom. iii. 24, iv. 4). It is opposed to debt—*i.e.*, is not a payment of debt (Rom. iv. 4)—and to works—*i.e.*, it is not merited by good works (*ibid.*). It is called the grace of God (Titus ii. 11), and the grace of Our Lord Jesus Christ (Acts xv. 11; 2 Cor. xiii. 14). By the "grace of God" is meant his love for mankind, as evinced by sending his Son into the world to make atonement for sin and offer salvation through faith in his blood (Eph. xi. 7, 8; Acts xx.). "The grace of our Lord Jesus Christ" signifies his loving favour as evinced by his undertaking and carrying out this mission of mercy (2 Cor. viii. 9).

(2) The results of such favour; privilege, as of apostleship, &c. (Ephes. iii. 8; 1 Peter i. 10).

(3) The transforming influence of the Spirit of God. (Acts xviii. 21.)

(4) The results of such influence, spiritual and moral character, conduct, and conversation and attainments, &c. (2 Cor. viii. 6; Col. iv. 6). In this sense the Christian is supposed to have many graces; as, for instance, the *grace* of liberality (2 Cor. viii. 7).

(5) Loving character, benevolence, suavity, sympathy. Used pre-eminently of Jesus. In this sense it is sometimes coupled with truth (John i. 14, 17).

6. *Ch. Hist.:* Such doctrines as those relating to the decrees of God, predestination, freewill, and the operations of the Holy Spirit on the human conscience, are often called the Doctrines of Grace. A great contest arose on the subject in the fifth century, the antagonistic views being those of Pelagius and Celestius, who gave much prominence to the tenet of man's natural ability to do what is right [PELAGIANISM, SEMIPELAGIANISM], and of Augustine, who, strongly holding the sovereignty of God, the natural depravity of man, and the spiritual inability thus resulting, attributed the salvation of the latter solely to Divine grace, with little of human co-operation. The controversy thus commenced went on with intermissions for some centuries. At the Reformation Luther held views essentially Augustinian, as did most of the other reformers. Calvin formulated them as one of his five points. [CALVINISM.] In the next century the antagonistic system of Arminianism was also formulated and urged upon the church. [ARMINIANS.] It leans in the direction of Pelagianism, but stops considerably short of that system in its extreme form.

¶ (1) * *To do grace:*

(*a*) To embellish, to become well, to set off.

"Mourning *doth* thee *grace*." *Shakesp.: Sonnet* 122.

(*b*) To reflect credit upon.

"To do the profession some *grace*."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV., ii. 1.

(2) *Day of grace:*

(*a*) *Law:* [DAY, C. 4 (1)].

(*b*) *Theol.:* The time during which divine grace is obtainable by one who seeks it in prayer; the period during which probation extends—*i.e.*, during which one is in this world. The expression "day of grace" does not occur in Scripture; it is regarded as the same in meaning with day of salvation in 2 Cor. vi. 2. This again is a quotation from Isa. xlix. 8. Cf. also Heb. iv. 7, which is a quotation from Psalm xcv. 7, 8. Day of grace is the opposite of the day of wrath, Rom. ii. 5.

"That *day of grace* floats fast away." *Watts.*

(3) *Days of grace:*

Comm.: [DAY, C. 4 (2)].

(4) *Means of grace:*

Theol.: Means through which Divine grace may be expected to operate. (Often used of attendance on Christian worship.)

(5) *Throne of grace:*

Scrip.: A figurative expression, the literal meaning of which would be a throne from which God dispenses his loving favour.

(6) *To come to the throne of grace:* To approach God in prayer (Heb. iv. 16).

(7) *To get into* (or *to be in*) *one's good graces:* To become (or be) in favour or friendship with one.

(8) *With a good grace:* Gracefully, graciously; with a show of willingness and pleasure.

"What might have been done *with a good grace* would at last be done with a bad grace."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

(9) *With a bad grace:* Ungraciously, ungracefully.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *grace* and *favour:* "*Grace* is never used but in regard to those who have offended and made themselves liable to punishment; *favour* is employed for actual good. . . . The term *favour* is employed indiscriminately with regard to man or his Maker; those who are in power have the greatest opportunity of conferring *favours;* but all we receive at the hands of our Maker must be acknowledged as a *favour*."

(2) He thus discriminates between *grace* and *charm:* "*Grace* is altogether corporeal; *charm* is either corporeal or mental: the *grace* qualifies the action of the body, the *charm* is an inherent quality in the body itself. A lady moves, dances, and walks with *grace;* the *charms* of her person are equal to those of her mind." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

* **grace-drink,** *s.* The designation commonly given to the drink taken by a company, after the giving of thanks at the end of a meal; a grace-cup.

"To this queen [Margaret, Malcolm Canmore's queen] tradition says we owe the custom of the *grace-drink;* she having established it as a rule at her table, that whoever staid till grace was said, was rewarded with a bumper."—*Encycl. Britann.*, s. v. *Forfar.*

grace-notes, *s. pl.*

Music: [GRACE, *s.*, II. 3].

grace-stroke, *s.* A finishing touch or stroke; a coup-de-grace.

"To perfect and give the *grace-stroke* to that very liberal education."—*Scotland Characterized* (1761) in *Harl. Miscell.*, vii. 377.

grāçe, *v.t.* [GRACE, *s.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. To adorn, to decorate, to set off.

"Ten hardy striplings, all in bright attire,
And *graced* with shining weapons."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vii.

2. To add grace or dignity to; to endow.

"With many a social virtue *graced*."
Longfellow: Tales of a Wayside Inn. (Prel.)

* 3. To celebrate.

"And indeed great reason it was, that he that was Lord of Heaven should have his descending into the flesh *graced* and owned with the testimonies of stars and angels."—*South: Sermons*, vol. xi., ser. 4.

* 4. To dignify or raise by an act of favour; to honour.

"He might at his pleasure *grace* or disgrace whom he would in court."—*Knolles: Historie of the Turkes.*

* 5. To exalt; to praise.

"I will *grace* the attempt for a worthy exploit."
Shakesp.: All's Well That Ends Well, iii. 6.

* 6. To favour; to oblige.

"So you will *grace* me . . . with your fellowship
O'er these waste downs whereon I lost myself."
Tennyson: Elaine, 224.

* 7. To supply with heavenly grace.

"*Grace* the disobedient."—*Bp. Hall.*

II. *Music:* To add grace-notes, cadenzas, &c. to.

* **grā'çe-cŭp,** *s.* [Eng. *grace*, and *cup.*]

1. A cup or vessel in which a health is drunk after grace.

2. A health drunk after grace.

"The *gracecup* follows to his Sovereign's health."
King: Art of Cookery, 275.

grāçed, *pa. par.*, & *a.* [GRACE, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Endowed with graces; graceful; elegant; dignified.

"He saw this gentleman, one of the properest and best *graced* men that ever I saw, being of a middle age and a mean stature."—*Sidney: Arcadia.*

* 2. Virtuous, chaste, honourable.

"More like a tavern or a brothel,
Than a *graced* palace." *Shakesp.: Lear*, i. 4.

grā'çe-fŭl, *a.* [Eng. *grace; -ful(l).*]

1. Full of or displaying grace or beauty in form or action; elegant; neat; handsome.

"My boy was by my side, so slim
And *graceful* in his rustic dress."
Wordsworth: Anecdote for Fathers.

2. Elegant, well-chosen, becoming.

"He took his seat there with the mace at his right hand, rose, and in a few *graceful* words returned his thanks."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

¶ 1. Crabb thus discriminates between *graceful*, *comely*, and *elegant:* "A *graceful* figure is rendered so by the deportment of the body. A *comely* figure has that in itself which pleases the eye. *Elegant* is applicable, like *graceful*, to the motion of the body, or like *comely*, to the person, and is extended in its meaning also to the words and even to the dress. A person's step is *graceful;* his air or his movements are *elegant;* the *grace* of an action lies chiefly in its adaptation to the occasion." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

2. For the difference between *graceful* and *becoming*, see BECOMING.

grā'çe-fŭl-lĭ, *adv.* [Eng. *graceful; -ly.*] In a graceful or elegant manner; elegantly; with gracefulness or elegance of manner or deportment.

"Lamps *gracefully* disposed, and of all hues,
Illumined every side." *Cowper: Task*, v. 149.

grāçe-fŭl-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *graceful; -ness.*] The quality or state of being graceful; grace; elegance of manner or deportment; dignity with beauty.

"In like manner the flowers and adornments of Moral Philosophy, are apt and serviceable for the affecting and entertaining our Imagination by the *gracefulness* and elegancy of their perswasions."—*Mountague: Devoute Essayes*, pt. i., tr. 19, § 3.

grā'çe-lĕss, * **grace-lesse,** *a.* [Eng. *grace; -less.*] Void of grace or dignity; corrupt; depraved; abandoned.

"*A graceless* heart." *Cowper; Olney Hymns*, lviii.

† **grā'çe-lĕss-lĭ,** *adv.* [Eng. *graceless; -ly.*] In a graceless manner; without grace or elegance.

"The French, in his whole language, hath not one word that hath his accent in the last syllable, saving two, called *antepenultima;* and little more hath the Spanish; and therefore very *gracelessly* may they use dactyls."—*Sidney: Defence of Poesy.*

† **grā'çe-lĕss-nĕss,** *s. s.* [Eng. *graceless; -ness.*] The quality or state of being graceless.

* **grāç'-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *grac(e); -er.*] One who graces or gives grace.

grăç-ĭ-lăr'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Lat. *gracil(is)* = thin, slender, and suff. *-aria.*]

1. *Bot.:* A genus of rose-spored Algæ. It contains the Corsican and Ceylon "mosses." Called also Plocaria (q.v.).

2. *Entom.:* The typical genus of the family Gracilariidæ (q.v.). *Gracilaria syringella* discolours the leaves of the lilac in the middle of the summer, and the larva of *G. stigmatella* in August and September rolls the leaves of willow, sallow, and poplar, on which it feeds, into the form of a sugar-loaf. (*Stainton.*)

grăç-ĭ-lăr'-ĭ-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *gracilari(a)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.* Named from the graceful appearance of these insects.]

Entom.: A family of Moths, group Tineina. The antennæ are as long as the anterior wings, which are elongate, the posterior ones lanceolate. The insect reposes with its head much raised. Larvæ, with fourteen legs, mining in leaves or rolling themselves up. British species known, twenty-eight. (*Stainton.*)

* **grăç'-ile,** * **grăç'-ĭ-lent,** *a.* [Lat. *gracilis, gracilentus.*] Slender, small.

grăç'-ĭ-lĭs, *s.* [Lat. = thin, slender.]

Anat.: A slender muscle of the thigh, connecting it with the trunk. Called also the Abductor gracilis.

* **grą-çĭl'-ĭ-tĭ,** *s.* [Lat. *gracilitas*, from *gracilis* = slender.] Slenderness, smallness.

"Reduced to little more than a third of its original *gracility*."—*Sir W. Hamilton.*

grā'-cious, * **gra-cios,** * **gra-ciouce,** * **gra-ciouse,** *a.* [Fr. *gracieux*, from Lat. *gratiosus*, from *gratia* = favour, grace; Ital. *grazioso;* Sp. & Port. *gracioso.*]

1. Endowed with grace; well-disposed, kind, affable.

"He was a *gracious* master, a trusty ally, a terrible enemy."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

2. Exhibiting or characterized by grace, kindness, favour, or friendliness; kind, friendly.

"The stalks he gave her
With a *gracious* gesture."
Longfellow: Musician's Tale, xvi.

3. Full of grace, mercy, or benevolence; merciful, benevolent, beneficent, benignant.

"And the Lord was *gracious* unto them, and had compassion on them."—*2 Kings* xiii. 23.

4. Exhibiting or characterized by grace, mercy, or benevolence; merciful.

"The call of Abraham from a heathen state, represents the *gracious* call of Christians to forsake the wickedness of the world."—*Gilpin: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 16.

* 5. In a state of heavenly grace; virtuous.

"Kings are no less unhappy, their issue not being *gracious*, than they are in losing them when they have approved their virtues."—*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, iv. 2.

* 6. Acceptable; finding favour or grace; agreeable.

"Is he *gracious* in the people's eyes?"
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., iii. 2.

* 7. Proceeding from, or produced by divine grace.

* 8. Tending to bring into a state of grace; as, a *gracious* sermon.

* 9. Happy, fortunate, prosperous, favourable.

"*Gracious* be the issue."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, iii. 1.

10. Graceful, attractive, elegant, comely, beautiful.

"No face so *gracious* is as mine."
Shakesp.: Sonnet 62.

¶ (1) *Gracious* is used as a mild oath or interjection.

"Married! O, my *gracious!* Just think of the creature's talking about it!"—*Mrs. H. B. Stowe: Dred*, ch. xi.

(2) Crabb thus discriminates between *gracious*, *merciful*, and *kind:* "*Grace* is exerted in doing good to an object that has merited the contrary; *mercy* is exerted in withholding the evil which has been merited. God is *gracious* to his creatures in affording them not only an opportunity to address him, but every encouragement to lay open their wants to him; their unworthiness and sinfulness are not made impediments of access to him. God is *merciful* to the vilest of sinners, and lends an ear to the smallest breath of repentance; in the moment of executing vengeance he stops his arm at the voice of supplication; he expects the same *mercy* to be extended by man towards his offending brother. *Gracious*, when compared with *kind*, differs principally as to the station of the persons to whom it is applied. *Gracious* is altogether confined to superiors; *kind* is indiscriminately employed for superiors and equals." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

grā'-cious-lĭ, * **gra-cious-liche,** * **gra-cyous-ly,** * **gra-cyous-lye,** *adv.* [Eng. *gracious; -ly.*]

1. In a gracious manner; with kindness, affability, or friendliness.

"The brave adventures of this faery knight,
The good Sir Guyon, *graciously* to lease."
Spenser: F. Q. II. (Introd.)

* 2. Virtuously, holily.

"*Graciously* to know I am no better."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, ii. 4.

grā'-cious-nĕss, *s.* [Eng *gracious; -ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being gracious,

favourable, merciful, kind, or benignant; kind condescension.

"The *graciousness* and temper of this answer made no impression on them; but they proceeded in their usual manner.'—*Clarendon: Civil War*, i. 225.

*2. The quality or state of being acceptable; acceptability.

"Then it is [when a sinner repents] that our blessed Lord feels the fruits of his holy death, the acceptation of his holy sacrifice, the *graciousness* of his person, the return of his prayers."—*Bp. Taylor: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 1.

***grăc'-kle,** *s.* [Lat. *graculus* = a jackdaw; from the sound made by the bird.] A bird of the genus Gracula (q.v.).

grăc'-ụ-lạ, *s.* [Lat. *graculus* = a jackdaw, according to Quinctilian, from its note *gra, gra.*]

Ornith.: The typical genus of the sub-family Graculinæ. *Gracula religiosa*, the Grackle or Mino-bird, is found in Sumatra, Java, and the adjacent islands. It is black, variegated with white, the legs, bill, and some caruncles behind the eye yellow. It can be domesticated, and can be taught to pick up some words in parrot fashion. Viellot called it *Eulabes javanus.*

grăc'-ụ-lī'-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *gracula*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Ornith.: A family of Corvidæ, having broad, slightly curved bills, rounded nostrils, long wings, a short tail, and elongated toes. Found in India and the Eastern Islands. [GRACULA.]

grā'-çy̆, grā'-çĭĕ, *a.* [Eng. *grace; -y.*]

1. Endowed with spiritual grace; religious.

2. Full of teaching about grace.

"Made a *gracy* sermon like a Presbyterian."—*Pepys: Diary*, April 14, 1661.

***grād'-ạl,** *s.* [Low Lat. *gradale*, from *gradus* = a step.]

Eccles.: A gradual (q.v.).

grạ-dā'-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *gradationem*, acc. of *gradatio* = an ascent by steps; *gradus* = a step; Sp. *graduacion*; Ital. *gradazione.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A moving or progressing by degrees; a regular advance or progression from step to step.

"The Chinians therefore do vse a kinde of *gradation* in aduancing men vnto sundry places of authority."—*Hacklyt: Voyages*, vol. ii., pt. ii., p. 94.

2. A step or degree in any order, series, or sequence.

"It preserves the same superiority through all the subordinate *gradations*."—*Burke: On the Sublime & Beautiful*, pt. ii., § 5.

3. Arrangement in order according to size, quality, rank, degree of advancement, &c.; sequence.

"If each system in *gradation* roll
Alike essential to th' amazing whole."
Pope: Essay on Man, i. 247.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Art:* The just arrangement or subordination of the parts of any work, so as to produce the best effect; as the *gradation* of colour and light in painting, to express depth and relief, to define distances, and to show the state of the atmosphere.

2. *Logic:* A regular advance from step to step, as in an argument.

3. *Music:* An ascending or descending by a regular succession of chords.

4. *Rhet.:* An ascending or descending in terms, as towards a climax. (*Wilson: Art of Rhetorique*, p. 207.)

***grạ-dā'-tion,** *v.t.* [GRADATION, *s.*] To form by gradation or with gradations.

***grạ-dā'-tion-ạl,** *a.* [Eng. *gradation; -al.*] Of or pertaining to gradation; with gradations; by regular steps.

***grăd'-ạ-tōr-y̆,** *a. & s.* [Lat. *gradatus* = formed with steps; *gradus* = a step.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Proceeding by gradations or steps; gradational.

"Could this *gradatory* apostacy [of Macbeth] have been shown us; could the noble and useful moral which results, have been thus forcibly impressed upon our minds, without a violation of those senseless unities."—*Seward*, let. iii., p. 243.

2. *Zool.:* Adaptable for progressive or forward motion.

B. *As substantive:*

Arch.: Steps from a cloister into a church.

grăd'-dạn, *v.t.* [GRADDAN, *s.*] To parch or dry.

"At breakfast this morning, among a profusion of other things, there were oat-cakes, made of what is called *graddaned* meal, that is, meal made of grain separated from the husks, and toasted by fire, instead of being threshed and kiln-dried."—*Boswell: Tour*, p. 190.

grăd'-dạn, *s.* [Gael. & Ir. *gradan* = parched corn.]

1. Parched corn.

2. Finely ground snuff, made of leaf-tobacco, high-dried, but without fermentation.

grāde, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *gradus* = a step; Sp. & Ital. *grado*; Port. *grao.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A degree, step, or rank in order of dignity, civil, ecclesiastical, military, or otherwise.

2. A step or degree in any series, quality, rank, or order.

3. The inclination from the horizontal of a portion of a road or railroad. It is expressed in degrees, in feet per mile, or as a foot in such a distance: as, a grade of 3°; or, a grade of 35 feet per mile.

II. *Philol.:* The two classes of consonants called tenues and mediæ.

"Initial consonants retain the *grade* of each organ in the purest and truest way, medial consonants have a tendency to soften, finals to harden. By the expression *grade* must be understood the two classes of tenues and mediæ."—*Beames: Comp. Gram. of the Aryan Lang. of India*, vol. i. (1872), chap. iii., p. 190.

grāde, *v.t.* [GRADE, *s.*]

1. To arrange in order, steps, or degrees, according to size, quality, rank, advancement, &c.

2. To mark the grades, or ascents and descents of.

3. To reduce to or construct with a certain grade or inclination: as, To *grade* a road.

graded-school, *s.* A school taught in departments by different masters, in which the pupils pass from the lower to the higher classes as they advance in education.

"Nothing is more characteristic of the Blue-coat School than the careful way in which it is *graded*, so that a boy can move up by merit into the dignity of a Grecian."—*Sir A. Grant: Recess Studies* (1870), iii. 136.

grā'de-lỹ, *a. & adv.* [GRAITHLY.] (*Prov.*)

A. *As adj.:* Decent, proper; becoming.

B. *As adv.:* Decently, properly, becomingly.

grā'-dĭ-ẹnt, *a. & s.* [Lat. *gradiens*, pr. par. of *gradior* = to walk; *gradus* = a step.]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Walking, moving, or advancing by steps.

"Amongst those *gradient* automata, that iron spider is especially remarkable, which, being but of an ordinary bigness, did creep up and down as if it had been alive."—*Wilkins: Dædalus*, bk. ii., ch. iv.

*2. Rising or falling by regular degrees of inclination: as, the *gradient* line of a road.

II. *Her.:* A term applied to the tortoise, as supposed to be walking.

B. *As substantive:*

1. The rate of ascent or descent in a railway or road; a grade; the degree of slope or inclination of the ground over which a railway, road, &c., passes: as, The *gradient* is 1 in 100; that is, the ground rises one foot in every hundred feet.

2. A part of a road, &c., which slopes upward or downward; a slope.

gradient-post, *s.*

Railroad Engineering:

1. A post placed by the side of the track, at a change of grade, carrying a board slanted to the slope, and indicating in figures the grade in feet per 100, or otherwise.

2. A stake set in the ground, and marked to indicate the proper height of an embankment or of road metal at that point.

grā'-dĭn, grạ-dī'ne, *s.* [Fr. *gradin* = a step, from Lat. *gradus.*]

1. One of a series of seats rising one above another.

2. A toothed chisel used by sculptors.

grād'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [GRADE, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act or process of reducing to a certain grade or level.

grading-instrument, *s.* A level with an alidade, a transit, or other sighting instrument, by which the angle of inclination of a slope may be measured, or a row of stakes driven to mark a given gradient.

grading-plough, *s.* A kind of plough used for breaking up soil or ploughing down banks, in order to fit the earth for being scooped up by the earth-scraper, and thereby deported.

grading-scraper, *s.* A large two-handled shovel, drawn by horses, and used as an earth-scoop for raising and removing loosened earth. It is used in road-making, scooping out beds of canals in certain situations, &c., when the soil is suitable, and the distance where it is to be deposited is not too great. [HORSE-SHOVEL.]

grăd'-ụ-ạl, *a. & s.* [Low Lat. *gradualis*, from *gradus* = a step; Fr. *gradual*; Ital. *graduale*; Sp. *gradual.*]

A. *As adj.:* Progressing or advancing by steps or degrees; passing from one step or stage to another by regular gradations without breaks or starts; slow.

"Flowers and their fruit
Man's nourishment, by *gradual* scale sublimed,
To vital spirits aspire."
Milton: P. L., v. 483.

B. *As substantive:*

*1. *Ord. Lang.:* A series or order of steps.

"Before the *gradual* prostrate they adored,
The pavement kissed, and thus the saint implored."
Dryden.

2. *Ecclesiastical:*

(1) A service-book, containing the hymns or prayers to be sung by the choir, so called from certain short phrases after the Epistle sung *in gradibus* (upon the steps of the altar).

(2) That part of the service of the mass in the Roman Catholic Church which immediately follows the Epistle, and is sung as the deacon returns to the steps of the altar.

Eccles. & Ch. Hist.: Fifteen psalms, from Ps. cxx. to Ps. cxxxiv. inclusive; so called because they were formerly chanted from the steps of the choir, more especially during Advent. [SONGS OF DEGREES.]

***grăd-ụ-ā'-lē,** *s.* [Low Lat.] The same as GRADUAL, B. 2.

***grăd-ụ-ăl'-ĭ-tỹ,** *s.* [Eng. *gradual; -ity.*] The quality or state of being gradual; regular progression or gradation.

"Which while some ascribe unto the mixture of the elements, others to the *graduality* of opacity and light, they have left our endeavours to grope them out by twilight."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. vi., ch. x.

grạd'-ụ-ạl-lỹ, *adv.* [Eng. *gradual; -ly.*]

1. In a gradual manner, by degrees; step by step, slowly; in regular gradations.

"Already the designs of the court began *gradually* to unfold themselves."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

*2. In degree.

"Human reason doth not only *gradually*, but specifically, differ from the fantastic reason of brutes."—*Grew.*

***grăd'-ụ-ạl-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *gradual; -ness.*] The quality or state of being gradual; graduality.

"The *gradualness* of this movement and the obscurity which enwrapped its beginnings."—*M. Arnold: Study of Celtic Literature*, p. 94.

***grăd'-ụ-ạnd,** *s.* [As if from the gerundive participle of an imaginary Low Lat. word *graduor.* So in the Scottish universities there is a word *magistrand*, from a Low Lat. verb *magistror.*] One who has passed all the examinations for a degree, but has not yet been capped.

grăd'-ụ-āte, *v.t. & i.* [Low Lat. *graduatus* = one who has taken a degree; Lat. *gradus* = a step, a degree; Ital. *graduare*; Sp. & Port. *graduar*; Fr. *graduer.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To mark with degrees or a scale.

"The places were marked where the spirit stood at the severest cold and greatest heat, and according to these observations he *graduates* his thermometers."—*Derham: Physico-Theology*, bk. i., ch. ii. (note 3).

2. To mark or arrange with degrees or differences: as, To *graduate* punishment according to the nature of the offence.

"Then it evidently follows that, if there were any such action in the next life, the pure soul would apply itself thereunto according to the proportion of her judgments, and as they are *graduated* and qualified."—*Digby: Of Man's Soul*, ch. ii.

3. To confer a degree upon in a university; to dignify with a degree or diploma.

"John Tregonwel, *graduated* a doctor and dubbed a knight, did good service."—*Carew: Survey of Cornwall.*

*4. To prepare gradually.

*5. To heighten in effect.

"That the salts of natural bodies do carry a powerful stroke in the tincture and vernish of all things, we shall not deny, if we contradict not experience, and the visible art of dyers, who advance and *graduate* their colours with salts."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. vi., ch. xii.

II. *Chemistry:*

*1. To raise to a higher place in the scale of metals.

"The tincture was capable to transmute or *graduate* as much silver as equalled in weight that gold."—*Boyle.*

2. To bring a fluid to a certain degree of consistency, as by evaporation.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To pass gradually or by degrees; to change gradually.

2. To become gradually modified; to shade off.

3. To proceed to a degree in a university; to take a degree.

"He was brought to their bar, and asked where he had *graduated*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

grăd'-ū-ate, *a. & s.* [Low Lat. *graduatus.*] [GRADUATE, *v.*]

A. *As adj.:* Arranged in or proceeding by steps or degrees.

B. *As subst.:* One who has proceeded to a degree in a university; one who has been admitted to a degree.

"Invest me with a *graduate's* gown,
Midst shouts of all beholders."
Smart: On taking a Bachelor's Degree.

grăd'-ū-ā-tĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [GRADUATE, *v.*]

graduated-bottle, *s.* A bottle having horizontal marks blown, pressed, or cut on its side to indicate quantity of contents at given levels. Sometimes the stopper is hollow, and has graduations for doses of certain amounts.

graduated-cup, *s.* A medicine-cup, on whose sides are marks to indicate quantities at given levels. If of glass, they are usually impressed in the mould; if of porcelain, they are painted on the ware before burning.

graduated-glass, *s.* A tube with a foot, and with horizontal marks at varying heights to indicate quantity of contents. A measuring-glass.

grăd'-ū-ate-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *graduate; -ship.*] The state or position of a graduate.]

"[He may] finish his circuit in an English concordance and a topic folio, the gatherings and savings of a sober *graduateship*."—*Milton: Liberty of Unlicensed Printing.*

grăd'-ū-ā-tĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [GRADUATE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of dividing into degrees or parts; graduation.

graduating-engine, *s.* An engine or machine for dividing lines, &c., into minute regular intervals or degrees; a dividing-engine.

grăd-ū-ā'-tion, *s.* [Low Lat. *graduatio*, from *graduatus*; Fr. *graduation*; Sp. *graduacion*; Ital. *graduazione.*]

1. Regular progression by succession of degrees.

"The *graduation* of the parts of the universe is likewise necessary to the perfection of the whole."—*Grew.*

2. The act of dividing into degrees or parts, as a scale, scientific instruments, &c.

3. A scale or series of marks or lines on an instrument to indicate degrees or parts.

"Even though it is not provided with a *graduation* to show the angle through which it has been turned."—*Proceedings of the Phys. Soc. of London*, pt. ii., p. 105.

4. The act or process of improving or heightening in effect or power.

"Of greater repugnancy unto reason is that which he delivers concerning its *graduation*, that heated in fire, and often extinguished in oil of mars or iron, the loadstone acquires an ability to extract a nail fastened in a wall."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

5. The act of proceeding to a degree in a university; the taking of a degree.

"The bounty which that Philosophical Emperor, [Marcus Antoninus] as we learn from Lucian, bestowed upon one of the teachers of philosophy, probably lasted no longer than his own life. There was nothing equivalent to the privileges of *graduation*."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. v., ch. i.

6. The exposure of a liquid in large surfaces to the air, so as to accelerate evaporation.

grăd'-ū-ā-tŏr, *s.* [Eng. *graduat(e); -or.*] One who or that which graduates; specif.—

(1) An instrument for dividing any line, right or curved, into equal parts; a graduating or dividing-engine.

(2) An apparatus for accelerating spontaneous evaporation by the exposure of surfaces of liquids to a current of air. Used in making vinegar.

grā'-dŭs, *s.* [Lat. = a step, from the phrase *gradus ad Parnassum* = a step to Parnassus.] A dictionary of prosody, used as an aid in writing Greek or Latin poetry.

"He set to work as much as possible without *gradus* or other help."—*T. Hughes: Tom Brown's School-days*, pt. ii., ch. iv.

grăd'-ĭ, *s.* [Fr. *gradé.*]

Her.: A term used to express steps or degrees, and one battlement upon another; also called battled embattled or embattled grady.

***graef,** *s.* [GRAVE, *v.*] Carved work.

"*Sculpturia, graf.*"—*Wright's Vol. of Vocab.*, p. 89.

***graf** (1), *s.* [GRAVE, *s.*]

***graf** (2), *s.* [Ger.] The German equivalent of an earl.

***grafe,** *s.* [GRAVE, *s.*]

***graf-er,** ***graf-ere,** *s.* [GRAVER.]

***graff** (1), *s.* [A.S. *gerefa*; O. H. Ger. *grávo*; Dan. *greve*; O. Fris. *gréva*; Icel. *grieft.*] A steward, an overseer, a greave.

"For all this, he [a prince] is nothing but a servant, overseer, or *graff*, and not the head, which is a title belonging only to Christ."—*Knox: Hist. of the Reformation.* (Pref.)

***graff** (2), ***graffe** (1), *s.* [A.S. *grofe*; O. H. Ger. *grabo*; M. H. Ger. *grabe*; Goth. *graba.*]

1. A ditch, trench, foss, or channel.

"The enemy forsaking our workes unconquered, the *graffe* filled with their dead bodies, equal to the banck, the workes ruined in the day-time could not be repaired."—*Monro: Exped.*, pt. i., p. 69.

2. A grave.

***graff** (3), ***graffe** (2), *s.* [O. Fr. *grafe, grefe*; O. Dut. *grafie*; Low Lat. *graffiolum.*] [GRAFT, *s.*] A graft.

"The first is, to set the *graffe* or sion betweene the barke and the wood: for in old time truly men were affraid at first to cleave the stocke, but soon after they ventured to bore a hole into the very heart of the wood: and then they set fast into the pith just in the mids thereof, but one sion or *graffe*, for by this kind of graffing, impossible it was that the said pith should receive or bear any more."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xvii., ch. xiv.

***graff,** ***graffe,** ***graff-en,** ***graff-yn,** *v.t. & i.* [O. Fr. *greffer*; O. Dut. *grafien.*] [GRAFT, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To graft.

"They lerned to plant and *graffe* their olyues."—*Goldyng: Justine*, fo. 178.

2. To fasten, to attach, to fix.

"So long have I listened to thy speech,
That *graffed* to the ground is my breach."
Spenser: Shepheards Calender; Feb.

3. To implant.

"Nature is a right that phantasie hath not framed, but God hath *graffed* and given man power thereunto whereof these are derived."—*Wilson: Arte of Rhetorique*, p. 33.

B. *Intrans.:* To graft; to insert grafts.

graff'-age (age as **ĭj),** *s.* [Eng. *graff* (2); *-age.*] The scarp of a ditch or moat.

***graff'-ĕr,** ***graff-are,** *s.* [O. Fr. *greffeur, greffier.*] [GRAFF, *v.*]

1. A notary, a scrivener.

2. A grafter.

"Gryffare, or *graffare. Insertor.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

graf-fī'-tī, *s. pl.* [Ital., pl. of *graffito* = a scribbling, from *graffiare* = to write; Lat. *graphium* = a style for writing; Gr. γράφω (*graphō*) = to write.] Rude inscriptions and drawings of figures, found on the walls of Pompeii, and among the Catacombs and other Roman ruins.

graft, *s.* [GRAFT, *v.*]

1. *Lit.:* A small scion or shoot of a tree inserted or grafted in another tree, as the stock which is to support and nourish it. The two unite and become one, but the fruit is determined by the graft.

"The slimy snail, the worm, and labouring ant,
Which many times annoy the *graft* and tender plant."
Drayton: Poly-Olbion, s. 18.

2. *Fig.:* Any thing inserted or incorporated in a thing to which it did not originally belong; an addition.

"It is false husbandry to *graft* old branches upon young stocks."—*Dawenant: Gondibert.* (Pref.)

graft, ***graff,** *v.t. & i.* [O. Fr. *grafe, graffe* = a style for writing with, a sort of pencil; Fr. *grefe* = a graff or graft; from the shape of the cut slip, which resembles a pointed pencil; Low Lat. *graphiolum* = (1) a small style; (2) a graft, or shoot; Lat. *graphium* = a style; Gr. γραφίον (*graphion*), γραφεῖον (*grapheion*) = a style or pencil; γράφω (*graphō*) = to write. The correct form of the word is *graff.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* In the same sense as II.

2. *Fig.:* To insert or incorporate in a body to which that which is inserted or incorporated did not originally belong; to join or attach one thing on to another.

"These are the Italian names, which fate will join
With ours, and *graft* upon the Trojan line."
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid vi. 1,028.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Carp.:* To attach or join one piece of timber to another by scarfing.

2. *Husb.:* To insert as a scion or shoot in another tree; to fix a graft or grafts upon; to propagate by grafting.

"Old crab-trees here at home, that will not
Be *grafted* to your relish."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, ii. 1.

3. *Naut.:* To unlay the two ends of a rope, placing the strands one within the other as for splicing and stopping them at the joint.

4. *Surg.:* To transplant a portion of skin to a denuded surface.

B. *Intrans.:* To carry out the process or operation of grafting.

"To have fruit in greater plenty, the way is to *graft*, not only upon your stocks, but upon divers boughs of an old tree; for they will bear great numbers of fruit; whereas if you *graft* but upon one stock, the tree can bear but few."—*Bacon.*

***graft,** *pa. par. & a.* [GRAFF, *v.*] Grafted; impregnated with a scion.

"Her face defaced with scars of infamy,
Her royal stock *graft* with ignoble plants."
Shakesp.: Richard III., iii. 7.

graft'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *graft; -er.*]

1. One who grafts; one who propagates plants or shrubs by grafting.

"I am informed by the trials of more than one of the most skilful and experienced *grafters* of those parts, that a man shall seldom fail of having cherries borne by his *graft* the same year in which the insition is made."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 341.

*2. A tree from which a scion is taken to be inserted in another.

"Shall a few sprays of us
The emptying of our father's luxury,
Our scions, put in wild and savage stock,
Spirt up so suddenly into the clouds,
And overlook their *grafters?*"
Shakesp.: Henry V., iii. 4.

graft'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [GRAFT, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. *Carp.:* A scarfing or endwise attachment of one timber to another, as in attaching an extra length or false pile to one already driven.

2. *Husb.:* The act or process of inserting a shoot or scion taken from one tree or shrub in a vigorous stock of its own or a closely allied species, so as to cause them to unite and enable the graft to derive a larger supply of nutritive power than it could otherwise obtain. There are numerous methods of grafting. One is grafting by approach, or inarching, when two growing plants are united together, and after adhesion one is severed from its own stock and left to grow on the other. This kind of adhesion sometimes takes place naturally in trees growing close together. The usual method of grafting is by scions or slips, which are applied to the stock by a sloping surface, or are inserted into slits in it by cleft-grafting, or into perforations by wimble or peg-grafting. Sometimes several slips are placed in a circular manner round the inside of the bark of the stock, by crown-grafting; or the bark of a portion of the stock is removed, and that of the scion is hollowed out, so as to be applied over it like the parts of a flute, hence called flute-grafting. Budding is practised by the removal of a bud from one plant, along with the portion of the bark and new wood, and applying it to another plant, in which a similar wound has been made. In

whip-grafting, or tongue-grafting, the stock is cut obliquely across, and a slit or very narrow angular incision is made in its centre downwards across the cut surface, a similar deep incision being made in the scion upwards at a corresponding angle, and a projecting tongue left, which, being inserted in the incision in the stock, they are fastened closely together. Splice-grafting is performed by cutting the ends of both the stock and the scion across at such an angle that the oblique surfaces exactly

GRAFTING.
1, 2. Cleft grafting. 3. Crown grafting.

fit each other, and are fastened together. In saddle-grafting the end of the stock is cut into the form of a wedge, and the middle of the scion cut away so as to rest exactly upon the stock. Grafting is usually performed between the woody parts of the plants, but herbaceous parts may also be united in this way. It is requisite that the growing parts be brought into apposition—the two albumens and the two libers. Union will only take place where the active processes of life are freely exercised. The graft and stock are secured together by means of clay, or a mixture of bees'-wax and tallow, or by bits of india-rubber.

3. *Naut.:* The tapering of the end of a rope, usually covered by weaving yarns around it.

4. *Surg.:* The transplanting of a portion of skin to a denuded surface.

grafting-chisel, *s.*

Husb.: A kind of chisel for splitting a stock for the insertion of a scion.

grafting-knife, *s.* A knife having a blade for splitting a limb and a wedge for opening the cleft for the insertion of the scion.

grafting-saw, *s.* A tenon-saw for cutting off stocks for grafting; a pruning-saw.

grafting-tool, *s.* A very strong spade, much curved across the blade; used in digging canals.

***graft'-ling,** *s.* [Eng. *graft;* dimin. suff. *-ling.*] A little or tender graft or scion.

"The gardner's care over some *graftlings* cholos."
Sylvester: St. Lewis, 88.

Grā'-ham-īte, *s.* [Named after Graham, a friend of Wurtz.]

Min.: A mineral, supposed to be inspissated and oxygenated petroleum; hardness, 2; sp. gr., 1·145. Found in West Virginia, filling a fissure in a sandstone of Carboniferous age. (*Dana.*)

***graif, *grafe,** *v.t.* [GRAVE, *v.*]

grāil (1), ***graile** (1), ***grayle** (1), *s.* [O.Fr. *greel;* from Low Lat. *gradale.*] The same as GRADUAL (B. 2).

"The old Popish service-books were still preserved and used by curates, as they stood affected: of which there were divers and sundry sorts, according to the various religious offices, such as antiphonals, missals, *grails,* processionals, &c."—*Strype: Memorials; Edward VI.,* an. 1549.

***grāil** (2), ***graile** (2), ***grayle** (2), *s.* [O. Fr. *graile;* from Lat. *gracilis* = slender.]

1. Small particles of any kind; sand, gravel.

2. One of the small feathers of a hawk.

***grāil** (3), ***graile,** (3) ***grayle** (3), *s.* [O. Fr. *graal, greal, grasal* = a flat dish; from Low Lat. *gradale, grasale.*] Properly applied to the legendary dish used at the Last Supper, said to have been stolen by a servant of Pilate, used by him to wash his hands in before the multitude, afterwards given to Joseph of Arimathea as a memorial of Christ, and finally used by Joseph to collect the blood which flowed from our Lord while hanging on the cross. "This," said he [Christ], "is the holy dish wherein sate the lamb on St. Kerthin's day." *Malory: Morte Arthure,* bk. xvii., ch. xx.) The word (which is commonly qualified by the adjective *san, saint, sayn, sant* = holy) was afterwards applied to the cup used at the Last Supper. According to one legend, the Holy Grail was brought by Joseph of Arimathea to England, where he settled at Glastonbury about A.D. 63. Finally it was transported to India, where it still remains. In A.D. 1101 the Crusaders, at the capture of Cæsarea, found what they believed to be the veritable Holy Grail, a dish made of a single large emerald. It is now preserved in the Cathedral of San Lorenzo, in Genoa. Another legend says that the holy vessel was brought from heaven by angels, and entrusted to the care of a body of knights, who guarded and watched it on the top of a high mountain. It was invisible to any one not perfectly pure. The search, or quest, for the Holy Grail after its loss or disappearance, formed the subject of numerous romances or poems, such as those of Arthur and the Knights of the Round Table.

"And when King Arthur made
His table round, and all men's hearts became
Clean for a season, surely he had thought
That now the Holy *Grail* would come again."
Tennyson: The Holy Grail.

grāille, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; cf. O.Fr. *graile;* Fr. *grêle* = slender.] A single-cut file or float, having one curved and one straight face. It is used by comb-makers.

grāin, ***grayn,** ***grein,** ***greyn,** *s.* [Fr. *grain;* from Lat. *granum* = a grain, corn; cogn. with *corn* (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A single seed of a plant. (Particularly used of those plants the seeds of which are used as food for man.)

"His reasons are as two *grains* of wheat hid in two bushels of chaff; you shall seek all ere you find them."
—*Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice,* i. 1.

2. Used collectively, and without a definitive, for corn in general, or the fruit of cereal plants, as wheat, barley, rye, &c. In America restricted to the grain of wheat.

"For winter drought rewards the peasant's pain,
And breeds indulgent on the buried *grain.*"
Dryden: Virgil; Georgic i. 148.

3. Those plants the seeds of which constitute the food of man; cereal plants, as wheat, barley, oats, &c.

"The same Grecians preferred before all other *graine* those three sorts, to wit, Dracontias, Strangias, and Selinusium."—*P. Holland: Plinie,* bk. xviii., ch. vii.

4. (*Pl.*): [GRAINS].

5. Any small, hard particle, as of sand, sugar, &c.

"The people there inhabiting used to set many fleeces of wool in those descents of waters in which the *grains* of gold remain."—*Raleigh: History of the World,* bk. ii., ch. xiii., § 7.

6. Hence, used for a minute portion or particle, the smallest particle or amount.

"Do they [worldly goods] either recommend him more to God or wise men, or even to himself, if he have a *grain* of sense in him, than if he was without them?"—*Sharp: Sermons,* vol. i., ser. 4.

7. One of the constituent particles of a body, as of a metal, a stone, &c.

8. The body or substance of anything considered with respect to the form or direction of the constituent particles; the form or appearance of the surface of a body with respect to the quality or arrangement of the particles.

"When any side of it was cut smooth and polite, it appeared to have a very lovely *grain,* like that of some curious close wood."—*Evelyn: Forest Trees,* ch. xxx., § 12.

9. The arrangement or direction of the fibres of wood or other fibrous substance.

"The marks of the *grain* of the wood . . . have been found upon celts."—*Evans: Ancient Bronze Implements,* ch. vi.

10. The body or substance of wood with respect to the arrangement, quality, or direction of the constituent fibres.

"Here are forests of vast extent, full of the straitest, the cleanest, and the largest timber trees that we had ever seen; their size, their *grain,* and apparent durability, render them fit for any kind of building."—*Cook: First Voyage,* bk. ii., ch. vii.

*11. A kind of spice; cardamum; grains of paradise.

"He cheweth *greyn* and lycoris."
Chaucer: C. T., 3,690.

*12. A seed-pearl.

"A *grein* in golde that godly shon."
Lyric Poems, p. 88.

*13. An old name applied to several insects of the genus Coccus, from their round, seed-like form.

*14. A red or scarlet dye, obtained from the coccus insect; cochineal; a scarlet or purple colour.

"All in a robe of darkest *grain,*
Flowing with majestic train."
Milton: Il Penseroso, 33.

*15. An essential element in anything.

"The one being tractable and mild, the other stiff and impatient of a superior, they lived but in cunning concord, as brothers glued together, but not united in *grain.*"—*Hayward.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Dyeing:* A firm dye, or one applied thoroughly; in the wool, not in the web.

2. *Painting:* A style of painting in imitation of the natural grains of wood, marble, &c.

3. *Weights:* The unit of weight in the English system. In a pound avoirdupois are 7,000 grains, in a pound troy 5,760 grains. A grain is equal to ·0647990 grammes.

"Lay by the arbitrary names of pence and shillings, and consider and speak of it [money] as *grains* and ounces of silver, and 'tis as easy as telling of twenty."
—*Locke: Letter to Mr. Molyneux.*

4. *Skins:* The hair side of skins, in contradistinction to the flesh side.

¶ (1) *Against the grain:* Against the natural bias or inclination.

"Hither, though much *against the grain,*
The dean has carried Lady Jane."
Swift: Progress of Marriage.

(2) *In grain,* **In grayne:*

(*a*) In a permanent colour. (Originally spoken only of red.)

"How the red roses flush up in her cheekes,
And the pure snow, with goodly vermill stayne,
Like crimson dyde *in grayne.*"
Spenser: Epithalamion.

(*b*) Innate, natural, real, not factitious; genuine.

(*c*) Deeply seated; in nature.

(3) *Grains of allowance:* Some little quantity or part allowed or remitted; a little allowance made.

(4) *Grains of Paradise:*

Bot.: The seeds of *Amomum Grana Paradisi.* They are acrid seeds, used to give a pungent taste to spirituous liquors. Called also Guinea-grains.

grain-bin, *s.* A box or compartment in which grain is stored in a granary or elevator.

grain-binder, *s.* An attachment to a harvester for binding a gavel into a sheaf. (*American.*)

grain-bruiser, *s.* A machine for mashing grain for feed, to render it more digestible. It does not grind but crushes the kernel, corn, or oats. It has two iron rollers of different diameters, turned by connecting cog-wheels of the same size, so that a rubbing is added to the crushing action.

grain-cleaner, *s.*

1. A machine in which wheat, oats, rye, and barley are separated from their chaff, dust, and pieces of straw, the result of the thrashing operation; a fanning or winnowing machine.

2. The shoe or cleaning portion of a thrashing-machine, which acts after the thrasher and the straw-carrier.

3. A machine in which grain is rid of cockle, garlic, &c., which are so nearly the size and weight of the grain that the size of mesh and strength of blast of the fanning-mill are ineffective.

4. A machine in which grain is rubbed, brushed, and blown to remove smut and dust.

grain-conveyor, *s.* [ELEVATOR, II. 2, 3.]

grain-cradle, *s.* [CRADLE, B. 8 (1).]

grain-damper, *s.* A device for applying steam to grain to scald the bran and facilitate the process of decortication. A jet of steam entering a tube where the grain descends a series of inclines is a usual method.

grain-drier, *s.* An apparatus or machine in which damp grain is dried, or grain in ordinary condition is kiln-dried to fit it for ocean shipment.

grain-drill, *s.* A machine for sowing grain in drills or rows.

grain-fork, *s.* A light fork with long, curved tines, used for pitching gavels of cut grain on to a waggon, when the straw is too short for convenient binding.

grain-gauge, *s.* [GRAIN-TESTER.]

grain-huller, *s.* A machine for taking the cortex or skin from grain, making hulled wheat, pearl barley, hominy, &c.; a decorticator.

grain-leather, *s.*

1. Dressed horse-hides.

2. Goat, seal, and other skins blacked on the grain side for women's shoes, &c.

grain-meter, *s.* A machine for measuring grain.

grain-mill, *s.* A mill for grinding corn; a grist-mill.

grain-moth, *s.*

Entom.: Two moths, the larvæ of which feed on grain. They are *Tinea granella* and *Butalis cerealella*. The perfect insects have narrow wings of satiny lustre, and with marginal fringes.

grain-rake, *s.*

1. A rake used in raking grain in the swath into gavels for binding.

2. A rake used by one who rides on the reaper in raking gavels from the platform of the machine.

grain-sacker, *s.* A device for loading grain into sacks.

grain-scourer, *s.* A machine for cleaning grain; a smut-mill; a machine in which grain is rubbed and chafed, and eventually sorted into qualities by gravity and blast.

grain-screen, *s.* A shaking sieve, or a rotating cylindrical reel of wire-cloth in which grain is sorted by quality, according to its ability to pass through the meshes of the sieve.

grain-separator, *s.* A thrashing-machine.

grain-shovel, *s.* A shovel for handling grain in sacks on the floor of a kiln, granary, or warehouse, or in the hold of a vessel where it is in bulk.

grain-tester, *s.* A means for weighing small quantities, as samples of grain. The cup has a known capacity, as a certain aliquot part of a bushel, and the divisions on the scale indicate the pounds which a bushel of the grain tested would weigh.

grain-tin, *s.* Crystalline tin ore. Metallic tin smelted with charcoal. Tin reduced from the loose grains of tin stone. [STREAM-TIN.]

***grāin** (2), ***grane, *grayn, *greyn,** *s.* [Icel. *greinn* = a branch; Sw. *gren*; Dan. *green*.]

1. A branch of a tree.

"Apoun ane *grane* or branche of ane grene tre."
Douglas: Virgil, 350, 12.

2. A stalk or stem of a plant.

"The chesbow hedes oft we se
Bow down thare knoppis, sowpit in thare *grane*."
Douglas: Virgil, 292, 8.

3. The branches of a valley where it divides into two; the point of juncture of two rivers; a branch of a river.

"That branch of the river which runs between Mr. Fraser's bank and the Allochy Island is called the Allochy *Grain*, or North Branch of the river, and the other is called the South Branch of the river."—*State, Leslie of Powis, &c.* (1895), p. 22.

4. A blade, as of a sword or knife.

"The *grayn* al of grene stele and of golde hewen."
Gawaine, 710.

5. A tine, prong, or fork.

6. (*Pl.*): An iron instrument with four or more barbed points, used for striking and catching dolphins and other fish.

***grāin** (3), ***graine, *grane,** *s.* [GROAN.]

grāin (1), ***greyne,** *v.t. & i.* [GRAIN (1), *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* To form into grains, as sugar, powder, &c.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Paint.:* To paint or colour so as to give the appearance of the grain of wood, marble, &c.

2. *Tan.:* To take the hair off; to soften and raise the grain of: as, To *grain* skins or leather.

B. *Intransitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

*1. To yield fruits; to be fruitful.

"The lond began to *greyne*."
Gower, in *Halliwell*, p. 417.

2. To form grains; to assume a granular form.

II. *Paint.:* To paint or colour wood, stone, &c., so as to give the appearance of the grain of wood, marble, &c.

***grāin** (2), ***grāne,** *v.i.* [GROAN.]

grāin'-age (age as **ĭj),** *s.* [Eng. *grain*; *-age*.]

*I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A duty or duties on corn.

2. An ancient duty in London, consisting of the twentieth part of the salt imported by aliens.

II. *Farr.:* A term applied to certain mangy tumours on the legs of horses.

grāined, *a.* [Eng. *grain* (1); *-ed*.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Formed or divided into grains or small particles.

*2. Rough, made less smooth; showing the grain.

"Though now this *grained* face of mine be hid
In sap-consuming winter's drizzled snow,
Yet hath my night of life some memory."
Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, v. 1.

*3. Dyed deep or in grain; ingrained.

"I see such black and *grained* spots,
As will not leave their tinct."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, iii. 4.

4. Painted or coloured with a grain.

II. *Bot.:* Having minute granules or tubercles, as the petals of some plants.

grained-leather, *s.* The same as GRAIN-LEATHER (q.v.).

grāin'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *grain*; *-er*.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who grains or paints in imitation of the grain of wood, marble, &c.

2. The brush used in graining woods, &c.

II. *Tanning:*

1. An infusion of pigeon's dung for giving flexibility to skins in the process of tanning. Also called bate.

2. A knife used by tanners for taking the hair off skins.

*3. A granary.

grāin'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [GRAIN (1), v.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

*I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A crop of grain or corn.

"It received moreover *grainings* with cornefields, vineyards, pastures, and woodes."—*P. Holland: Suetonius*, p. 193.

2. An indentation or milling.

"The engines which put the letters upon the edges of the large silver pieces, and mark the edges of the rest with a *graining*, are wrought secretly."—*Locke: Farther Considerations.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Leather manufacture:*

(1) The process of rubbing leather with a board to raise the grain. The leather having been shaved to a thickness at the beam, and daubed, is hung up to dry, and is then folded, grain side in, and rubbed on the flesh side with a pommel or crippler to give the leather a granular appearance and render it supple. The hide is then extended and rubbed on the grain side. This is termed bruising.

(2) A process for giving markings to the surface of leather to imitate the wrinkled appearance of morocco, hog-skin, and some other leathers.

2. *Paint.:* The imitation of the natural grain of wood by means of tools. Combs, brushes, rollers, and the corner of a folded rag are used in making the various patterns.

3. *Lithog.:* A mode of giving a certain texture to the face of a stone. One stone is laid upon another with a quantity of sifted sand of a given fineness, and, by a peculiar oscillation and gradual progression, the surface is cut into a set of fine prominences more or less deep and distant, according to the character of the work to be placed upon the stone.

graining-board, *s.*

Leather Manufacture:

(1) A board on which leather is spread while being grained by the crippler.

(2) A board with a surface impressed or engraved with a pattern, in imitation of the natural grain of some kind of leather, and used to confer the same appearance upon the other leather by pressure.

graining-machine, *s.*

1. *Paint.:* A roller with a pattern surface representing the grain of wood, and used to transfer the pattern in paint to wood.

2. *Leather manuf.:* A machine having rollers with raised, parallel, straight, or diagonal threads, which indent the goat or sheep skins and give the wrinkled appearance to morocco leather.

graining-tool, *s.* Hand tools resembling combs, &c., for imitating in painting the lines which represent the growths of timber.

grāin'-ĭng (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful; cf. GRAINING (1).]

Ichthy.: Leuciscus lancastriensis. A fish found in England in the Mersey and its tributaries; it was recognised by Agassiz during a visit to this country as occurring in some Swiss lakes. It is from seven to nine inches long, the upper parts pale drab, tinged with bluish-red, the under parts pale.

grāins (1), *s. pl.* [GRAIN (1), *s.*]

1. A residuum of fibre and insoluble matters after infusion or decoction; as the *grains* of malt after the wort is decanted.

2. A bating solution of birds' dung, used in destroying the effect of lime, and in improving the flexibility of leather.

3. Pieces of sheet-metal, cast-iron, or tinned iron inserted into a mould for the purpose of supporting an accessory portion, such as a core, in position.

grāins (2), *s. pl.* [GRAIN (2), *s.*]

***grāin'-staff,** *s.* [Eng. *grain*, and *staff*.] A quarterstaff (q.v.).

grāin'-ȳ, *a.* [Eng. *grain* (1); *-y*.]

1. Full of grains or granular particles; granular.

"It presented on its surface the *grainy* ripple of primæval seas."—*Edinburgh Review* (July, 1861), p. 8.

2. Full of grain or corn.

***grāip, *grāpe,** *v.t. & i.* [GROPE.]

***grāip** (1), ***grāpe** (1), *s.* [GRYPE.] A vulture, a griffin.

"Apperit to Remus sex *grapis*, afore ony foul apperit to Romulus."—*Bellendene: Livy*, bk. I., ch. iii.

grāip (2), ***grāpe** (2), *s.* [Sw. *grepe*; Gael. *gropadh*.] A dung-fork.

"A *grape*; *vbi* Forke: *tridens*."—*Cathol. Anglicum.*

***grāith, *grayth, *graythe, *greithe,** *a.* [Icel. *greidhr*.]

1. Ready, willing, prepared.

"Loke thou, be *graythe* to go."
Gawaine, 448.

2. Straight, direct.

3. Earnest.

4. Small, short.

grāith, *grayth, *graythe, *greith, *greythe, *v.t.* [Icel. *greidha*.]

1. To make ready; to prepare.

"He dide *greythe* a super riche."
Havelok, 1,782.

2. To dress.

"The quen *greithed* hem galli in garnemens riens."
William of Palerne, 3,207.

3. To dress food.

"Of coukes *graithand* or makand reddie flesh or fishe, not wel nor convenient for men to be eaten."—*Chalmerlan Air*, ch. xxxviii., § 41.

4. To steep in a ley of stale urine.

grāith, *graythe, *greythe, *s.* [Icel. *greidhi*.] Apparatus, furniture, or equipment generally: as,

1. Harness.

"They got ony leather *graith* that they had use for ready-made out of Holland."—*Scott: Heart of Mid-Lothian*, ch. v.

2. Accoutrements for war.

3. A miner's tools.

4. Substance, riches, property.

5. An article of dress.

"They make shoone, buites, and other *graith*, before the lether is barked."—*Chalmerlan Air*, ch. xxii.

6. Any composition used by tradesmen in preparing their work.

"They [skinners] hunger their lether in default of *graith*, that is to say, alme [alum], eggis, and other *graith*."—*Chalmerlan Air*, ch. xxiii. § 2.

7. Warm water so wrought up with soap as to be fit for washing clothes.

8. The twisted threads through which the warp runs in the loom.

"To deliuer to the webster ane *grayth* of iiij c."—*Aberd. Reg.* (1548), v. 20.

gra-kle, *s.* [GRACKLE.]

† **grăl'-læ,** *s. pl.* [Lat. = stilts.]

Ornith.: The name given by Linnæus to the order of Wading Birds now called Grallatores (q.v.).

grăl-la-tŏr'-ēs, *s. pl.* [Pl. of Lat. *grallator* = one who goes on stilts.] [GRALLÆ.]

1. *Ornith.:* Wading Birds; an order of birds sub-class Carinatæ. They have long legs, a great portion of them often bare. This structure admirably fits them to wade, and that without having their feathers wet. They have often long necks and bills to reach the ground when wading. The toes are four, the hind one variable both in size and position. They have rudimentary webs, sometimes

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connecting the base of the tarsi, but not the extensive webs of the Natatores; yet some of them swim and dive well. They mostly frequent marshy places, the sides of streams and lakes on the sea-shore, where they pick up worms and insects. The order may be divided into four tribes: Macrodactyli, Cultrirostres, Longirostres, and Pressirostres; they have been divided also into six families: (1) Rallidæ (Rails), (2) Scolopacidæ (Snipes), (3) Ardeidæ (Herons), (4) Charadriidæ (Plovers), (5) Otitidæ (Bustards), and (6) Gruidæ (Cranes).

2. *Palæont.:* Representatives of the order have been found in the Cretaceous rocks, and a succession of others in the Tertiary.

grăl'-la-tŏr'-ĭ-al, *a.* [Lat. *grallator* = a walker on stilts; Eng. adj. suff. *-ial.*] Of or pertaining to the Grallatores, or wading-birds; wading.

grăl'-la-tŏr-ỹ, *a.* [Lat. *grallator;* Eng. adj. suff. *-y.*] The same as GRALLATORIAL (q.v.).

grăl'-lĭc, *a.* [Lat. *grall(æ)* = stilts; Eng. adj. suff. *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the grallæ; grallatory.

grăl'-lŏck, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] The offals of a deer.

grăl'-lŏck, *v.t.* [GRALLOCK, *s.*] To remove the offals of a deer.

***grăm,** ***grame,** ***gramm,** ***grom,** *a. & s.* [A.S. *gram, grom;* O.S., O.H.Ger., & Dut. *gram;* Icel. *gramr;* Dan. *gram;* Sw. *gramse;* O.Fr. *gram;* Ital. *gramo;* Ger. *gram.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Angry, enraged. (*Ormulum*, 7,144.)

2. Warlike. (*Gawan & Golopas*, ii. 13.)

B. *As subst.:* Grief, anger, sorrow, vexation.

"A mannes mirth it wol turne al to *grame.*"
Chaucer: C. T., 16,871.

-gram, *suff.* [Gr. γράμμα (*gramma*) = that which is written; γράφω (*graphō*) = to write.] A suffix frequently used with words of Greek origin to express something written, as, epi*gram*, chrono*gram*, tele*gram*, &c.

grăm (1), *s.* [GRAMME.]

grăm (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] The Chick-pea (*Cicer arietinum*), used in the East Indies for fodder. (*Anglo-Indian.*)

¶ *Horse-gram:*

Bot.: Dolichos uniflorus.

***grăm,** ***grame,** ***gramie,** ***grome,** ***gromien,** *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *gramian;* O. H. Ger. & Goth. *gramjan.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To vex, to annoy, to make angry.

"For a lytyl wurde thou wilt men *grame.*"
Robert de Brunne: Meditations, 345.

2. *Impersonally:*

"Swithe sore me *grometh* that heo sculle senden."
Layamon, ii. 627.

B. *Intrans.:* To be angry, vexed, or annoyed.

"His heorte *gromede.*" *Layamon*, ii., 151.

***grăm'-ar-yĕ,** *s.* [Fr. *grimoire* = a conjuring book. (*Cotgrave.*) This is only another form of Fr. *grammaire*, and did not appear till the sixteenth century. *Grammaire* among the uneducated stood for any book of occult science, by reading which it was supposed adepts could raise the devil.] [GRAMMAR.] Magic.

"I hope that in Mr. Scott's next poem his hero or heroine will be less addicted to *gramarye* and more to grammar."—*Byron: English Bards & Scotch Reviewers* (Note).

gra-măsh'-ĕs, *s. pl.* [GAMASH.] Gaiters reaching to the knee; leggings.

"His strong *gramashes*, or leggings, of thick gray cloth."—*Scott: Heart of Midlothian*, ch. xlii.

***grame,** *a. & s.* [GRAM, *a.*]

grā'-mĕn-īte, *s.* [Lat. *gramen* = grass, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.). Named from the grass-green colour.]

Min.: A variety of Chloropal found at Menzenberg, in the Siebengebirge. (*Dana.*)

***grăm'-ĕr,** *s.* [GRAMMAR.]

gra-mĕr'-çỹ, *interj.* [O.Fr. *grammerci;* Fr. *grand merci* = great thanks.] An exclamation expressive of thanks, mingled with a feeling of surprise.

"'*Gramercy!*' quoth Lord Marmion."
Scott: Marmion, i. 25.

grăm'-ĭ-na, *s. pl.* [Pl. of Lat. *gramen* (genit. *graminis*) = grass.]

Bot.: The name given by Linnæus in 1751 to the fourteenth of his natural orders of plants. Jussieu in 1782 retained the name; Robert Brown in 1810 altered it to Gramineæ. Lindley's name for it is Graminaceæ (q.v.).

grăm-ĭn-ā'-çĕ-æ, gra-mĭn'-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *gramen;* genit. *gramin(is)* = grass, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ, -eæ.*]

Bot.: Grasses. An order of endogens, alliance Glumales. It consists of evergreen herbs, a few of them reaching a great size and living for many years. The rhizoma is fibrous or bulbous; the stem, which is covered with a coat of oil, is cylindrical, generally fistular, closed at the joints, but sometimes solid; the leaves are narrow and undivided; they are alternate with a split-sheath and a ligula or membranous expansion at the junction of the stalk and blade. The flowers, which are green, are in little spikes, called locustæ, arranged in racemes or panicles. Flowers formed of imbricated bracts, the outer ones called glumes, those within them paleæ, and the innermost ones scales. Glumes, two or five; paleæ, two, the outer one simple, the inner composed of two, united by their continuous margins, usually two-keeled; stamens generally three, rarely one; two, four, six, or more anthers, versatile; ovary, simple; styles, two or three, distinct, more rarely combined into one; seed, one, anatropal; generally undistinguishable from the membranous pericarp; albumen farinaceous. The order has a remote affinity to the Palms (Palmaceæ), and a closer one to the Sedges (Cyperaceæ). Grasses occur in all countries and in nearly all situations. There are 250 genera, and about 4,500 species. They constitute about one-twentieth, if not even one-sixteenth, of all known plants. In individuals they transcend all other orders, but a genuine greensward is more common in temperate countries than in the tropics, in which the grasses grow less closely together, besides being often larger. All the cereals belong to this order, particular genera and species flourishing better in one country than in another. Thus the oat and the barley come to great perfection in Scotland, rye in the north of continental Europe, wheat in England, France, Germany, Hungary, and the Crimea; rice where water abounds, in southern Asia; and maize in North America. The order furnishes abundant fodder for cattle and horses. Sugar exists in all grasses, and is of great economic value in one; silex is made from them, also cordage, &c. Some yield a fragrant oil; a minute fraction are poisonous. The order Graminaceæ is divided by Lindley into the following thirteen tribes:—

"Oryzeæ, Phalareæ, Paniceæ, Stipeæ, Agrosteæ, Arundineæ, Pappophoreæ, Chloreæ, Aveneæ, Festuceæ, divided into two families—Bromidæ, and Bambusidæ; Hordeæ, Rottboelleæ, and Andropogoneæ (q.v.).

grăm-ĭ-nā'-çĕ-oŭs (or **ceous** as **shŭs**), *a.* [Mod. Lat. *graminace(æ);* Eng., &c. suff. *-ous.*]

Bot.: Of or belonging to the order Graminaceæ (q.v.); having the characteristics of grasses.

"Nitrogenous manures are more peculiarly adapted for *graminaceous* plants, such as the meadow-grasses and the cereals."—*J. Wrighton*, in *Cassell's Technical Educator*, pt. x., p. 231.

gra-mĭn'-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [GRAMINACEÆ.]

gra-mĭn'-ĕ-al, gra-mĭn'-ĕ-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *gramineus*, from *gramen* = grass.] Pertaining to or like grass; pertaining to the tribe of grasses.

"The true nard was a *gramineous* plant, and a species of Andropogon."—*Sir W. Jones: On the Spikenard of the Ancients.*

grăm-ĭn-ĭ-fō'-lĭ-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *gramen*, (genit. *graminis*) = grass, *folium* = a leaf, and Eng., &c. suff. *-ous.*]

Bot.: Having leaves like those of grasses,—*i.e.*, long, slender, pointed, and so veined as to split longitudinally.

grăm-ĭ-nĭv'-ŏr-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *gramen* (genit. *graminis*) = grass; *voro* = to devour; *-ous.*] Grass eating; feeding or living upon grass.

"In the swan, the web foot, the spoon bill, the long neck, the thick down, the *graminivorous* stomach, bear all the relations to one another."—*Paley: Natural Theology*, ch. xv.

grăm'-ma-lŏgue, *s.* [Gr. γράμμα (*gramma*) = that which is written, a letter, and λόγος (*logos*) = a word.]

Phonog.: A word represented by a logogram; as *it* represented by | , that is *t.*

grăm'-mar, ***gram-aire,** ***gram-er,** ***gram-ere,** ***gram-mere,** ***gram-or-y,** *s. & a.* [O. Fr. *gramaire;* Fr. *grammaire*, from Low Lat. **grammaria*, from Lat. *gramma* = Gr. γράμμα (*gramma*), from γράφω (*graphō*) = to write.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. The science which treats of the words of which language is composed, and of the laws by which it is governed. It is of two kinds, descriptive and comparative. Descriptive grammar classifies, arranges, and describes words as separate parts of speech, and notes the changes they undergo under certain conditions. Comparative grammar, which is based on the study of words, goes further; it analyzes and accounts for the changes they have undergone, and endeavours to trace them back to their origin; it thus deals with the growth of language.

"*Grammar* is the art of true and well speaking a language."—*Ben Jonson: English Grammar*, ch. i.

2. A book or work containing the principles and rules for speaking and writing a language; a treatise on the principles of language.

"Alfric composed several *grammars* and dictionaries."—*Goldsmith: Polite Learning*, ch. iii.

3. The art of speaking or writing a language with correctness and propriety according to established rules.

4. A correct use of words in accordance with the established rules of language; propriety of speech.

"*Varium et mutabile semper femina*, is the sharpest satire that ever was made on woman; for the adjectives are neuter, and *animal* must be understood to make them *grammar.*"—*Dryden.*

5. A treatise on the elements or principles of any science or subject; as, a *grammar* of geography.

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining to or contained in grammar; as a *grammar* rule.

grammar-school, ***gramer-scole,** *s.* A school in which languages, especially Latin and Greek, are grammatically taught.

"Thou has most traitorously corrupted the youth of the realm in erecting a *grammar-school.*'—*Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI.*, iv. 7.

***grăm'-mar,** ***grăm'-mĕr,** *v.i.* [GRAMMAR, *s.*] To discourse according to the rules of grammar.

"She is in her
Moods and her tenses: I'll *grammer* with you,
And make a trial how I can decline you."
Beaum. & Flet.: Laws of Candy, ii. 1.

grạm-mär'-ĭ-ạn, * **gram-ar-i-an,** * **gram-ar-i-en,** * **gram-ar-y-on,** * **gram-ar-y-one,** * **gram-mar-y-on,** *s.* [O. Fr. *gramarien*; Fr. *grammairien.*]

1. One who is versed in grammar or the science of languages; a philologist; a master of grammar.

"Among the priests who refused the oaths were some men eminent in the learned world, as *grammarians*, chronologists, canonists, and antiquaries."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

2. One who writes or teaches grammar.

"Casaubon was led into that mistake by Diomedes the *grammarian*."—*Dryden: Juvenal.* (Dedic.)

* **grạm-mär'-ĭ-ạn-ĭsm,** *s.* [Eng. *grammarian*; *-ism.*] The principles or use of grammar.

* **grạm-mär'-ĭ-oŭr,** *s.* [GRAMMAR.] Formerly, the teacher of grammar in a college; the term Professor of Humanity has long been used in its stead. (*Scotch.*)

grăm'-mạr-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *grammar*; *-less.*] Destitute of grammar; without a grammar.

* **grăm'-mạr-yĕ,** *s.* [GRAMARYE.]

* **grăm'-mātes,** *s.* [Gr. γράμματα (*grammata*), pl. of γράμμα (*gramma*) = a letter.] Elements, first principles, or rudiments, as of grammar.

"These apish boys, when they but task the *grammates*,
The principles of theory, imagine
They can oppose their teachers."
Ford: Broken Heart, i. 3.

grạm-măt'-ĭc-ạl, *a.* [Fr. *grammatical*, from Lat. *grammaticus* = grammatical, from Gr. γραμματικος (*grammatikos*) = knowing one's letters or rudiments; γράμμα (*gramma*), gen. γράμματος (*grammatos*) = a letter; γράφω (*graphō*) = to write.]

1. Of or pertaining to grammar.

"And thus (i.e. by taking certain *grammatical* distinctions for real differences in nature) the grammatist has misled the grammarian."—*Tooke: Diversions of Purley*, vol. i., ch. ix.

2. According to the rules of grammar; grammatically correct.

"It is certainly not true in that sense of the words that the natural proper *grammatical* construction of them leads to."—*Sharp*, vol. v., Disc. 9.

grạm-măt'-ĭc-ạl-lĭ, *adv.* [Eng. *grammatical*; *-ly.*] In a grammatical manner; according to the rules or principles of grammar.

"The words will *grammatically* bear this construction."—*Waterland: Works*, ii. 122.

grạm-măt'-ĭc-ạl-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *grammatical*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being grammatical or according to the rules of grammar.

* **grạm-măt'-ĭ-căs-tĕr,** *s.* [Formed from Eng. *grammatic*, on analogy with *poetaster*, *criticaster*, &c.] A low petty grammarian; a pretender to the knowledge of grammar.

"He tells thee true, my noble Neophite; my little *grammaticaster*."—*Ben Jonson: Poetaster*, i. 2.

* **grạm-măt-ĭ-cā'-tion,** *s.* [Eng. *grammatic*; *-ation.*] A rule or principle of grammar.

grạm-măt'-ĭ-çĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *grammatic*; *-ism.*] A point or principle in grammar.

"If we would contest *grammaticisms*, the word here is passive."—*Leighton: Com. on 1 Peter* ii. 25.

* **grạm-măt'-ĭ-çize,** *v.t. & i.* [Eng. *grammatic*; *-ize.*]

A. *Trans.:* To render grammatical; to set out or arrange in accordance with a system of grammar.

"This was the very first attempt to embody, to arrange, or to *grammaticize* this language [the Celtic].—*Fuller: Worthies; Wales General.* (Note.)

B. *Intrans.:* To display one's knowledge of grammar; to act the grammarian.

"*Grammaticizing* pedantically, and criticizing spuriously."—*Bp. Ward.*

* **grăm'-mạ-tĭst,** *s.* [Gr. γραμματιστής (*grammatistēs*).] A pretender to a knowledge of grammar.

"Not instruments of burning plates . . . as some *grammatists* have imagined."—*P. Holland: Ammianus*, bk. xiv. (Annot.)

grăm'-mạ-tite, *s.* [Gr. γράμμα (*gramma*), genit. γράμματος (*grammatos*) = a written character, a line.]

Min.: The same as TREMOLITE (q.v.).

grămme, *s.* [Fr., from Gr. γράμμα (*gramma*) = a written character, a letter . . . a weight used by physicians = a scruple.]

Weights & Measures, Physics, &c.: A French weight, equivalent to that of a cubic centimetre of distilled water at 4° C. It weighs 15·443 grains. On the C.G.S. System of Units it is nearly equal to 981 dynes.

gramme-centimetre, *s.*

Physics: A measure of work on the C. G. S. System of Units. It is nearly $= 9{\cdot}81 \times 10^2$ ergs. It is rather less than the kilerg.

gramme-degree, *s.*

Physics: A measure of heat. One gramme degree Centigrade is $= 4{\cdot}2 \times 10^7$ ergs = forty-two million ergs.

grăm'-mite, *s.* [Gr. γράμμα (*gramma*) [GRAMMATITE], and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: The same as WOLLASTONITE (q.v.).

grăm-mĭt-ĭd'-ē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *grammit(es)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-ideæ.*]

Bot.: A sub-tribe of Polypodiaceous Ferns having naked sori.

grăm-mĭ'-tĭs, *s.* [Gr. γραμμή (*grammē*) = the stroke of a pen, an outline; from the arrangement of the sori.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the subtribe Grammitideæ (q.v.). What was once termed *Grammitis ceterach* was next called *Ceterach officinarum*, and has now returned to *Asplenium ceterach*, its old Linnæan name.

grăm-mŏn'-tĭ-ạns, grănd'-mŏn-tĭnes, grăn'-dĭ-mŏn-tāins, *s. pl.* [From *Grammont*, in Limoges, Muret, near which the order was first established.]

Ch. Hist.: A monastic order founded in A.D. 1073, with the sanction of Pope Gregory VII., by Stephen of Thiers, a nobleman of Auvergne, who is sometimes called Stephen de Muret. [Etym.] His rules enjoined poverty and obedience; abstinence from animal food, which was not allowed even to the sick; as also silence, and forbade conversation with females. The lay brethren were to manage the secular affairs of the monastery while their clerical associates devoted themselves exclusively to spiritual contemplation. The reputation of the order remained high during the eleventh and twelfth centuries. Ultimately, however, variance arose between the clerical and lay brethren, and the rigour of the rules was modified, both courses tending to lower the reputation of the order in the Christian world.

¶ The order came into the England in the reign of Henry I., A.D. 1100 to 1135. They established themselves at Abberbury, in Shropshire, at Cressewell, in Herefordshire, and at Grosmont or Eskdale, in Yorkshire. (*Mosheim: Ch. Hist.*, cent. xi., pt. ii., ch. ii., § 26, &c.)

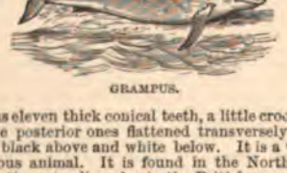
† **grăm-mŏ-pĕt'-ạ-loŭs,** *a.* [Gr. γραμμή (*grammē*) = the stroke of a pen, a line; πέταλον (*petalon*) = a leaf, and Eng., &c. suff. *-ous.*]

Bot.: Having linear petals.

* **grăm'-ple,** *s.* [O. Fr. *grampelle*, *crampelle.*] A crab-fish.

grăm'-pŭs, * **grăm'-pĕsse,** * **grănd'-pĭsçe,** *s.* [A corruption of Ital. *gran pes* = great fish, or of Port. *gran peixe*, or Sp. *grand pez*, from Lat. *grandis piscis* = a great fish. There is an analogous etymology to Porpoise (q.v.). (*Skeat.*)]

Zool.: A cetacean, *Phocæna Orca*, closely akin to the porpoise, *P. communis*, but much larger, being sometimes twenty-one feet long. It



GRAMPUS.

has eleven thick conical teeth, a little crooked, the posterior ones flattened transversely. It is black above and white below. It is a voracious animal. It is found in the North Atlantic, extending also to the British seas.

grăn, *a.* [GRAND.] (*Scotch.*)

grā'-nạ, *s. pl.* [Pl. of Lat. *granum* = a grain.]

Pharm., &c.: Grains.

* **grana-moluccana,** *s. pl.*

Pharm.: The seeds of *Croton Tiglium* and *C. Pavana*, two euphorbiaceous trees from the East Indies, the oil of which is acrid, and blisters the skin.

* **grạ-nā'de,** * **grạ-nā'-dō** (1), *s.* [GRENADE.]

1. A grenade.

2. A squib, a pamphlet, a satire.

* **grăn-ạ-dĭär',** *s.* [GRENADIER.]

grăn-ạ-dĭl'-lạ, *s.* [Sp.]

Bot.: Various species of Passiflora (Passion Flower), as *Passiflora quadrangularis*, &c., having edible fruits; also those fruits themselves.

* **grạ-nā'-dō** (2), *s.* [Lat. *granatum.*] A pomegranate. [GRANATUM.]

grăn'-ạm, *s.* [GRANDAM.]

grăn'-ạr-ĭ, *s.* [Lat. *granaria*, from *granum* = corn; Ital. *granaro*; Sp. *granero*; Port. *granier*; Fr. *grenier.* *Granary* and *garner* are thus doublets.] A storehouse or repository for grain after it has been threshed; any place where grain is stored.

"Of forecast, the sitta, and the ant, which lay up nuts and other seeds in their *granaries*, which serve them in winter."—*Grew: Cosmologia Sacra*, bk. iii., ch. ii.

grăn'-ạt, *s.* [GARNET.]

Min.: The same as GARNET (q.v.).

* **grăn'-ạte** (1), *s.* [GRANITE.]

* **grăn'-ạte** (2), *s.* [Lat. *granatum.*] A pomegranate.

* **grăn'-ạte,** *a.* [Lat. *granatus.*] Ingrained; dyed in grain.

"Syne nixt hir raid in *granate* violat
Twelf damisellis, ilk ane in thai estalt."
Lindsay: Palice of Honour, i. 12.

grạ-nā'-tī, *s.* [Gen. sing. of Lat. *granatum.*] [GRANATUM.]

Granati radicis Cortex: [*Pomegranate-root Bark*].

grăn'-ạ-tite, *s.* [GRENATITE.]

* **grạ-nā'-tŭm,** *s.* [Lat. (*pomum*) *granatum* = (an apple) with grains: *granum* = a grain.] A pomegranate.

grănd, * **graund,** *a. & s.* [Fr. *grand* = great, from Lat. *grandis*, from the same root as *gravis* = heavy; Sp. & Ital. *grande.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Great, principal, chief.

"Whom the *grand* foe with scornful eye askance,
Thus answered."
Milton: P. L., vi. 168.

* 2. Weighty, important.

"In *grand* affairs thy days are spent,
In waging weighty compliment."
Dryden: Ep. 2.

3. Complete, full.

"Produce the *grand* sum of his sins, the articles
Collected from his life."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., iii. 2.

4. Great; illustrious; high in dignity, rank, or power; noble.

"God hath planted, that is, made to grow, the trees of life and knowledge, plants only proper and becoming the paradise and garden of so *grand* a Lord."—*Raleigh: Hist. of the World.*

5. Splendid, magnificent.

"I have ever observed, that colonnades and avenues of trees of a moderate length, were without comparison far *grander*, than when they were suffered to run to immense distances."—*Burke: On the Sublime & Beautiful*, pt. ii., § 10.

6. Worthy of admiration, noble, illustrious, admirable.

7. Noble; sublime; lofty; conceived or expressed in noble or dignified language: as, a *grand* conception, a *grand* idea.

8. It is used principally in composition to denote ascent or descent of consanguinity: as, *grand*father and *grand*son, *grand*mother and *grand*child, &c.; more remote in descent.

"Say first what cause
Moved our *grand* parents in that happy state,
Favoured of Heaven so highly, to fall off
From their Creator."
Milton: P. L., i. 29.

B. *As substantive:*

1. The head or chief of certain secret societies: a grand-master.

2. [GRAND-PIANO.]

grand-action, *s.* A pianoforte action,

in which three features are combined: (1) A hammer to strike the string; (2) a hopper to elevate the hammer, and then, escaping therefrom, leave the latter instantly to fall away from the string, independently of the position of the key; and (3) a check to catch the hammer and prevent rebounding.

grand-assize, *s.*

Law: A kind of trial introduced in the reign of Henry V., by which an accused person was allowed the option of trial by battle or trial by a jury of his peers. It was abolished by 3-14 William IV., c. 42, § 13.

grand-commander, grand-cross, *s.* The highest class in certain orders of knighthood.

grand-days, *s. pl.*

Law: Certain days in the terms which are solemnly kept in the Inns of Court and Chancery—viz., Candlemas Day, Ascension Day, St. John Baptist's Day, and All Saints' Day.

grand-distress, *s.*

Law: A writ of distress issued in the real action of *quare impedit*, when no appearance has been entered after the attachment. It is directed to the sheriff, and commands him to distrain the defendant's goods and chattels, in order to compel appearance.

grand-duke, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A title applied to members of the Imperial family of Russia, and also to the sovereigns of certain German states, who are considered as holding a position between duke and king. Before the establishment of the Italian kingdom under Victor Emmanuel, in 1861, there was a grand-duke of Tuscany.

† 2. *Zool.:* A name for the Eagle-owl, *Bubo maximus.*

*** grand-guard, * grande-garde, * graun-garde,** *s.*

Old Arm.: A piece of plate-armour used in the tournament as an extra protection for the left shoulder and breast. It was screwed to the breast-plate, and allowed little or no room to the left arm, being only used on horseback in "jousts of peace." (*Fairholt.*)

"The one bare the helme, the second his *graunguarde*, the thirde his spere."—*Hall: Henry VIII.* (an. 5).

grand-juror, *s.* A member of a grand-jury (q.v.).

"Never had magistrates, *grand jurors*, rectors, and churchwardens been so much on the alert."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

grand-jury, *s.*

Law: A jury, consisting of not less than twelve nor more than twenty-three duly qualified men, selected by the sheriff of each county, whose duty is to inquire into charges of crime or misdemeanour against offenders, and to find bills of indictment or throw them out, as the evidence requires. [JURY.]

"The *grand jury*, having chosen their foreman, are next instructed in the articles of their inquiry by a charge from the judge who presides upon the bench. They then withdraw to receive indictments, which are preferred to them in the name of the sovereign, but at the suit of any private prosecutor; and they are only to hear evidence on behalf of the prosecution; for the finding of an indictment is only in the nature of an inquiry or accusation, which is afterwards to be tried and determined; and the *grand jury* are only to inquire upon their oaths whether there be sufficient cause to call upon the party to answer it."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 23.

grand-juryman, *s.*

Law: A grand-juror.

*** grand-larceny,** *s.*

Old Law: The stealing of goods above the value of twelve pence.

*** grand-leet,** *s.* A great assembly.

"In the *grand-leets* and solemn elections of magistrates."—*P. Holland: Livy*, p. 25.

grand-lodge, *s.* The principal lodge of Freemasons and of Good-Templars. It is presided over by the grand-master, and grants charters of foundation or affiliation, and acts generally as the governing body of the order. The officers of grand-lodge are delegates from the various inferior lodges.

grand-mamma, *s.* [GRANDMAMMA.]

grand-master, *s.*

1. The title given to the head of the military orders of knighthood; as, the Hospitallers, the Templars, &c.

2. The head of the orders of Freemasons and Good-Templars.

grand-mercie, *s.* [GRAMERCY.]

grand-nephew, *s.* The grandson of a brother or sister.

grand-niece, *s.* The granddaughter of a brother or sister.

*** grand-panch,** *s.* A gourmand, a glutton.

"Our *grand-panches* and riotous persons."—*P. Holland: Pliny*, bk. xix., ch. iv.

grand-pensionary, *s.* [PENSIONARY.]

grand-piano, *s.* A harp-shaped piano, whose form is caused by the varying lengths of the strings, the mechanism being introduced in the most effective manner regardless of the dimensions of the instrument. [PIANO-FORTE.]

grand-relief, *s.*

Sculp.: [ALTO-RELIEVO].

grand-seignior, *s.* A title formerly given to the Sultan of Turkey.

*** grand-serjeanty,** *s.*

Law: A form of tenure by military service.

"These were the principal qualities, fruits, and consequences of the tenure by knight-service: of which there were some other species, such as the tenure by *grand-serjeanty, per magnum serviticum*, whereby the tenant was bound, instead of serving the king generally in his wars, to do some special honorary service to the king in person; as to carry his banner, his sword, or the like; or to be his butler, champion, or other officer, at his coronation."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 3.

grand-stand, *s.* The principal stand or structure, on a race-course, &c., from which a view of a race or other spectacle can be obtained.

grand-vizier, *s.* The prime minister of the Turkish Empire. [VIZIER.]

*** grand, * graund,** *v.t.* [GRAND, *a.*] To make great.

"To *graund* His grace is sacrilegious."—*Davies: Summa Totalis*, p. 6.

grănd'-çhīld, *s.* [Eng. *grand*, and *child.*] The offspring of a son or daughter; a grandson or granddaughter.

"With cross and garland over its green turf,
And thy *grandchildren's* love for epitaph."
Byron: Manfred, ii. 1.

grăn'-dăm, * gran-dame, *s.* [Eng. *grand*, and *dam.*] A grandmother; an old woman.

"Make merry, wives! ye little children stun
Your *grandam's* ears with pleasure of your noise!"
Wordsworth: Sonnet; Anticipation, No. 1.

grănd'-dâugh-tĕr (*gh* silent), *s.* [Eng. *grand*, and *daughter.*] The daughter of a son or daughter.

"Shortly after the Lady Jane Grey, *granddaughter* to the second sister of King Henry the Eighth, was publicly proclaimed Queen of England."—*Camden: Elizabeth.* (Introd.)

grănde, *s.* [Sp.]

Sugar Man.: The largest evaporating-pan of a battery.

grăn-deē', *s.* [Sp. *grande* = a nobleman.] A nobleman; a person of high rank, power, or dignity: specif., in Spain, a nobleman of the highest rank, who has the privilege of remaining covered in the king's presence.

"The pageantry of life, considered in a political view, as designed by the *grandees* to awe the people, and keep them out of the park of selfish happiness, which the *grandees* have fenced with high pales."—*Knox: The Spirit of Despotism*, § 22.

grăn-deē'-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *grandee*; *-ship.*] The rank, dignity, or estate of a grandee.

"I think the Conde de Altamira has no less than nineteen *grandeeships* centred in his person."—*Swinburne: Spain*, let. 42.

grănd'-eur (eur as **yŭr),** *s.* [Fr., from *grand* = great.] The quality of being grand; splendour; magnificence; state; dignity; vastness of size; splendid or magnificent appearance; elevation of sentiment, language, or thought; sublimity.

"This *grandeur* and majestic show
Of luxury." *Milton: P. R.*, iv. 110.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *grandeur* and *magnificence:* "An extensive assemblage of striking qualities in the exterior constitutes the common signification of these terms, of which *grandeur* is the genus and *magnificence* the species. *Magnificence* cannot exist without *grandeur*, but *grandeur* exists without *magnificence:* the former is distinguished from the latter both in degree and in application. When applied to the same objects they differ in degree; *magnificence* being the highest degree of *grandeur*. *Grandeur* is applicable to the works of nature as well as art, of mind as well as matter; *magnificence* is altogether the creature of art. A structure, a spectacle, an entertainment, and the like, may be *grand* or *magnificent:* but a scene, a prospect, a conception, and the like, is *grand*, but not *magnificent.*" (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

*** grănd-ĕv'-ĭ-tȳ, * grănd-æv'-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Lat. *grandævitas*, from *grandis* = great, and *ævum* = age.] Great age, long life; length of life.

"Upon a true account the present age is the world's *grandæveity.*"—*Glanvill: Vanity of Dogmatizing*, ch. xv.

*** grănd-ĕv'-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *grandævus.*] Of great age; long-lived.

*** grand-ez-a,** *s.* [Sp.] A grandee.

"Of all the *grandezas* he had received."—*Howell: Dodona's Grove*, p. 101.

grănd'-fa-thĕr, *s.* [Eng. *grand*, and *father.*] The father of a mother or father; the male ancestor next above a father or mother in the scale of ascent.

*** grănd-ĭf'-ĭc,** *a.* [Lat. *grandificus*, from *grandis* = great, and *facio* = to make.] Making great.

*** grănd'-ĭ-fȳ,** *v.t.* [Eng. *grand*; suff. *-fy* (q.v.).] To make, grand, great, or splendid.

*** grănd-ĭl'-ô-quençe,** *s.* [GRANDILOQUENT.] The quality or state of being grandiloquent; lofty or pompous language; bombast.

*** grănd-ĭl'-ô-quent,** *a.* [Lat. *grandiloquens* from *grandis* = great; *loquens*, pr. par. of *loquor* = to speak.]

1. Using lofty or pompous language; bombastic.

2. Bombastic; consisting of lofty or pompous language.

"For incident and style (with the exception of a few *grandiloquent* extravagances), it stands out favourably from the common run of novels."—*Athenæum*, Feb. 9, 1884, p. 182.

*** grănd-ĭl'-ô-quŏus,** *a.* [Lat. *grandiloquus*, from *grandis* = great; *loquor* = to speak.] The same as GRANDILOQUENT (q.v.).

Grăn-dĭ-mŏn'-tāins, *s. pl.* [GRAMMONTIANS.]

*** grănd'-ĭn-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *grandineus*, from *grando* (genit. *grandinis*) = hail.] Full or consisting of hail.

*** grănd'-ĭ-ōse,** *a.* [Fr., from *grand* = great; Ital. *grandioso.*]

1. Grand, sublime, imposing, magnificent; full of grandeur.

"Hardly anything could seem more *grandiose.*"—*G. Eliot: Romola*, ch. xxi.

2. Pompous, bombastic; vulgarly showy or grand; grandiloquent.

"Worth more than the *grandiose* memoirs of immortal statesmen."—*Forster: Life & Times of Goldsmith*, bk. iii., ch. v., p. 301.

*** grănd-ĭ-ŏs'-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *grandios(e)*; *-ity.*] The quality or state of being grandiose; bombastic or pompous style or language.

*** grănd'-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Lat. *granditas*, from *grandis* = great.] Greatness, grandeur, magnificence.]

"Our poets excel in *grandity* and gravity, smoothness and property, in quickness and briefness."—*Camden: Remaines; Poems.*

*** grănd'-lĭng,** *s.* [Eng. *grand*; dim. suff. *-ling.*] A petty noble or grandee.

"Should he (not) heare of billow, wind and storm,
From the tempestuous *grandlings.*"
Ben Jonson: Speech according to Horace.

grănd'-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *grand*; *-ly.*] In a grand manner, splendidly, magnificently, admirably, sublimely.

grănd'-mam-ma, *s.* [Eng. *grand*, and *mamma* (q.v.).] A grandmother (q.v.).

*** grănd-ma-tĕr'-nal,** *a.* [Eng. *grand*, and *maternal* (q.v.).] Of or pertaining to a grandmother or female ancestor.

"Fresh strength is given him in his struggles by contact with his *grandmaternal* earth."—*Mortimer Collins: Two Plunges for a Pearl*, vol. i., ch. v.

Grănd-mŏn'-tīneȝ, *s. pl.* [GRAMMONTIANS.]

grănd'-mŏth-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *grand*, and *mother.*] The mother of one's father or mother.

(b) To reflect credit upon.

"To do the profession some *grace*."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV., ii. 1.

(2) *Day of grace:*

(a) *Law:* [DAY, C. 4 (1)].

(b) *Theol.:* The time during which divine grace is obtainable by one who seeks it in prayer; the period during which probation extends—*i.e.*, during which one is in this world. The expression "day of grace" does not occur in Scripture; it is regarded as the same in meaning with day of salvation in 2 Cor. vi. 2. This again is a quotation from Isa. xlix. 8. Cf. also Heb. iv. 7, which is a quotation from Psalm xcv. 7, 8. Day of grace is the opposite of the day of wrath, Rom. ii. 5.

"That *day of grace* fleets fast away." *Watts.*

(3) *Days of grace:*

Comm.: [DAY, C. 4 (2)].

(4) *Means of grace:*

Theol.: Means through which Divine grace may be expected to operate. (Often used of attendance on Christian worship.)

(5) *Throne of grace:*

Scrip.: A figurative expression, the literal meaning of which would be a throne from which God dispenses his loving favour.

(6) *To come to the throne of grace:* To approach God in prayer (Heb. iv. 16).

(7) *To get into* (or *to be in*) *one's good graces:* To become (*or* be) in favour or friendship with one.

(8) *With a good grace:* Gracefully, graciously; with a show of willingness and pleasure.

"What might have been done *with a good grace* would at last be done with a bad grace."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

(9) *With a bad grace:* Ungraciously, ungracefully.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *grace* and *favour:* "*Grace* is never used but in regard to those who have offended and made themselves liable to punishment; *favour* is employed for actual good. . . . The term *favour* is employed indiscriminately with regard to man or his Maker; those who are in power have the greatest opportunity of conferring *favours;* but all we receive at the hands of our Maker must be acknowledged as a *favour*."

(2) He thus discriminates between *grace* and *charm:* "*Grace* is altogether corporeal; *charm* is either corporeal or mental: the *grace* qualifies the action of the body, the *charm* is an inherent quality in the body itself. A lady moves, dances, and walks with *grace;* the *charms* of her person are equal to those of her mind." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

* **grace-drink,** *s.* The designation commonly given to the drink taken by a company, after the giving of thanks at the end of a meal; a grace-cup.

"To this queen [Margaret, Malcolm Canmore's queen] tradition says we owe the custom of the *grace-drink;* she having established it as a rule at her table, that whoever staid till grace was said, was rewarded with a bumper."—*Encycl. Britann.*, s. v. *Foefar.*

grace-notes, *s. pl.*

Music: [GRACE, *s.*, II. 3].

grace-stroke, *s.* A finishing touch or stroke; a coup-de-grace.

"To perfect and give the *grace-stroke* to that very liberal education."—*Scotland Characterized* (1761) in *Harl. Miscell.*, vii. 377.

grāce, *v.t.* [GRACE, *s.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. To adorn, to decorate, to set off.

"Ten hardy striplings, all in bright attire,
And *graced* with shining weapons."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vii.

2. To add grace or dignity to; to endow.

"With many a social virtue *graced*."
Longfellow: Tales of a Wayside Inn. (Prel.)

* 3. To celebrate.

"And indeed great reason it was, that he that was Lord of Heaven should have his descending into the flesh *graced* and owned with the testimonies of stars and angels."—*South: Sermons*, vol. xi., ser. 4.

* 4. To dignify or raise by an act of favour; to honour.

"He might at his pleasure *grace* or disgrace whom he would in court."—*Knolles: Historie of the Turkes.*

* 5. To exalt; to praise.

"I will *grace* the attempt for a worthy exploit."
Shakesp.: All's Well That Ends Well, iii. 6.

* 6. To favour; to oblige.

"So you will *grace* me . . . with your fellowship
O'er these waste downs whereon I lost myself."
Tennyson: Elaine, 224.

* 7. To supply with heavenly grace.

"*Grace* the disobedient."—*Bp. Hall.*

II. *Music:* To add grace-notes, cadenzas, &c. to.

* **grā'çe-cŭp,** *s.* [Eng. *grace*, and *cup.*]

1. A cup or vessel in which a health is drunk after grace.

2. A health drunk after grace.

"The *gracecup* follows to his Sovereign's health."
King: Art of Cookery, 275.

grāçed, *pa. par.*, & *a.* [GRACE, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Endowed with graces; graceful; elegant; dignified.

"He saw this gentleman, one of the properest and best *graced* men that ever I saw, being of a middle age and a mean stature."—*Sidney: Arcadia.*

* 2. Virtuous, chaste, honourable.

"More like a tavern or a brothel,
Than a *graced* palace." *Shakesp.: Lear*, i. 4.

grā'çe-fŭl, *a.* [Eng. *grace; -ful(l).*]

1. Full of or displaying grace or beauty in form or action; elegant; neat; handsome.

"My boy was by my side, so slim
And *graceful* in his rustic dress."
Wordsworth: Anecdote for Fathers.

2. Elegant, well-chosen, becoming.

"He took his seat there with the mace at his right hand, rose, and in a *few graceful* words returned his thanks."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

¶ 1. Crabb thus discriminates between *graceful*, *comely*, and *elegant:* "A *graceful* figure is rendered so by the deportment of the body. A *comely* figure has that in itself which pleases the eye. *Elegant* is applicable, like *graceful*, to the motion of the body, or like *comely*, to the person, and is extended in its meaning also to the words and even to the dress. A person's step is *graceful;* his air or his movements are *elegant;* the *grace* of an action lies chiefly in its adaptation to the occasion." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

2. For the difference between *graceful* and *becoming*, see BECOMING.

grā'çe-fŭl-lĭ, *adv.* [Eng. *graceful; -ly.*] In a graceful or elegant manner; elegantly; with gracefulness or elegance of manner or deportment.

"Lamps *gracefully* disposed, and of all hues,
Illumined every side." *Cowper: Task*, v. 149.

grāçe-fŭl-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *graceful; -ness.*] The quality or state of being graceful; grace; elegance of manner or deportment; dignity with beauty.

"In like manner the flowers and adornments of Moral Philosophy, are apt and serviceable for the affecting and entertaining our Imagination by the *gracefulness* and elegancy of their persuasions."—*Mountague: Devoute Essayes*, pt. i., tr. 19, § 2.

grā'çe-lĕss, * **grace-lesse,** *a.* [Eng. *grace; -less.*] Void of grace or dignity; corrupt; depraved; abandoned.

"*A graceless* heart." *Cowper; Olney Hymns*, lviii.

† **grā'çe-lĕss-lĭ,** *adv.* [Eng. *graceless; -ly.*] In a graceless manner; without grace or elegance.

"The French, in his whole language, hath not one word that hath his accent in the last syllable, saving two, called *antepenultima;* and little more hath the Spanish; and therefore very *gracelessly* may they use dactyls."—*Sidney: Defence of Poesy.*

† **grā'çe-lĕss-nĕss,** *s. s.* [Eng. *graceless; -ness.*] The quality or state of being graceless.

* **grāç'-ēr,** *s.* [Eng. *grac(e); -er.*] One who graces or gives grace.

grăç-ĭ-lăr'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Lat. *gracil(is)* = thin, slender, and suff. *-aria.*]

1. *Bot.:* A genus of rose-spored Algæ. It contains the Corsican and Ceylon "mosses." Called also Plocaria (q.v.).

2. *Entom.:* The typical genus of the family Gracilariidæ (q.v.). *Gracilaria syringella* discolours the leaves of the lilac in the middle of the summer, and the larva of *G. stigmatella* in August and September rolls the leaves of willow, sallow, and poplar, on which it feeds, into the form of a sugar-loaf. (*Stainton.*)

grăç-ĭ-lăr'-ĭ-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *gracilari(a)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.* Named from the graceful appearance of these insects.]

Entom.: A family of Moths, group Tineina. The antennæ are as long as the anterior wings, which are elongate, the posterior ones lanceolate. The insect reposes with its head much raised. Larvæ, with fourteen legs, mining in leaves or rolling themselves up. British species known, twenty-eight. (*Stainton.*)

* **grăç'-ile,** * **grăç'-ĭ-lent,** *a.* [Lat. *gracilis, gracilentus.*] Slender, small.

grăç'-ĭ-lĭs, *s.* [Lat. = thin, slender.]

Anat.: A slender muscle of the thigh, connecting it with the trunk. Called also the Abductor gracilis.

* **grą-çĭl'-ĭ-tĭ,** *s.* [Lat. *gracilitas*, from *gracilis* = slender.] Slenderness, smallness.

"Reduced to little more than a third of its original *gracility*."—*Sir W. Hamilton.*

grā'-cious, * **gra-cios,** * **gra-ciouce,** * **gra-ciouse,** *a.* [Fr. *gracieux*, from Lat. *gratiosus*, from *gratia* = favour, grace; Ital. *grazioso;* Sp. & Port. *gracioso.*]

1. Endowed with grace; well-disposed, kind, affable.

"He was a *gracious* master, a trusty ally, a terrible enemy."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

2. Exhibiting or characterized by grace, kindness, favour, or friendliness; kind, friendly.

"The stalks he gave her
With a *gracious* gesture."
Longfellow: Musician's Tale, xvi.

3. Full of grace, mercy, or benevolence; merciful, benevolent, beneficent, benignant.

"And the Lord was *gracious* unto them, and had compassion on them."—2 *Kings* xiii. 23.

4. Exhibiting or characterized by grace, mercy, or benevolence; merciful.

"The call of Abraham from a heathen state, represents the *gracious* call of Christians to forsake the wickedness of the world."—*Gilpin: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 16.

* 5. In a state of heavenly grace; virtuous.

"Kings are no less unhappy, their issue not being *gracious*, than they are in losing them when they have approved their virtues."—*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, iv. 2.

* 6. Acceptable; finding favour or grace; agreeable.

"Is he *gracious* in the people's eyes?"
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., iii. 3.

* 7. Proceeding from, or produced by divine grace.

* 8. Tending to bring into a state of grace; as, a *gracious* sermon.

* 9. Happy, fortunate, prosperous, favourable.

"*Gracious* be the issue."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, iii. 2.

10. Graceful, attractive, elegant, comely, beautiful.

"No face so *gracious* is as mine."
Shakesp.: Sonnet 62.

¶ (1) *Gracious* is used as a mild oath or interjection.

"Married! O, my *gracious!* Just think of the creature's talking about it!"—*Mrs. H. B. Stowe: Dred*, ch. xi.

(2) Crabb thus discriminates between *gracious*, *merciful*, and *kind:* "*Grace* is exerted in doing good to an object that has merited the contrary; *mercy* is exerted in withholding the evil which has been merited. God is *gracious* to his creatures in affording them not only an opportunity to address him, but every encouragement to lay open their wants to him; their unworthiness and sinfulness are not made impediments of access to him. God is *merciful* to the vilest of sinners, and lends an ear to the smallest breath of repentance; in the moment of executing vengeance he stops his arm at the voice of supplication; he expects the same *mercy* to be extended by man towards his offending brother. *Gracious*, when compared with *kind*, differs principally as to the station of the persons to whom it is applied. *Gracious* is altogether confined to superiors; *kind* is indiscriminately employed for superiors and equals." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

grā'-cious-lĭ, * **gra-cious-liche,** * **gra-cyous-ly,** * **gra-cyous-lye,** *adv.* [Eng. *gracious; -ly.*]

1. In a gracious manner; with kindness, affability, or friendliness.

"The brave adventures of this faery knight,
The good Sir Guyon, *graciously* to learre."
Spenser: F. Q. II. (Introd.)

* 2. Virtuously, holily.

"*Graciously* to know I am no better."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, ii. 4.

grā'-cious-nĕss, *s.* [Eng *gracious; -ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being gracious,

favourable, merciful, kind, or benignant; kind condescension.

"The *graciousness* and temper of this answer made no impression on them; but they proceeded in their usual manner.'—*Clarendon: Civil War*, i. 225.

* 2. The quality or state of being acceptable; acceptability.

"Then it is [when a sinner repents] that our blessed Lord feels the fruits of his holy death, the acceptation of his holy sacrifice, the *graciousness* of his person, the return of his prayers."—*Bp. Taylor: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 1.

* **grăc'-kle,** *s.* [Lat. *graculus* = a jackdaw; from the sound made by the bird.] A bird of the genus Gracula (q.v.).

grăc'-ụ-la, *s.* [Lat. *graculus* = a jackdaw, according to Quinctilian, from its note *gra, gra.*]

Ornith.: The typical genus of the sub-family Graculinæ. *Gracula religiosa*, the Grackle or Mino-bird, is found in Sumatra, Java, and the adjacent islands. It is black, variegated with white, the legs, bill, and some caruncles behind the eye yellow. It can be domesticated, and can be taught to pick up some words in parrot fashion. Viellot called it *Eulabes javanus.*

grăc'-ụ-lī'-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *gracula*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Ornith.: A family of Corvidæ, having broad, slightly curved bills, rounded nostrils, long wings, a short tail, and elongated toes. Found in India and the Eastern Islands. [GRACULA.]

grā'-çŷ, grā'-çĭŏ, *a.* [Eng. *grace; -y.*]

1. Endowed with spiritual grace; religious.

2. Full of teaching about grace.

"Made a *gracy* sermon like a Presbyterian."—*Pepys: Diary*, April 14, 1661.

* **grād'-ạl,** *s.* [Low Lat. *gradale*, from *gradus* = a step.]

Eccles.: A gradual (q.v.).

grạ-dā'-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *gradationem*, acc. of *gradatio* = an ascent by steps; *gradus* = a step; Sp. *graduacion*; Ital. *gradazione.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A moving or progressing by degrees; a regular advance or progression from step to step.

"The Chinians therefore do vse a kinde of *gradation* in aduancing men vnto sundry places of authority."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, vol. ii., pt. ii., p. 94.

2. A step or degree in any order, series, or sequence.

"It preserves the same superiority through all the subordinate *gradations*."—*Burke: On the Sublime & Beautiful*, pt. ii., § 5.

3. Arrangement in order according to size, quality, rank, degree of advancement, &c.; sequence.

"If each system in *gradation* roll
Alike essential to th' amazing whole."
Pope: Essay on Man, i. 247.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Art:* The just arrangement or subordination of the parts of any work, so as to produce the best effect; as the *gradation* of colour and light in painting, to express depth and relief, to define distances, and to show the state of the atmosphere.

2. *Logic:* A regular advance from step to step, as in an argument.

3. *Music:* An ascending or descending by a regular succession of chords.

4. *Rhet.:* An ascending or descending in terms, as towards a climax. (*Wilson: Art of Rhetorique*, p. 207.)

* **grạ-dā'-tion,** *v.t.* [GRADATION, *s.*] To form by gradation or with gradations.

* **grạ-dā'-tion-ạl,** *a.* [Eng. *gradation; -al.*] Of or pertaining to gradation; with gradations; by regular steps.

* **grād'-ụ-tōr-ȳ,** *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *gradatus* = formed with steps; *gradus* = a step.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Proceeding by gradations or steps; gradational.

"Could this *gradatory* apostacy [of Macbeth] have been shown us; could the noble and useful moral which results, have been thus forcibly impressed upon our minds, without a violation of those senseless unities."—*Seward*, let. iii., p. 243.

2. *Zool.:* Adaptable for progressive or forward motion.

B. *As substantive:*

Arch.: Steps from a cloister into a church.

grăd'-dạn, *v.t.* [GRADDAN, *s.*] To parch or dry.

"At breakfast this morning, among a profusion of other things, there were oat-cakes, made of what is called *graddanet* meal, that is, meal made of grain separated from the husks, and toasted by fire, instead of being threshed and kiln-dried."—*Boswell: Tour*, p. 190.

grăd'-dạn, *s.* [Gael. & Ir. *gradan* = parched corn.]

1. Parched corn.

2. Finely ground snuff, made of leaf-tobacco, high-dried, but without fermentation.

grāde, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *gradus* = a step; Sp. & Ital. *grado*; Port. *grao.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A degree, step, or rank in order of dignity, civil, ecclesiastical, military, or otherwise.

2. A step or degree in any series, quality, rank, or order.

3. The inclination from the horizontal of a portion of a road or railroad. It is expressed in degrees, in feet per mile, or as a foot in such a distance: as, a grade of 3°; or, a grade of 35 feet per mile.

II. *Philol.:* The two classes of consonants called tenues and mediæ.

"Initial consonants retain the *grade* of each organ in the purest and truest way, medial consonants have a tendency to soften, finals to harden. By the expression *grade* must be understood the two classes of tenues and mediæ."—*Beames: Comp. Gram. of the Aryan Lang. of India*, vol. i. (1872), chap. iii., p. 190.

grāde, *v.t.* [GRADE, *s.*]

1. To arrange in order, steps, or degrees, according to size, quality, rank, advancement, &c.

2. To mark the grades, or ascents and descents of.

3. To reduce to or construct with a certain grade or inclination: as, To *grade* a road.

graded-school, *s.* A school taught in departments by different masters, in which the pupils pass from the lower to the higher classes as they advance in education.

"Nothing is more characteristic of the Blue-coat School than the careful way in which it is *graded*, so that a boy can move up by merit into the dignity of a Grecian."—*Sir A. Grant: Recess Studies* (1870), iii. 136.

grā'de-lȳ, *a.* & *adv.* [GRAITHLY.] (*Prov.*)

A. *As adj.:* Decent, proper; becoming.

B. *As adv.:* Decently, properly, becomingly.

grā'-dĭ-ent, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *gradiens*, pr. par. of *gradior* = to walk; *gradus* = a step.]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Walking, moving, or advancing by steps.

"Amongst those *gradient* automata, that iron spider is especially remarkable, which, being but of an ordinary bigness, did creep up and down as if it had been alive."—*Wilkins: Dædalus*, bk. ii., ch. iv.

* 2. Rising or falling by regular degrees of inclination: as, the *gradient* line of a road.

II. *Her.:* A term applied to the tortoise, as supposed to be walking.

B. *As substantive:*

1. The rate of ascent or descent in a railway or road; a grade; the degree of slope or inclination of the ground over which a railway, road, &c., passes: as, The *gradient* is 1 in 100; that is, the ground rises one foot in every hundred feet.

2. A part of a road, &c., which slopes upward or downward; a slope.

gradient-post, *s.*

Railroad Engineering:

1. A post placed by the side of the track, at a change of grade, carrying a board slanted to the slope, and indicating in figures the grade in feet per 100, or otherwise.

2. A stake set in the ground, and marked to indicate the proper height of an embankment or of road metal at that point.

grā'-dĭn, grạ-dī'no, *s.* [Fr. *gradin* = a step, from Lat. *gradus.*]

1. One of a series of seats rising one above another.

2. A toothed chisel used by sculptors.

grād'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [GRADE, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act or process of reducing to a certain grade or level.

grading-instrument, *s.* A level with an alidade, a transit, or other sighting instrument, by which the angle of inclination of a slope may be measured, or a row of stakes driven to mark a given gradient.

grading-plough, *s.* A kind of plough used for breaking up soil or ploughing down banks, in order to fit the earth for being scooped up by the earth-scraper, and thereby deported.

grading-scraper, *s.* A large two-handled shovel, drawn by horses, and used as an earth-scoop for raising and removing loosened earth. It is used in road-making, scooping out beds of canals in certain situations, &c., when the soil is suitable, and the distance where it is to be deposited is not too great. [HORSE-SHOVEL.]

grăd'-ụ-ạl, *a.* & *s.* [Low Lat. *gradualis*, from *gradus* = a step; Fr. *gradual*; Ital. *graduale*; Sp. *gradual.*]

A. *As adj.:* Progressing or advancing by steps or degrees; passing from one step or stage to another by regular gradations without breaks or starts; slow.

"Flowers and their fruit
Man's nourishment, by *gradual* scale sublimed,
To vital spirits aspire." *Milton: P. L.*, v. 483.

B. *As substantive:*

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* A series or order of steps.

"Before the *gradual* prostrate they adored,
The pavement kissed, and thus the saint implored."
Dryden.

2. *Ecclesiastical:*

(1) A service-book, containing the hymns or prayers to be sung by the choir, so called from certain short phrases after the Epistle sung in *gradibus* (upon the steps of the altar).

(2) That part of the service of the mass in the Roman Catholic Church which immediately follows the Epistle, and is sung as the deacon returns to the steps of the altar.

Eccles. & Ch. Hist.: Fifteen psalms, from Ps. cxx. to Ps. cxxxiv. inclusive; so called because they were formerly chanted from the steps of the choir, more especially during Advent. [SONGS OF DEGREES.]

* **grăd-ụ-ā'-lē,** *s.* [Low Lat.] The same as GRADUAL, B. 2.

* **grăd-ụ-ăl'-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *gradual; -ity.*] The quality or state of being gradual; regular progression or gradation.

"Which while some ascribe unto the mixture of the elements, others to the *graduality* of opacity and light, they have left our endeavours to grope them out by twilight."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. vi., ch. x.

grạd'-ụ-ạl-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *gradual; -ly.*]

1. In a gradual manner, by degrees; step by step, slowly; in regular gradations.

"Already the designs of the court began *gradually* to unfold themselves."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

* 2. In degree.

"Human reason doth not only *gradually*, but specifically, differ from the fantastic reason of brutes."—*Grew.*

* **grăd'-ụ-ạl-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *gradual; -ness.*] The quality or state of being gradual; graduality.

"The *gradualness* of this movement and the obscurity which enwrapped its beginnings."—*M. Arnold: Study of Celtic Literature*, p. 94.

* **grăd'-ụ-ạnd,** *s.* [As if from the gerundive participle of an imaginary Low Lat. word *graduor.* So in the Scottish universities there is a word *magistrand*, from a Low Lat. verb *magistror.*] One who has passed all the examinations for a degree, but has not yet been capped.

grăd'-ụ-āte, *v.t.* & *i.* [Low Lat. *graduatus* = one who has taken a degree; Lat. *gradus* = a step, a degree; Ital. *graduare*; Sp. & Port. *graduar*; Fr. *graduer.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To mark with degrees or a scale.

"The places were marked where the spirit stood at the severest cold and greatest heat, and according to these observations he *graduates* his thermometers."—*Derham: Physico-Theology*, bk. i., ch. ii. (note 3).

2. To mark or arrange with degrees or differences: as, To *graduate* punishment according to the nature of the offence.

"Then it evidently follows that, if there were any such action in the next life, the pure soul would apply itself thereunto according to the proportion of her judgments, and as they are *graduated* and qualified."—*Digby: Of Man's Soul*, ch. ii.

3. To confer a degree upon in a university; to dignify with a degree or diploma.

"John Tregonwel, *graduated* a doctor and dubbed a knight, did good service."—*Carew: Survey of Cornwall.*

*4. To prepare gradually.

*5. To heighten in effect.

"That the salts of natural bodies do carry a powerful stroke in the tincture and vernish of all things, we shall not deny, if we contradict not experience, and the visible art of dyars, who advance and *graduate* their colours with salts."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. vi., ch. xii.

II. *Chemistry:*

*1. To raise to a higher place in the scale of metals.

"The tincture was capable to transmute or *graduate* as much silver as equalled in weight that gold."—*Boyle.*

2. To bring a fluid to a certain degree of consistency, as by evaporation.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To pass gradually or by degrees; to change gradually.

2. To become gradually modified; to shade off.

3. To proceed to a degree in a university; to take a degree.

"He was brought to their bar, and asked where he had *graduated*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

grăd'-ū-ate, *a.* & *s.* [Low Lat. *graduatus.*] [GRADUATE, *v.*]

A. *As adj.:* Arranged in or proceeding by steps or degrees.

B. *As subst.:* One who has proceeded to a degree in a university; one who has been admitted to a degree.

"Invest me with a *graduate's* gown,
Midst shouts of all beholders."
Smart: On taking a Bachelor's Degree.

grăd'-ū-ā-tĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [GRADUATE, *v.*]

graduated-bottle, *s.* A bottle having horizontal marks blown, pressed, or cut on its side to indicate quantity of contents at given levels. Sometimes the stopper is hollow, and has graduations for doses of certain amounts.

graduated-cup, *s.* A medicine-cup, on whose sides are marks to indicate quantities at given levels. If of glass, they are usually impressed in the mould; if of porcelain, they are painted on the ware before burning.

graduated-glass, *s.* A tube with a foot, and with horizontal marks at varying heights to indicate quantity of contents. A measuring-glass.

grăd'-ū-ate-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *graduate; -ship.*] The state or position of a graduate.]

"[He may] finish his circuit in an English concordance and a topic folio, the gatherings and savings of a sober *graduateship*."—*Milton: Liberty of Unlicensed Printing.*

grăd'-ū-ā-tĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [GRADUATE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of dividing into degrees or parts; graduation.

graduating-engine, *s.* An engine or machine for dividing lines, &c., into minute regular intervals or degrees; a dividing-engine.

grăd-ū-ā'-tion, *s.* [Low Lat. *graduatio*, from *graduatus*; Fr. *gradvation*; Sp. *graduacion*; Ital. *graduazione.*]

1. Regular progression by succession of degrees.

"The *graduation* of the parts of the universe is likewise necessary to the perfection of the whole."—*Grew.*

2. The act of dividing into degrees or parts, as a scale, scientific instruments, &c.

3. A scale or series of marks or lines on an instrument to indicate degrees or parts.

"Even though it is not provided with a *graduation* to show the angle through which it has been turned."—*Proceedings of the Phys. Soc. of London*, pt. ii., p. 185.

4. The act or process of improving or heightening in effect or power.

"Of greater repugnancy unto reason is that which he delivers concerning its *graduation*, that heated in fire, and often extinguished in oil of mars or iron, the loadstone acquires an ability to extract a nail fastened in a wall."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

5. The act of proceeding to a degree in a university; the taking of a degree.

"The bounty which that Philosophical Emperor, [Marcus Antoninus] as we learn from Lucian, bestowed upon one of the teachers of philosophy, probably lasted no longer than his own life. There was nothing equivalent to the privileges of *graduation*."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. v., ch. i.

6. The exposure of a liquid in large surfaces to the air, so as to accelerate evaporation.

grăd'-ū-ā-tŏr, *s.* [Eng. *graduat(e); -or.*] One who or that which graduates; specif.—

(1) An instrument for dividing any line, right or curved, into equal parts; a graduating or dividing-engine.

(2) An apparatus for accelerating spontaneous evaporation by the exposure of surfaces of liquids to a current of air. Used in making vinegar.

grā'-dŭs, *s.* [Lat. = a step, from the phrase *gradus ad Parnassum* = a step to Parnassus.] A dictionary of prosody, used as an aid in writing Greek or Latin poetry.

"He set to work as much as possible without *gradus* or other help."—*T. Hughes: Tom Brown's School-days*, pt. ii., ch. iv.

grăd'-ĭ, *s.* [Fr. *gradé.*]

Her.: A term used to express steps or degrees, and one battlement upon another; also called battled embattled or embattled grady.

***graef,** *s.* [GRAVE, *v.*] Carved work.

"*Sculpturia, graf.*"—*Wright's Vol. of Vocab.*, p. 89.

***graf** (1), *s.* [GRAVE, *s.*]

***graf** (2), *s.* [Ger.] The German equivalent of an earl.

***grafe,** *s.* [GRAVE, *s.*]

***graf-er,** ***graf-ere,** *s.* [GRAVER.]

***graff** (1), *s.* [A.S. *gerēfa*; O. H. Ger. *grāvo*; Dan. *greve*; O. Fris. *grēva*; Icel. *grīefi.*] A steward, an overseer, a greave.

"For all this, he [a prince] is nothing but a servant, overseer, or *graff*, and not the head, which is a title belonging only to Christ."—*Knox: Hist. of the Reformation.* (Pref.)

***graff** (2), ***graffe** (1), *s.* [A.S. *grafe*; O. H. Ger. *grabo*; M. H. Ger. *grabe*; Goth. *graba.*]

1. A ditch, trench, foss, or channel.

"The enemy forsaking our workes unconquered, the *graffe* filled with their dead bodies, equal to the banck, the workes ruined in the day-time could not be repaired."—*Monro: Exped.*, pt. i., p. 69.

2. A grave.

***graff** (3), ***graffe** (2), *s.* [O. Fr. *grafe, greffe*; O. Dut. *grafle*; Low Lat. *graffiolum.*] [GRAFT, *s.*] A graft.

"The first is, to set the *graffe* or sion betweene the barke and the wood: for in old time truly men were affraid at first to cleave the stocke, but soon after they ventured to bore a hole into the very heart of the wood: and then they set fast into the pith just in the mids thereof, but one sion or *graffe*, for by this kind of grafting, impossible it was that the said pith should receive or bear any more."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xvii., ch. xiv.

***graff,** ***graffe,** ***graff-en,** ***graff-yn,** *v.t.* & *i.* [O. Fr. *greffer*; O. Dut. *grafien.*] [GRAFT, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To graft.

"They lerned to plant and *graffe* their olynes."—*Goldyng: Justine*, fo. 178.

2. To fasten, to attach, to fix.

"So long have I listened to thy speech,
That *graffed* to the ground is my breach."
Spenser: Shepheards Calender; Feb.

3. To implant.

"Nature is a right that phantasie hath not framed, but God hath *grafted* and synen man power thereunto whereof these are derived."—*Wilson: Arte of Rhetorique*, p. 33.

B. *Intrans.:* To graft; to insert grafts.

graff'-age (age as **ĭj),** *s.* [Eng. *graff* (2); *-age.*] The scarp of a ditch or moat.

***graff'-ĕr,** ***graff-are,** *s.* [O. Fr. *greffeur, greffier.*] [GRAFF, *v.*]

1. A notary, a scrivener.

2. A grafter.

"Gryffare, or *graffare. Insertor.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

graf-fī'-tī, *s. pl.* [Ital., pl. of *graffito* = a scribbling, from *graffiare* = to write; Lat. *graphium* = a style for writing; Gr. γράφω (*graphō*) = to write.] Rude inscriptions and drawings of figures, found on the walls of Pompeii, and among the Catacombs and other Roman ruins.

graft, *s.* [GRAFT, *v.*]

1. *Lit.:* A small scion or shoot of a tree inserted or grafted in another tree, as the stock which is to support and nourish it. The two unite and become one, but the fruit is determined by the graft.

"The slimy snail, the worm, and labouring ant,
Which many times annoy the *graft* and tender plant."
Drayton: Poly-Olbion, s. 18.

2. *Fig.:* Any thing inserted or incorporated in a thing to which it did not originally belong; an addition.

"It is false husbandry to *graft* old branches upon young stocks."—*Davenant: Gondibert.* (Pref.)

graft, ***graff,** *v.t.* & *i.* [O. Fr. *graffe, grafe* = a style for writing with, a sort of pencil; Fr. *greffe* = a graff or graft; from the shape of the cut slip, which resembles a pointed pencil; Low Lat. *graphiolum* = (1) a small style; (2) a graft, or shoot; Lat. *graphium* = a style; Gr. γραφίον (*graphion*), γραφεῖον (*grapheion*) = a style or pencil; γράφω (*graphō*) = to write. The correct form of the word is *graff.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* In the same sense as II.

2. *Fig.:* To insert or incorporate in a body to which that which is inserted or incorporated did not originally belong; to join or attach one thing on to another.

"These are the Italian names, which fate will join
With ours, and *graft* upon the Trojan line."
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid vi. 1,028.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Carp.:* To attach or join one piece of timber to another by scarfing.

2. *Husb.:* To insert as a scion or shoot in another tree; to fix a graft or grafts upon; to propagate by grafting.

"Old crab-trees here at home that will not!
Be *grafted* to your relish."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, ii. 1.

3. *Naut.:* To unlay the two ends of a rope, placing the strands one within the other as for splicing and stopping them at the joint.

4. *Surg.:* To transplant a portion of skin to a denuded surface.

B. *Intrans.:* To carry out the process or operation of grafting.

"To have fruit in greater plenty, the way is to *graft*, not only upon your stocks, but upon divers boughs of an old tree; for they will bear great numbers of fruit; whereas if you *graft* but upon one stock, the tree can bear but few."—*Bacon.*

***graft,** *pa. par.* & *a.* [GRAFF, *v.*] Grafted; impregnated with a scion.

"Her face defaced with scars of infamy,
Her royal stock *graft* with ignoble plants."
Shakesp.: Richard III., iii. 7.

graft'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *graft; -er.*]

1. One who grafts; one who propagates plants or shrubs by grafting.

"I am informed by the trials of more than one of the most skilful and experienced *grafters* of those parts, that a man shall seldom fail of having cherries borne by his *graft* the same year in which the insition is made."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 341.

*2. A tree from which a scion is taken to be inserted in another.

"Shall a few sprays of us
The emptying of our father's luxury,
Our scions, put in wild and savage stock,
Spirt up so suddenly into the clouds,
And overlook their *grafters?*"
Shakesp.: Henry V., iii. 5.

graft'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [GRAFT, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. *Carp.:* A scarfing or endwise attachment of one timber to another, as in attaching an extra length or false pile to one already driven.

2. *Husb.:* The act or process of inserting a shoot or scion taken from one tree or shrub in a vigorous stock of its own or a closely allied species, so as to cause them to unite and enable the graft to derive a larger supply of nutritive power than it could otherwise obtain. There are numerous methods of grafting. One is grafting by approach, or inarching, when two growing plants are united together, and after adhesion one is severed from its own stock and left to grow on the other. This kind of adhesion sometimes takes place naturally in trees growing close together. The usual method of grafting is by scions or slips, which are applied to the stock by a sloping surface, or are inserted into slits in it by cleft-grafting, or into perforations by wimble or peg-grafting. Sometimes several slips are placed in a circular manner round the inside of the bark of the stock, by crown-grafting; or the bark of a portion of the stock is removed, and that of the scion is hollowed out, so as to be applied over it like the parts of a flute, hence called flute-grafting. Budding is practised by the removal of a bud from one plant, along with the portion of the bark and new wood, and applying it to another plant, in which a similar wound has been made. In

whip-grafting, or tongue-grafting, the stock is cut obliquely across, and a slit or very narrow angular incision is made in its centre downwards across the cut surface, a similar deep incision being made in the scion upwards at a corresponding angle, and a projecting tongue left, which, being inserted in the incision in the stock, they are fastened closely together. Splice-grafting is performed by cutting the ends of both the stock and the scion across at such an angle that the oblique surfaces exactly

GRAFTING.
1, 2. Cleft grafting. 3. Crown grafting.

fit each other, and are fastened together. In saddle-grafting the end of the stock is cut into the form of a wedge, and the middle of the scion cut away so as to rest exactly upon the stock. Grafting is usually performed between the woody parts of the plants, but herbaceous parts may also be united in this way. It is requisite that the growing parts be brought into apposition—the two albumens and the two libers. Union will only take place where the active processes of life are freely exercised. The graft and stock are secured together by means of clay, or a mixture of bees'-wax and tallow, or by bits of india-rubber.

3. *Naut.:* The tapering of the end of a rope, usually covered by weaving yarns around it.

4. *Surg.:* The transplanting of a portion of skin to a denuded surface.

grafting-chisel, *s.* *Husb.:* A kind of chisel for splitting a stock for the insertion of a scion.

grafting-knife, *s.* A knife having a blade for splitting a limb and a wedge for opening the cleft for the insertion of the scion.

grafting-saw, *s.* A tenon-saw for cutting off stocks for grafting; a pruning-saw.

grafting-tool, *s.* A very strong spade, much curved across the blade; used in digging canals.

***graft'-ling,** *s.* [Eng. *graft;* dimin. suff. *-ling.*] A little or tender graft or scion.

"The gardner's care over some *graftlings* choice."
Spitwater: St. Lewis, 88.

Grä'-ham-ite, *s.* [Named after Graham, a friend of Wurtz.]

Min.: A mineral, supposed to be inspissated and oxygenated petroleum; hardness, 2; sp. gr., 1·145. Found in West Virginia, filling a fissure in a sandstone of Carboniferous age. (*Dana.*)

***graif, *grafe,** *v.t.* [GRAVE, *v.*]

grāil (1), ***graile** (1), ***grayle** (1), *s.* [O.Fr. *greel;* from Low Lat. *gradale.*] The same as GRADUAL (B. 2).

"The old Popish service-books were still preserved and used by curates, as they stood affected: of which there were divers and sundry sorts, according to the various religious offices, such as antiphonale, missale, *grailis*, processionale, &c."—*Strype: Memorials; Edward VI.*, an. 1549.

***grāil** (2), ***graile** (2), ***grayle** (2), *s.* [O. Fr. *graile;* from Lat. *gracilis* = slender.]

1. Small particles of any kind; sand, gravel.

2. One of the small feathers of a hawk.

***grāil** (3), ***graile,** (3) ***grayle** (3), *s.* [O. Fr. *graal, greal, grasal* = a flat dish; from Low Lat. *gradale, grasale.*] Properly applied to the legendary dish used at the Last Supper, said to have been stolen by a servant of Pilate, used by him to wash his hands in before the multitude, afterwards given to Joseph of Arimathea as a memorial of Christ, and finally used by Joseph to collect the blood which flowed from our Lord while hanging on the cross.

"This," said he [Christ], "is the holy dish wherein sate the lamb on St. Kerthin's day." *Malory: Morte Arthure*, bk. xvii., ch. xx.) The word (which is commonly qualified by the adjective *san, saint, sayn, sant* = holy) was afterwards applied to the cup used at the Last Supper. According to one legend, the Holy Grail was brought by Joseph of Arimathea to England, where he settled at Glastonbury about A.D. 63. Finally it was transported to India, where it still remains. In A.D. 1101 the Crusaders, at the capture of Cæsarea, found what they believed to be the veritable Holy Grail, a dish made of a single large emerald. It is now preserved in the Cathedral of San Lorenzo, in Genoa. Another legend says that the holy vessel was brought from heaven by angels, and entrusted to the care of a body of knights, who guarded and watched it on the top of a high mountain. It was invisible to any one not perfectly pure. The search, or quest, for the Holy Grail after its loss or disappearance, formed the subject of numerous romances or poems, such as those of Arthur and the Knights of the Round Table.

"And when King Arthur made
His table round, and all men's hearts became
Clean for a season, surely he had thought
That now the Holy *Grail* would come again."
Tennyson: The Holy Grail.

grāille, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; cf. O.Fr. *graile;* Fr. *grêle* = slender.] A single-cut file or float, having one curved and one straight face. It is used by comb-makers.

grāin, ***grayn,** ***grein,** ***greyn,** *s.* [Fr. *grain;* from Lat. *granum* = a grain, corn; cogn. with *corn* (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A single seed of a plant. (Particularly used of those plants the seeds of which are used as food for man.)

"His reasons are as two *grains* of wheat hid in two bushels of chaff; you shall seek all ere you find them."
—*Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice*, I. 1.

2. Used collectively, and without a definitive, for corn in general, or the fruit of cereal plants, as wheat, barley, rye, &c. In America restricted to the grain of wheat.

"For winter drought rewards the peasant's pain,
And broods indulgent on the buried *grain*."
Dryden: Virgil; Georgic I. 148.

3. Those plants the seeds of which constitute the food of man; cereal plants, as wheat, barley, oats, &c.

"The same Grecians preferred before all other *graine* those three sorts, to wit, Dracontias, Strangias, and Selinusium."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xviii., ch. vii.

4. (*Pl.*): [GRAINS].

5. Any small, hard particle, as of sand, sugar, &c.

"The people there inhabiting used to set many fleeces of wool in those descents of waters in which the *grains* of gold remain."—*Raleigh: History of the World*, bk. ii., ch. xiii., § 7.

6. Hence, used for a minute portion or particle, the smallest particle or amount.

"Do they [worldly goods] either recommend him more to God or wise men, or even to himself, if he have a *grain* of sense in him, than if he was without them?"—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 4.

7. One of the constituent particles of a body, as of a metal, a stone, &c.

8. The body or substance of anything considered with respect to the form or direction of the constituent particles; the form or appearance of the surface of a body with respect to the quality or arrangement of the particles.

"When any side of it was cut smooth and polite, it appeared to have a very lovely *grain*, like that of some curious close wood."—*Evelyn: Forest Trees*, ch. xxx., § 12.

9. The arrangement or direction of the fibres of wood or other fibrous substance.

"The marks of the *grain* of the wood . . . have been found upon celts."—*Evans: Ancient Bronze Implements*, ch. vi.

10. The body or substance of wood with respect to the arrangement, quality, or direction of the constituent fibres.

"Here are forests of vast extent, full of the straitest, the cleanest, and the largest timber trees that we had ever seen; their size, their *grain*, and apparent durability, render them fit for any kind of building."—*Cook: First Voyage*, bk. ii., ch. vii.

*11. A kind of spice; cardamum; grains of paradise.

"He cheweth *gregn* and lycoris."
Chaucer: C. T., 5,690.

*12. A seed-pearl.

"A *grein* in golde that godly shon."
Lyric Poems, p. 38.

*13. An old name applied to several insects of the genus Coccus, from their round, seed-like form.

*14. A red or scarlet dye, obtained from the coccus insect; cochineal; a scarlet or purple colour.

"All in a robe of darkest *grain*,
Flowing with majestic train."
Milton: Il Penseroso, 33.

*15. An essential element in anything.

"The one being tractable and mild, the other stiff and impatient of a superior, they lived but in cunning concord, as brothers glued together, but not united in *grain*."—*Hayward.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Dyeing:* A firm dye, or one applied thoroughly; in the wool, not in the web.

2. *Painting:* A style of painting in imitation of the natural grains of wood, marble, &c.

3. *Weights:* The unit of weight in the English system. In a pound avoirdupois are 7,000 grains, in a pound troy 5,760 grains. A grain is equal to ·0647990 grammes.

"Lay by the arbitrary names of pence and shillings, and consider and speak of it [money] as *grains* and ounces of silver, and 'tis as easy as telling of twenty."
—*Locke: Letter to Mr. Molyneux.*

4. *Skins:* The hair side of skins, in contradistinction to the flesh side.

¶ (1) *Against the grain:* Against the natural bias or inclination.

"Hither, though much *against the grain*,
The dean has carried Lady Jane."
Swift: Progress of Marriage.

(2) *In grain,* **In grayne:*

(*a*) In a permanent colour. (Originally spoken only of red.)

"How the red roses flush up in her cheekes,
And the pure snow, with goodly vermill stayne,
Like crimson dyde *in grayne*."
Spenser: Epithalamion.

(*b*) Innate, natural, real, not factitious; genuine.

(*c*) Deeply seated; in nature.

(3) *Grains of allowance:* Some little quantity or part allowed or remitted; a little allowance made.

(4) *Grains of Paradise:*

Bot.: The seeds of *Amomum Grana Paradisi.* They are acrid seeds, used to give a pungent taste to spirituous liquors. Called also Guinea-grains.

grain-bin, *s.* A box or compartment in which grain is stored in a granary or elevator.

grain-binder, *s.* An attachment to a harvester for binding a gavel into a sheaf. (*American.*)

grain-bruiser, *s.* A machine for mashing grain for feed, to render it more digestible. It does not grind but crushes the kernel, corn, or oats. It has two iron rollers of different diameters, turned by connecting cog-wheels of the same size, so that a rubbing is added to the crushing action.

grain-cleaner, *s.*

1. A machine in which wheat, oats, rye, and barley are separated from their chaff, dust, and pieces of straw, the result of the thrashing operation; a fanning or winnowing machine.

2. The shoe or cleaning portion of a thrashing-machine, which acts after the thrasher and the straw-carrier.

3. A machine in which grain is rid of cockle, garlic, &c., which are so nearly the size and weight of the grain that the size of mesh and strength of blast of the fanning-mill are ineffective.

4. A machine in which grain is rubbed, brushed, and blown to remove smut and dust.

grain-conveyor, *s.* [ELEVATOR, II. 2, 3.]

grain-cradle, *s.* [CRADLE, B. 8 (1).]

grain-damper, *s.* A device for applying steam to grain to scald the bran and facilitate the process of decortication. A jet of steam entering a tube where the grain descends a series of inclines is a usual method.

grain-drier, *s.* An apparatus or machine in which damp grain is dried, or grain in ordinary condition is kiln-dried to fit it for ocean shipment.

grain-drill, *s.* A machine for sowing grain in drills or rows.

grain-fork, *s.* A light fork with long, curved tines, used for pitching gavels of cut grain on to a waggon, when the straw is too short for convenient binding.

grăp-tō′-lī-tēs, *grăp-tō-lĭth′-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. γραπτός (*graptos*) = painted, marked with letters, written, and λίθος (*lithos*) = stone.]

Palæontology:

*1. (*Of the form* graptolithus): A genus belonging to the mineral kingdom, instituted by Linnæus, and placed by him in his class Fossilia and his order Petrificata. He defines it as a petrifaction resembling a picture. It is quite a medley. One species resembles a map; a second is variegated Florentine marble; another looks like a fossil alga; a fourth is a recent serpula on oysters and other shells; and a fifth dendritic markings on agates. None of these are graptolites in the modern sense.

2. (*Of the form* graptolites): The typical genus of the sub-class (formerly the family) Graptolitidæ. Only one side has a row of cellules.

grăp-tō-lĭth′-ŭs, *s.* [GRAPTOLITES.]

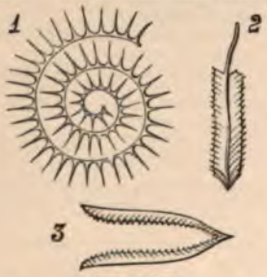
grăp-tō-lĭt′-ĭc, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *graptolit(es)*, and Eng., &c. suff. *-ic.*]

Palæont.: Of, belonging, relating to, or containing graptolites.

graptolitic-schists, *s. pl.* [GRAPTOLITE-SCHISTS.]

grăp-tō-lĭt′-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *graptolit(es)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Palæont.: A sub-class (formerly a family) of Hydrozoa. They have a compound hydrosoma, occasionally branched, consisting of numerous polypites protected by hydrothecæ, and united by a cœnosare enclosed in a strong tubular polypary. Their nearest living allies are the Sertularida. Some have a



GRAPTOLITIDÆ.
1. Rastrites peregrinus (Barrande).
2. Diplograpsus folium (Hisinger).
3. Didymograpsus Murchisoni.

row of cellules only on one, and others on both sides. They are characteristic Silurian fossils. They occurred where the sea-bed was of mud. Prof. Allman calls the sub-class which they constitute Rhabdopleura. Genera Graptolites and Rastrites, with rows of cellules only on one side, the former coiled like a watch-spring, Diplograpsus, Didymograpsus, &c., with two rows, the cellules in the latter turned to, and in the former away from each other. For English, Scotch, and other species, see Murchison's Siluria; see also for the latter *Quar. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, vii. 46.

***grăp′-ȳ,** *a.* [Eng. *grap(e)*; *-y.*] Consisting of or resembling grapes.

"The *grapy* clusters spread."
Addison: Ovid; Metam., iii.

***gras** (1), *s.* [GRACE.]

***gras** (2), *s.* [GRASS.]

***grase,** *v.t.* [GRAZE.]

***gras-hop, *gres-hop,** *s.* [GRASSHOPPER.]

grasp, *graasp, *graspe, *grasp-en, *v.t. & i.* [From *grapsen*, an extension of *grapen* = to grope; cf. Ger. *grapsen* = to snatch; Ital. *graspare* = to grasp.]

A. *Intransitive:*

I. *Lit.:* To seize and hold fast in the hands or arms; to clutch.

"[He] fiercer *grasped* his gun."
Scott: Don Roderick, vii. (Conc.)

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To seize or try to win or gain; to take possession of.

"Kings, by *grasping* more than they could hold,
First made their subjects, by oppression, bold."
Denham: Cooper's Hill, 343.

2. To lay hold of mentally; to become thoroughly acquainted or conversant with; to comprehend thoroughly.

"The memory will *grasp* and retain all that is sufficient for the purposes of valuable improvement."—*Knox: Liberal Education*, § ii.

*3. To have in one's power; to rule.

"Great king of seas, that *graspest* the ocean, heare."
P. Fletcher, Ecl. 2.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To catch or seize.

2. To make grasps; to clutch, to struggle.

"See, his face is black, and full of blood;
His hands abroad displayed, as one that *grasps*
And tugged for life."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., iii. 2.

3. To seize eagerly or avariciously; to act greedily or avariciously.

"Like a miser midst his store,
Who *grasps* and *grasps* 'till he can hold no more."
Dryden. (*Ogilvie.*)

¶ *To grasp at:* To try to seize or gain; to catch at; to struggle after.

"For what are men who *grasp at* praise sublime,
But bubbles on the rapid stream of time."
Young: Love of Fame, ii. 255.

grasp, *s.* [GRASP, *v.*]

1. The grip or seizure of the hand.

2. The reach of the hand.

"They looked upon it as their own, and had it even within their *grasp*."—*Clarendon.*

3. The power of seizing or grasping: hence, possession, power, hold.

"I would not be the villain that thou thinkest,
For the whole space that's in the tyrant's *grasp*."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, iv. 3.

4. The power of the intellect to grasp or comprehend things; the reach or range of the intellect.

grasp′-ą-ble, *a.* [Eng. *grasp*, and *able.*] That may or can be grasped.

"His every sense had grown
Ethereal for pleasure; 'bove his head
Flew a delight half *graspable*."
Keats: Endymion, ii. 673.

grasp′-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *grasp*; *-er.*]

1. One who grasps or seizes.

*2. A grapple or grappling-hook.

"The bandes and *graspers* wherewith the galyes were fastned togethers."—*Brende: Quintus Curtius*, fo. 59.

grasp′-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [GRASP, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Seizing, laying hold on.

2. Avaricious, greedy, covetous, miserly, exacting.

"My wealth, on which a kinsman nigh
Already casts a *grasping* eye."
Scott: Rokeby, iv. 28.

C. *As subst.:* The act of seizing or laying fast hold on.

grasp′-ĭng-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *grasping*; *-ly.*] In a grasping manner; avariciously, greedily, covetously.

***grasp′-ĭng-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *grasping*; *-ness.*] The quality of being grasping; greed, covetousness, avarice.

"A *graspingness* that is unworthy of that indulgence."—*Richardson: Clarissa*, i. 137.

***gras′-ple, *gras′-pęl,** *v.i.* [Eng. *grasp*; freq. suff. *-le.*] To grapple.

"With whom the cynquereme *graspeled*."—*Brende: Quintus Curtius*, fo. 61.

***gras′-ple,** *s.* [GRASPLE, *v.*] A grapnel, or grappling-hook.

"To the which they fastened *grasples* of iron and great hookes lyke sithes."—*Brende: Quintus Curtius*, fo. 60.

***gras′-plĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *graspl(e)*; *-er.*] A grappling-hook; a grapnel.

"The *grasplers* letten downe (called Corvi) tooke violently awaye many of the souldiers that were within the shippes."—*Brende: Quintus Curtius*, fo. 60.

***grasp′-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *grasp*; *-less.*] Relaxed, not grasping.

"From my *graspless* hand
Drop friendship's precious pearls, like hour-glass sand."
Coleridge. On a Friend.

grass, *grœs, *gras, *grasse, *gres, *gress, *gresse, *gers, *gerse, *griss, *gyrse, *s.* [A.S. *gœrs, græs*; cogn. with Dut. *gras*; Sw. & Dan. *gräs*; Icel. *gras*; Goth. *gras*; Ger. *gras.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* The herbage, or verdant covering of the earth.

"She checks her reins, and on the verdant *grass*,
Beneath the covering trees her limbs she throws."
Boole: Orlando Furioso, xxiii.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Botany:*

(1) *Strictly:*

(*a*) *Sing.:* Any plant belonging to the order Graminaceæ and no others.

(*b*) *Pl.:* The order Graminaceæ.

(2) *Loosely:*

(*a*) The popular name of various endogens, some of them not belonging to the Graminaceæ. Thus, the Arrow Grass is Triglochin, a genus of Juncaginaceæ, and the Cotton Grass is Eriophorum, a genus of Cyperaceæ.

(*b*) The popular name for various genera, which are not even endogens. Thus, the Grass of Parnassus (Parnassia) is an exogen of the order Saxifragaceæ; and the Goose Grass (*Galium Aparine*), also an exogen, of the order Rubiaceæ.

¶ The numerous plant names, in which grass is the last word of a compound, will be found scattered throughout the work. They are too numerous to be brought together here.

2. *Scripture:*

(1) *Lit.:* In the same sense as I. 1.

(2) *Fig.:* That which is fading, or subject to decay and death.

"All flesh is *grass* . . . Surely the people is *grass*."—*Isa.* xl. 6, 7.

¶ *To give grass:* To yield.

grass-blade, *s.* A single blade or stem of grass. (*Byron: Don Juan*, viii. 47.)

grass-cold, *gerse-cauld, *s.* A slight cold or catarrh affecting horses.

"There is a *grass-cold*, as the farmers call it, that seldom does much harm, or lasts long."—*Agr. Surv. Dumfr.*, p. 389.

grass-cutter, *s.* One who, or an instrument which, cuts grass; specif. one of the attendants on an Indian army, whose business it is to cut and bring into the camp green fodder for the chargers and transport cattle.

grass-fed, *a.* Fed on grass or green food; fed by pasturing, as distinguished from *stall-fed.*

"Killing cattle young and only *grass-fed*."—*Sir W. Temple: Of Trade in Ireland.*

grass-finch, grass-quit, *s.*

Ornith.: The genus Spermophila, consisting of American birds placed by Swainson under the family Fringillidæ and the sub-family Pyrrhulinæ (Bullfinches).

grass-grown, *a.* Overgrown with grass or weeds.

"A solitary sentinel paced the *grass-grown* pavement."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

***grass-hearth,** *s.*

Law: An old customary service of tenants, who brought their ploughs and did one day's work for their lord.

grass-ill, *s.* A disease of lambs.

"When about three weeks old, and beginning to make grass their food, a straggling lamb or two will sometimes die of what is called the *grass-ill*."—*Prize Essay, Highl. Soc. Scot.*, iii. 351.

grass-lambs, *s. pl.* Lambs of which the dams are running on pasture-land; hence their milk is richer, and the flesh of the lambs of a superior quality than under other conditions.

***grass-male, *gerss-male,** *s.* Rent for grass, or the privilege of grazing.

"James Weir grantit that he resavit the said scheipe in greeing [for grazing] fra the said lady, and tuke and is pait of his *gerss male* tharfor."—*Act. Dom. Conc.* (1479), p. 41.

grass-moths, *s. pl.*

Entom.: The family Crambidæ, which belongs to the group Pyralidina. Thirty-four British species are known. They are called also Veneers. (*Stainton.*)

grass of Parnassus, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Parnassia. It consists of perennial herbs, with radicle quite entire, exstipulate leaves, and a scape bearing at the top a solitary large yellow or white flower, with a five-lobed calyx, five persistent petals, five stamens, alternating with five staminodes and a many-seeded superior capsular fruit. Twelve species are known, one (*Parnassia palustris*) in British bogs, and two (*P. caroliniana* and *P. asarifolia*) from the United States.

grass-oil, *s.* A fragrant volatile oil, dis-

tilled from various kinds of Indian grasses, especially of the genus Andropogon, and used in perfumery.

grass-snake, *s.* The same as ringed-snake (q.v.).

grass-table, *s.*
Arch.: The same as EARTH-TABLE (q.v.).

grass-tree, *s.*
Bot.: The liliaceous genus Xanthorrhæa. On the Swan River and elsewhere in Australia they furnish valuable fodder for cattle. Before the native Tasmanians became extinct, they were wont to eat the tender leaves at the top of the stem. The name grass-tree is used also of *Richea dracophylla* and *Kingia australis.*

grass-vetch, *s.*
Bot.: Lathyrus Nissolia.

***grass-week,** *s.* An old name in the Inns of Courts for Rogation-week, because the commons then consisted chiefly of vegetables and salads.

grass, *v.t. & i.* [GRASS, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To cover with grass or turf; to sow grass on.

2. To bleach on the grass or ground, as flax.

3. To bring to the ground; to lay or cause to lie on the grass: as, To *grass* a fish.

"At the close of the twenty-fifth round the doctor had killed twenty out of twenty-five, while his opponent had *grassed* seventeen out of the same number." —*Daily Telegraph,* Nov. 26, 1881.

***B.** *Intrans.:* To produce grass; to become pasture.

"Land arable, driven, or worn to the proof,
With oats ye may sow it the sooner to *grass,*
More soon to be pasture, to bring it to pass."
Tusser: Husbandrie.

***grăs-sā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *grassatio,* from *grassatus,* pa. par. of *grassor,* freq. of *gradior* = to walk.] A progress or progression.

"If in vice there be a perpetuall *grassation,* there must be in virtue a perpetuall vigilance: and 'tis not enough to be incessant, but it must be universall."—*Feltham: Resolves,* pt. ii., res. 8.

grass'-clŏth, *s.* [Eng. *grass,* and *cloth.*] Cloth made from the grassy fibres of the inner bark of the grasscloth-plant (q.v.). It equals the best French cambric in softness and fineness. In India it is made into light white jackets, used by guests at parties, when cloth coats would be oppressively hot.

grasscloth-plant, *s.*
Bot.: Böhmeria nivea, one of the Urticaceæ. It grows in Sumatra, China, and Assam. Called more fully the Chinese grasscloth-plant.

grass'-grēēn, *grasse-greene, *gras-grene, *a. & s.* [A.S. *græsgrène;* Dut. *grasgroen;* Icel. *grasgræn;* Dan. *græsgrön;* Ger. *grasgrün.*]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language.*

1. Green with grass; verdant.

"As *grass-green* meads pronounced the summer near."
Fitzhew: Theocritus, Idyl. xiii.

2. Of the colour of grass; dark green.

"A gown of *grassgreen* silk she wore."
Tennyson: Lancelot & Guinevere, 24.

II. *Bot., &c.:* Clear, lively green, without any mixture. The rendering of Lat. *smaragdinus* and *prasinus.*

B. *As subst.:* The colour of grass.

grass'-hŏp-pĕr, *gras'-hŏp-pĕr, *gras-hop-pyr, *gras-hop, *gres-hoppe, *gress-hope, *gress-hoppe, *gres-sop, *grys-ope, *s.* [A.S. *gærshoppa;* Icel. *grashoppa;* Dut. *grashupper;* Sw. *græshoppa;* Dan. *græshoppe.*]

Entomology:

1. *Singular:*

(1) Properly *Gryllus viridissimus,* an orthopterous insect, with long antennæ, and its hind legs formed for leaping. It is above two inches long, and is common in marshy places.

(2) Various other grasshoppers are really small species of locusts.

2. *Pl.:* The family Acridiidæ, belonging to the order Orthoptera. They are sometimes called Gryllina. They have long setaceous antennæ, thus distinguishing them from the Locusts (Locustidæ), to which they are allied, and which have short antennæ.

grasshopper-beam, *s.* One form of beam used in steam-engines; the fulcrum is at one end, and the connecting rod between it and the piston-rod, usually midway.

grasshopper-engine, *s.* An engine having a grasshopper-beam.

grasshopper-warbler, *s.*
Ornith.: Salicaria locustella, one of the Sylvidæ. Its note is like that of a cricket. It is a summer visitant to Britain, arriving in the middle of April and departing in September.

***gras-sil, * gris-sel, * girs-sil,** *v.i.* [Fr. *gresiller* = to crackle.] To rustle; to make a rustling or crackling noise.

"Sone eftir this of men the clamor rais,
The takillis *grassillis,* cabillis can frate and frais."
Douglas: Virgil, 13, 44.

grass'-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *grassy; -ness.*] The quality or state of being grassy or abounding in grass.

grass'-lănd, *s.* [Eng. *grass,* and *land.*] Land kept always under grass, as distinguished from land which is alternately under grass and tillage.

grass'-lĕss, *grasse-lesse, *a.* [Eng. *grass; -less.* Destitute of grass.

"*Grassless* floor of red-brown hue,
By sheddings from the pining umbrage tinged."
Wordsworth: Yew-trees.

grass'-măn, gerss-man, *s.* [Eng. *grass,* and *man.*] One who possesses a house in the country without any land.

"The tenants, cottars, and *grassmen,* who for fear of their lives had fled here and there."—*Spalding,* ii. 187.

grass'-plŏt, *s.* [Eng. *grass,* and *plot.*] A plot or piece of ground covered with grass; a space consisting of beds of flowers with grass between them instead of gravel.

"Here on this *grassplot,* in this very place."
Shakesp.: Tempest, iv. 1.

grass'-pŏl-ȳ, * grass'-pŏl-ą, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]
Bot.: Lythrum hyssopifolia, the Hyssop-leaved Purple-loosestrife. It is a small plant with red axillary flowers, growing occasionally in inundated places in the east of England.

grass'-ŭm, gĕr'-sŭm, gĕr'-sŏme, *s.* [A.S. *gærsuma* = store, treasure, a premium.] A sum of money paid by a tenant to a landlord on entering upon a farm. (*Scotch.*)

grass'-wĭd-ōw, *s.* [Fr. *grace* = courtesy; Eng. *widow.*]

*1. An unmarried woman who has had a child.

2. A married woman whose husband is temporarily separated from her, as when the wife lives in England and the husband in India.

"She is a *grass-widow;* her husband is something in some Indian service."—*Saturday Review,* Feb. 11, 1882.

grass'-wrăck, *s.* [Eng. *grass,* and *wrack.*]
Bot.: The genus Zostera, belonging to the order Naiadaceæ. Two species are British, the Broad-leaved Grasswrack, *Zostera marina,* and the Dwarf Grasswrack, *Z. nana.* The resemblance to grass is in the leaves, and the term "wrack" suggests that the plants are cast on beaches like seawrack of algæ, zoophytes, &c. The Common Grasswrack is used for packing bottles and earthenware. Pallas says that in the south of Russia it is found with pottery in old tombs. It is the alva (ulva or alga) of the shops, sold to stuff beds, a purpose for which it is largely used in Iceland and in the north of continental Europe.

gras'-sȳ, * gras-sie, *a.* [Eng. *grass; -y.*]

1. Covered or abounding with grass.

2. Like grass, green, verdant.

"The wearied eye
Reposes gladly on as smooth a vale
As ever Spring yclad in *grassy* dye."
Byron: Childe Harold, ii. 54.

*** grastę,** *pa. par.,* or *a.* [GRACED.]

gras'-tīte, *s.* [Gr. γράστις (*grastis*) = grass, fodder.]
Min.: The same as CLINOCHLORE (q.v.).

grat, *pret. of v.* [GREET (2), *v.*] Cried, wept.

"But he *grat* when he spak o' the Colonel, ye never saw the like."—*Scott: Waverley,* ch. lxiii.

grāte, *s.* [Low Lat. *grata, crata,* from Lat. *crates* = a hurdle; Ital. *grata.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A partition or screen made of bars fixed parallel or at angles to each other with interstices; a kind of lattice-window, such as is used in cloisters, nunneries, &c.

"Glimmering vaults, with iron *grates.*"
Tennyson: Dream of Fair Women, 85.

2. A grated box or basket, or a box with a series of bars for a floor, in which fuel is burned.

"My dear is of opinion that an old-fashion *grate* consumes coals, but gives no heat."—*Steele: Spectator,* No. 398.

II. *Min.:* A metallic perforated plate on which ores are stamped.

grate-bar, *s.* The iron bar in a furnace which supports the fuel. A part of a grid in a furnace.

grate-surface, *s.*
Steam-engin.: The area of surface of grate by which air has access to the fuel. In an average boiler this is one square foot per horse-power, and is expected to evaporate one cubic foot of water per hour.

grāte (1), *v.t.* [GRATE, *s.*] To furnish with a grate or grating; to fill in or cover with cross bars.

"She has *grated* port-holes between the decks."—*Burke: Sketch of the Negro Code.*

grāte (2), *v.t. & i.* [O. Fr. *grater;* Fr. *gratter,* from Low Lat. *crato,* from Sw. *kratta* = to scrape; Dan. *kratte, kratse;* Dut. *krassen* = to scratch; Ger. *kratzen;* Mid. Eng. *cracchen;* Ital. *grattare.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To rub one thing against another, so as to cause a harsh sound: as, To *grate* one's teeth.

2. To rub two bodies together, so as to reduce one or both to small particles.

"*Grate* it [horse radish] on a grater which has no bottom, and so it may pass through."—*Evelyn: Acetaria.*

*3. To offend, to vex; to annoy by anything harsh or vexatious.

"*Grating* so harshly all his days of quiet."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, iii. 1.

*4. To cause to creak or make a harsh, grating noise.

*5. To produce as a harsh, discordant sound by the collision or friction of rough bodies.

"On a sudden open fly . . .
The infernal doors, and on their hinges *grate*
Harsh thunder." *Milton: P. L.,* ii. 881.

*6. To grind down, to reduce.

"Mighty states are *grated* to dusty nothing."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, iii. 2.

B. *Intransitive:*

*1. To rub together; to touch.

"Their speres *grated* nat; if they had, by moost lykelhod they had taken hurt."—*Berners: Froissart; Cronycle,* vol. ii., ch. clxviii.

2. To rub against any body so as to produce a harsh, discordant noise; to give out a harsh sound.

"Hear a dry wheel *grating* on the axle-tree."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV., iii. 1.

*3. To be offensive, to offend.

"I never heard him make the least complaint, in a case that would have *grated* sorely on some men's patience, and have filled their lives with discontent."—*Locke.*

*4. To be grieved, to fret.

"For grief his heart did *grate.*"
Spenser: F. Q., II. i. 66.

***grāte,** *a.* [Lat. *gratus* = pleasant.] Pleasant, agreeable.

"It becomes *grate* and delicious enough by custom."—*Sir T. Herbert: Travels.*

grāte'-fŭl, *a.* [From the stem seen in Lat. *gratus;* O. Fr. *grat;* Mid. Eng. *grate* = pleasing; Eng. suff. *-ful(l).*]

† 1. Pleasing; pleasant; acceptable; welcome; gratifying.

"O death was *grateful!*"
Longfellow: Skeleton in Armour.

2. Having a due sense of benefits received; willing and ready to acknowledge obligations for kindnesses done; thankful.

"The Queen herself,
Grateful to Prince Geraint for service done,
Loved her." *Tennyson: Geraint & Enid,* 15.

3. Exhibiting or expressing gratitude; indicative of gratitude.

"Although the constant sun
Cheer all their seasons with a *grateful* smile."
Cowper: Task, i. 623.

grāte'-fŭl-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *grateful; -ly.*]

† 1. In a pleasing, gratifying, or agreeable manner.

2. In a grateful manner; with gratitude.

"They do *gratefully* recommend you and your well-devoted labours in their prayers to God."—*Boyle: Works*, vi. 652.

grāte'-fŭl-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *grateful; -ness.*]

† 1. The quality of being grateful, pleasing, or acceptable; pleasantness.

2. The quality of being grateful or thankful for benefits received or kindnesses done; gratitude; thankfulness.

"Out of *gratefulness*, in remembrance of the many courtesies done to him."—*Baker: Henry II.* (an. 1153).

grăt'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *grate* (2), v.; *-er*; Fr. *gratoir.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who or that which grates; specif., a plate roughened by punching holes which raise protuberances forming a rasping surface. Used for grating ginger, nutmeg, horseradish, lemons, biscuits, &c.

"Whose bony hips, which out of both sides stick,
Might serve for *graters.*"
Sherburne: Choice of his Mistress.

2. *Bookbind.:* An iron instrument used by the forwarder in rubbing the backs of sewed books.

* **grą-tĭc-ŭ-lā'-tion,** *s.* [Fr. *graticulation, craticulation*, from *graticuler, craticuler* = to divide into squares, from *graticule, craticule;* Lat. *craticula* = a little hurdle; *crates* = a hurdle.] The division of a design or drawing into little squares for the purpose of producing a copy of it on a larger or smaller scale.

* **grăt'-ĭ-cūle,** *s.* [Fr.] [GRATICULATION.] A design or drawing divided into little squares for the purpose of reproduction on a larger or smaller scale.

grăt-ĭ-fĭ-cā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *gratificatio*, from *gratificatus*, pa. par. of *gratificor* = to gratify (q.v.); Fr. *gratification;* Ital. *gratificazione;* Sp. *gratificacion.*]

1. The act of gratifying or pleasing.

"The infant desires only the *gratification* of its physical wants."—*Lindsay: Mind in the Lower Animals*, i. 38.

* 2. Congratulation; well-wishing.

"Whereupon she sent . . . a letter of *gratification.*"—*Hacklugt: Voyages*, ii. 206.

3. That which gratifies or pleases; anything which affords pleasure; a pleasure; a satisfaction; an enjoyment.

"The riches of the world, and the *gratifications* they afford."—*Bp. Horsley: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 10.

* 4. Reward; recompense; gratuity.

¶ For the difference between *gratification* and *enjoyment*, see ENJOYMENT.

grăt'-ĭ-fī-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *gratify; -er.*] One who or that which gratifies or pleases; any person or thing which affords gratification, pleasure, or satisfaction.

"It chanced he had under him in one of his dominions, a briber, a gift-taker, a *gratifier* of rich men."—*Latimer: Sermon the third, before King Edward.*

grăt'-ĭ-fȳ, * **grat-i-fie,** * **grat-i-fye,** *v.t.* [Fr. *gratifier*, from Lat. *gratificor* = to please; *gratus* = pleasing, and *facio* = to make; Ital. *gratificare;* Sp. *gratificar.*]

1. To please, to afford pleasure, satisfaction, or gratification to; to meet the wishes of.

"The soldan devised how to *gratify* the pope and to slay his enemy."—*Bale: Pageant of Popes*, fo. 100.

* 2. To congratulate, to welcome.

"To *gratifie* and welcome him into those parts."—*Hall: Henry VII.* (an. 15.)

* 3. To humour, to indulge.

"Much less might serve, when all that we design
Is but to *gratify* an itching ear."
Cowper: Task, vi. 643.

* 4. To make pleasing, agreeable, or grateful.

"Some one that would with grace be *gratifide.*"
Spenser: Muiopotmos, 110.

* 5. To grant or allow for the sake of pleasing.

"You steer between the country and the court,
Nor *gratify* whate'er the great desire."
Dryden: To John Driden, 129.

* 6. To reward, to requite, to recompense.

"To *gratify* his noble service."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, ii. 2.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between to *gratify*, to *indulge*, and to *humour:* "To *gratify* is a positive act of the choice. To *indulge* is a negative act of the will, a yielding of the mind to circumstances. One *gratifies* the appetites; one *indulges* the humours. To *gratify* and *indulge*, as individual acts, may be both allowable; but to *gratify* is unrestricted by any moral consideration; *indulging* always involves the sacrifice of some general rule of conduct or principle of action. We may sometimes *gratify* a laudable curiosity, and *indulge* ourselves by a salutary recreation; but *gratifying* as a habit becomes a vice, and *indulging* as a habit is a weakness. To *humour* is to *indulge* or fall in with the *humour;* it may be selfish or prudent. A good parent *indulges* his child in whatever he knows is not hurtful; it is sometimes necessary to *humour* the temper in some measure, the better to correct it. Things *gratify;* persons only *indulge.*" (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

grăt'-ĭng, *s.* [GRATE (1), *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of furnishing with a grate; a grate.

2. An open frame of iron bars covering the entrance to a sewer or drain in a street.

3. An open iron frame or lattice in the pavement, to admit light to a basement.

II. *Naut.:* Open wood-work of cross slats to cover hatchways, and yet to admit light and air. Before the abolition of flogging in the Navy, men sentenced to be flogged were tied to a grating to receive their punishment.

grăt'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [GRATE (2), *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Making a harsh, discordant sound, as of two rough bodies rubbing together.

"To have his ears wounded with some harsh and *grating* sound."—*Burke: Sublime & Beaut.*, pt. i., § 2.

2. Harsh, vexing, irritating, annoying, unpleasant.

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of causing a harsh, discordant sound, by the rubbing together of two bodies.

"The *grating* and rubbing of these axes against the sockets."—*Wilkins: Dædalus*, ch. xv.

2. A harsh, discordant sound.

"The contrary is called harshness, such as is *grating*, and some other sounds, which do not always affect the body, but only sometimes, and that with a kind of horror beginning at the teeth."—*Hobbes: Of Human Nature*, ch. vii.

3. Annoyance, irritation, vexation.

"The hard *grating* and afflicting contrariety that bears to the flesh."—*South: Sermons*, vol. xi., ser. 1.

II. *Optics:* [DIFFRACTION-GRATINGS].

grăt'-ĭng-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *grating; -ly.*] In a grating, harsh, discordant, or offensive manner; harshly, discordantly, offensively.

grăt'-ĭ-ō-lą, *s.* [Lat. *gratia* = grace, favour; meaning here the grace of God, from the supposed medicinal virtues of the plant, which was formerly called *gratia Dei.*]

Bot.: The typical genus of the family Gratioleæ (q.v.). *Gratiola officinalis*, the Hedge Hyssop, grows in the south of Europe, and, according to Haller, is so abundant in the Swiss pastures as to render them useless for cattle. It is very bitter, and acts both as a purgative and an emetic. It is said that it was the base of the gout medicine, called *eau medicinale.* It has been used in hypochondria. *G. peruviana* is also a purgative and emetic.

grą-tĭ-ŏl'-ē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *gratiol(a)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Scrophulariaceæ, divided into four sub-tribes, Aptosimeæ, Manuleæ, Eugratioleæ, and Linderniеæ.

grăt-ĭ-ō-lĭn'-ĭ-tĭn, *s.* [GRATIOLIN.]

grăt-ĭ-ō-lē'-tĭn, *s.* [GRATIOLIN.]

grăt'-ĭ-ō-lĭn, *s.* [Eng., &c., *gratiol(a); -in.*]

Chem.: $C_{20}H_{34}O_7$. A glucoside contained in *Gratiola officinalis.* It dissolves in sulphuric acid, forming a purple solution. When boiled with dilute sulphuric acid, it yields *Gratioletin* $C_{17}H_{22}O_5$, a crystalline substance insoluble in water and ether; gratioleretin, $C_{17}H_{28}O_3$, a resinous substance insoluble in water, but soluble in ether; and glucose.

gra-tĭ-ō'-są, *adv.* [GRAZIOSO.]

* **gra-tĭous,** *a.* [GRACIOUS.]

grā'-tĭs, *adv. & a.* [Lat.]

A. *As adv.:* For nothing; freely: without charge or recompense; gratuitously.

"Justice never was in reality administered *gratis* in this country."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, pt. ii., bk. iv., ch. i.

B. *As adj.:* Given or done freely or for nothing; gratuitous.

grăt'-ĭ-tūde, *s.* [Fr., from Low Lat. *gratitudo*, from Lat. *gratus* = pleasing, thankful; Ital. *gratitudine.*]

1. The quality or state of being grateful; a feeling of thankfulness for benefits or kindness received; grateful sentiments towards a benefactor; gratefulness; thankfulness.

"*Gratitude* is properly a virtue, disposing the mind to an inward sense, and an outward acknowledgment of a benefit received."—*South: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. iii.

* 2. A gratuity; a reward; a recompense.

grăt'-toir (oi as wâ), *s.* [Fr.] [SCRAPER.]

* **grą-tū'-ĭ-tąl,** *a.* [Lat. *gratuit(us)*; Eng. adj. suff. *-al.*] Gratuitous, free.

* **gra-tuite,** *s.* [Fr. *gratuité.*] A favour, kindness.

* **grăt'-ŭ-ląnce,** *s.* [Lat. *gratulans*, pr. par. of *gratulor.*] [GRATULATE.] A favour, a kindness, a gratuity.

"Some add disburse, some bribe, some *gratulance.*"
Machin: Dumb Knight, v.

* **grăt'-ŭ-ląnt,** *a.* [Lat. *gratulans*, pr. par. of *gratulor* = to congratulate.] Congratulating.

"At Heaven's wide-open portal *gratulant.*"
Coleridge: Destiny of Nations.

grą-tū'-ĭ-toŭs, *a.* [Lat. *gratuitus*, from *gratis* = pleasing, thankful; Fr. *gratuit;* Ital. & Sp. *gratuito.*]

1. Given freely or for nothing; granted without claim or charge; free; voluntary; gratis.

"The peasantry were forced to give their *gratuitous* labour six days in the year."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

2. Not required, called for, or warranted by the circumstances of the case; done or made without sufficient grounds or reason: as, a *gratuitous* assumption, a *gratuitous* insult.

gratuitous-deeds, *s. pl.*

Scots Law: Deeds granted without any value being given for them.

¶ "*Gratuitous* is opposed to that which is obligatory; *voluntary* is opposed to that which is compulsory or involuntary." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

grą-tū'-ĭ-toŭs-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *gratuitous; -ly.*]

1. Freely; voluntarily; without any claim or merit; without charge or compensation; gratis.

"*Gratuitously* conferred upon him by the credulity of posterity."—*Scott: Thomas the Rhymer.* (Note.)

2. Done, said, or adopted without sufficient grounds, reason, or cause; without sufficient reason or grounds.

"This obliquity of direction, which they *gratuitously* tack to matter."—*Cheyne: Philosophical Principles.*

grą-tū'-ĭ-toŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *gratuitous; -ness.*] The quality or state of being gratuitous.

grą-tū'-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Fr. *gratuité*, from Low Lat. *gratuitas*, from Lat. *gratuitus* = gratuitous, free.]

1. That which is given or granted gratuitously, or as a free gift; anything given or done freely or for nothing; a free gift; a donation; a kindness.

"These *gratuities* suayled not to make this King James friendly to the realme of Englande."—*Grafton: Henry VI.* (an. 2).

2. Something given in return for a favour or service; an acknowledgment; a recompense; a return.

"Performing, now and then, certain offices of religion for small *gratuities.*"—*Burke: Penal Laws against Irish Catholics.*

¶ "These terms . . . both imply a gift, and a gift by way of return for some supposed service; but the *gratuity* is independent of all expectation as well as right; the *recompense* is founded upon some admissible claim." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

* **grăt'-ŭ-lāte,** *v.t. & i.* [GRATULATE, *a.* Sp. *gratular;* Ital. *gratulare.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To congratulate; to wish joy to; to salute with congratulations.

"Dangers? how mean you dangers, that so courtly
You *gratulate* my safe return from dangers?"
Ford: Lover's Melancholy, i. 2.

2. To welcome.

"To *gratulate* the sweet return of morn."
Milton: P. R., iv. 438.

3. To reward; to recompense.

"I could not choose but *gratulate* your honest endeavours with this remembrance."—*Heywood.*

B. *Intrans.:* To exult. (*Milton: P. L.*, ix. 472.)

***grăt'-ụ-lāte,** *a.* [Lat. *gratulatus*, pa. par. of *gratulor* = to wish one joy; *gratus* = pleasing, thankful.] Gratifying, felicitous; to be rejoiced at; fortunate.

"There's more behind that is more *gratulate*."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, v. 1.

***grăt-ụ-lā'-tion,* grat-u-la-cion,** *s.* [Lat. *gratulatio*, from *gratulatus*, pa. par. of *gratulor*; Ital. *gratulazione*; Sp. *gratulacion*.] The act of congratulating or felicitating; a congratulation or expression of joy or pleasure.

"Angelic *gratulations* rend the skies."
Cowper: Truth, 587.

***grăt'-ụ-lạ-tōr-ĭ-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *gratulatory*; *-ly*.] In a gratulatory or congratulatory manner.

grăt'-ụ-lā-tōr-ȳ, *a. & s.* [Lat. *gratulatorius*, from *gratulatus*, pa. par. of *gratulor*; Ital. & Sp. *gratulatorio*.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Congratulatory; expressing gratulation or congratulations.

"The usual groundwork of such *gratulatory* odes."
—*Bp. Horsley: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 5.

2. Expressing gratitude or thanks; grateful.

"Whereas formerly he had disowned any propitiatory sacrifice, content with *gratulatory* . . . he now makes it properly propitiatory."—*Waterland: Works*, viii. 265.

B. *As subst.:* An address or expression of congratulation or felicitation to any person for some good which has befallen him.

***grăt'-ụ-lĭng,** *a.* [Lat. *gratulor* = to congratulate.] Congratulatory, well-wishing.

"Where's orator Higgen with his *gratulting* speech now?" *Beaum. & Flet.: Beggar's Bush*, ii. 1.

gräul'-īte, *s.* [From Graul, near Schwarzenberg, in Saxony, where it occurs; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: The same as Tecticite (q.v.). (*Dana*).

grâu'-wăc-kĕ, *s.* [Graywacke.]

grạ-vā'-mĕn, *s.* [Lat., from *gravo* = to weigh down; *gravis* = heavy.]

1. The substantial cause of an action at law; the ground or burden of complaint; that part of an accusation which weighs most heavily against the accused.

2. A representation; a motion: specif., a motion proposed in Convocation.

***grạ-văm'-ĭn-ŏus,** *a.* [Lat. *gravamen*, gen. *gravamin(is)*; Eng. adj. suff. *-ous*.] Grievous, burdensome.

grāve (1), *v.t.* [Graves.]

Naut.: To clean a ship's bottom by burning off the weeds, barnacles, &c., and coating it with pitch and tallow.

grāve (2), **graif, *grav-yn,** *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *grafan* = to dig, to engrave; cogn. with Dut. *graven*; Dan. *grave*; Sw. *grafva*; Icel. *grafa*; Goth. *graban* = to dig; Ger. *graben*; Gr. γράφω (*graphō*) = to write, to engrave; Fr. *graver* = to engrave; Ir. *grafaim* = to scrape.]

A. *Transitive:*

* 1. To dig.

"Thei . . . hadde *grave* on the ground many grete cuys." *Alexander & Dindimus*, 6.

2. To bury, to inter, to entomb.

"Than in a grafe thai gan him *grave*."
Legends of Holy Rood, p. 79.

*3. To carve; to form or shape by cutting with a chisel, as a sculptor.

"Thou shalt not make to thee any *graven* image."—*Exodus* xx. 4.

4. To carve; to cut as letters or figures on stone, wood, metal, &c., with a chisel or graver; to engrave.

"[He] *graved* it on a gem and wore it next his heart."
Cowper: Anti-Thelyphthora.

5. To impress deeply.

B. *Intrans.:* To carve; to write or cut words or figures on wood, metal, &c.; to engrave.

"Thou shalt make a plate of pure gold, and *grave* upon it."—*Exodus* xxviii. 36.

***grāve, *grafe, *graive,** *s.* [A.S. *graef*; O. S. *graf*; O. Fris. *gref*; Dut. *graf*; O. H. Ger. *graf*; Icel. *gröf*; Sw. *graf*; Dan. *grav*; Ger. *grab*.]

1. A hole or excavation in the earth, in which a human body is buried; a place of interment; a tomb, a sepulchre.

"The *graves*, all gaping wide,
Every one lets forth his sprighť."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, v. 2.

* 2. Anything graven or carved; a carved image.

3. A place of great slaughter or mortality.

4. Destruction; ruin; death.

"Richard marked him for the *grave*."
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., ii. 6.

grave-clothes, *s.* The clothes or dress in which the dead are buried; a winding sheet.

"Alice, in her *grave-clothes* bound,
Ghastly smiling, points a seat."
Scott: Frederick & Alice.

grave-digger, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who digs graves.

2. *Entom.:* The name given in Jamaica to a fossorial insect of the order Hymenoptera, family Sphegidæ, which digs holes in clay, in which it lays its eggs, depositing along with them, for the future sustenance of its larvæ, caterpillars and spiders slightly stung, so as to leave them half dead. Its allies everywhere pursue essentially the same method of operation.

grave-maker, * graf-makere, *s.* A grave-digger.

"Gardeners, ditchers, and *grave-makers*."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, v. 1.

grave-making, *s.* The act or occupation of digging graves.

"Has this fellow no feeling of his business? he sings at *grave-making*."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, v. 1.

* **grave-man,** *s.* A sexton, a grave-digger.

grave-mound, *s.*

Anthrop.: The generic term for what is probably the earliest, and certainly the most widely-distributed form of funeral monument. Greenwell (*British Barrows* (Introd.), p. i.) pertinently applies to the grave-mound the words of Horace, "monumentum ære perennius;" how pertinently may be perceived by a mental glance at the barrows of the Yorkshire wolds, at the grave-mounds that spread like a covering over the steppes of Western Asia, and at the pyramids, the sepulchres of the early Egyptian kings. The facility with which the savage could heap a mound of earth over the remains of his dead commended this form of commemoration to his little-developed mind, and to this day such sepulture is common among certain tribes of American Indians; on the other hand, as civilization advanced, its durability—whether in the form of an artificial hill, a huge cairn, or a stupendous pyramid—was recognised and seized on by those who wished to raise a monument befitting a hero, or to perpetuate their own memory. In British barrows flints and broken pottery are found scattered in such a way as to preclude the idea of accident. Greenwell suggests that they symbolised some religious idea, and adds that the lines in *Hamlet* (v. 1)—

"For charitable prayers,
Shards, flints, and pebbles should be thrown on her"—

may have reference thereto. He accounts for the rite being practised at the grave of a suicide denied Christian burial, by the supposition that, as a survival of paganism, it was held in detestation by the professors of a higher form of religion. [Barrow, Cairn, Pyramid, Tumulus.]

"If people passing by the spot called out to her, 'Musalamna!' she would reply 'Ho!' as the Norse heroes used to speak from their *grave-mounds*."—*Jour. Anthrop. Instit.*, xi. 417.

grave-post, *s.*

Anthrop.: A board fixed at the head of the graves of many Indian tribes. It usually contains the totem of the deceased, and should the tomb be that of a warrior, devices denoting how often he had been in war parties and the number of scalps he had taken.

"On looking at his *grave-post*, it bore a pictorial inscription of this kind."—*Schoolcraft: Indian Tribes*, i. 338.

grave-robber, *s.* One who steals dead bodies from graves; a resurrectionist (q.v.).

grave-robbing, *s.* The act of robbing a grave; body-snatching.

grave-stone, *s.* A stone or slab laid over or erected near a grave, on which are written or cut the name, age, &c., of the person there buried; a tombstone.

"Timon, presently prepare thy grave:
Lie where the light foam of the sea may beat
Thy *grave-stone* daily." *Shakesp.: Timon*, iv. 3.

† **grave-wax,** *s.* Adipocere (q.v.).

grave-yard, *s.* An inclosed ground in which the dead are buried; a burial-ground; a cemetery.

grāve, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *gravis* = heavy, grave; cogn. with Goth. *kaurs* = heavy; Gr. βαρύς (*barus*); Sansc. *guru*; Sp. & Ital. *grave*.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. *Lit.:* Heavy; of weight.

"His shield *grave* and great." *Chapman.*

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) Weighty; serious; important; momentous.

"Gordon however positively refused to take on himself so *grave* a responsibility. —*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

(2) Important; of weight, credible.

"The *gravest* of their own writers, and of strangers, do bear them witness."—*Grew: Cosmologia Sacra.*

3. Sedate; solemn; sober; serious.

"Justice is *grave* and decorous."—*Burke: On the French Revolution.*

4. Serious; heavy: as, a *grave* charge.

* 5. Plain; staid; sedate; not gaudy; quiet: as, a *grave* dress.

6. Not sharp of sound; not acute. [Accent.]

"The acute accent raising the voice . . . and the *grave* depressing it lower, and both having some emphasis,—*i.e.* more vigorous pronunciation."—*Holder.*

II. *Music:*

1. Deep in pitch: as, *grave* hexachord, the lowest hexachord in the Guidonian system.

2. Slow in pace; solemnly.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *grave*, *serious*, and *solemn*: "*Grave* expresses more than *serious*; it does not merely bespeak the absence of mirth, but that heaviness of mind which is displayed in all the movements of the body. A man may be *grave* in his walk, in his tone, in his gesture, in his looks, and all his exterior; he is *serious* only in his general air, his countenance, and demeanour. *Solemn* expresses more than either *grave* or *serious*; like *serious*, it is employed not so much to characterize either the person or the thing: the judge pronounces the *solemn* sentence of condemnation in a *solemn* manner; a preacher delivers many *solemn* warnings to his hearers." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

***grāve** (2), *v.t.* [Grave, *a.*]

Music: To render grave, as a note or tone.

grăv'-ęl, *grav-elle, *gra-vylle, *s.* [O. Fr. *gravele*, *gravelle*; Fr. *gravelle*, *gravier*, dimin. of O. Fr. *grave*, *greve* = rough and mixed with stones. Prob. from the same root as Bret. *grouan*; Corn. *grow*; Wel. *gro* = gravel; Gael. *grothlach* = gravelly; Sansc. *grâvan* = a stone.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* Small pebbles, stones, or fragments of stone, intermixed with sand, loam, clay, flints, &c.

"*Gravel* consists of flints of all the usual sizes and colours, of the several sorts of pebbles; sometimes with a few pyritæ, and other mineral bodies, confusedly intermixed, and common sand."—*Woodward.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Geol.:* Gravel is formed by the action of water upon disintegrated portions of rock, which tend to be first blocks or boulders, then pebbles, next gravel, and finally sand, if not even silt. The fragments of which it is composed vary from the size of a pea to that of a hen's egg.

2. *Pathol.:* The presence of minute concretions in the urine constitutes the affection known as the gravel. It is usually owing to the presence of uric acid, urates, oxalates, and phosphates. Amongst exceptional urinary calculi are carbonate of lime, cystine, xanthine, fatty and fibrinous concretions. The chief symptoms are dull, aching pains over the renal regions, extending to the thighs, frequent micturition, and the occasional appearance in the urine of blood, pus, epithelium, or unorganized sediments, chiefly uric acid and oxalates.

"Most physicians doe highly commend their roots [asparagus] brused and taken in white wine, for to expell the stone and *gravell*."—*P. Holland: Pliny*, bk. xx., ch. x.

gravel-path, gravel-walk, *s.* A path or alley covered with gravel; a gravelled path.

"My garden was laid out in *gravel-walks*, intersecting each other in right angles."—*Knox: Essays*, No. 75.

gravel-pit, *s.* A pit or excavation out of which gravel is dug.

"He saw Mr. Such-a-one go this morning at nine o'clock towards the *gravel-pits*."—*Steele: Spectator*, No. 138.

gravel-root, *s.*
Bot.: Eupatorium purpureum.

gravel-stone, *s.*
Chem., &c.: One of the minute concretions whose presence in the urine constitutes the disease called Gravel (q.v.).

grăv'-ęl, *v.t.* [GRAVEL, *s.*]
I. *Literally:*
1. To cover with gravel; to lay gravel on.
"The lounger seldom strays
Beyond the smooth and *gravelled* maze."
Scott: Bridal of Triermain, II. ii. 28.
*2. To run a ship on to the sand or beach.
"And when we were fallen into a place between two seas, they *gravelled* the ship." [Gr. ἐπωκείλαν (*epōkeilan*), Auth. Vers., ran the ship aground.]—*Acts* xxvii. 41. (Rheims.)
*3. To cause to stick in the sand or gravel.
"William the Conqueror, when he invaded this island, chanced at his arrival to be *gravelled;* and one of his feet stuck so fast in the sand, that he fell to the ground."—*Camden: Remains.*
4. To hurt the foot of, as a horse by sand or gravel lodged under the shoe.
***II.** *Fig.:* To perplex utterly, to confound, to worry and distress. [GRAVEL, *s.* II. 2.]
"The physician was so *gravelled* and amazed withall, that he had not a word more to say."—*North: Plutarch,* p. 764.

grā've-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *grave,* s.; *-less.*] Without a grave or tomb; unburied.
"My brave Egyptians all,
By the discandying of this pellleted storm,
Lie *graveless.*"
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, iii. 11.

grăv'-ęlled, *pa. par.* or *a.* [GRAVEL, *v.*]

grăv'-ęl-lĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *gravelly; -ness.*] The quality or state of being gravelly, or abounding with gravel.

grăv'-ęl-lĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [GRAVEL, *v.*]
A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj:* (See the verb).
C. *As substantive:*
I. *Literally:*
1. The act of covering or coating with gravel.
2. The gravel with which any area is covered.
II. *Fig.:* The act of worrying, perplexing, or confounding utterly.

grăv'-ęl-lȳ, *a.* [Eng. *gravel; -ly.*] Full of or abounding with gravel; consisting or of the nature of gravel; covered with gravel.
"Oft pacing, as the mariner his deck,
My *gravelly* bounds." *Cowper: Four Ages.*

grā've-ę-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *grave,* a.; *-ly.*]
1. In a grave, serious, or solemn manner; seriously; solemnly; in sober earnest.
"It was *gravely* said that she had cast fearful spells on those whom she hated."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xiii.
*2. In a sober, staid, or quiet manner; without grandness or show; as, To be *gravely* dressed.

gra-vē-mĕn'-tē, *adv.* [Ital.]
Music: Slowly and in a solemn style.

grāv'-ęn, *pa. par.* or *a.* [GRAVE, *v.*]

grā've-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *grave,* a.; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being grave; serious; solemnity; gravity; sobriety of behaviour; dignity.
"His sables and his weeds
Importing health and *graveness.*"
Shakesp.: Hamlet, iv. 7.

***grą-vē'-ō-lĕnçe,** *s.* [Lat. *graveolentia,* from *graveolens* = smelling strongly (q.v.); Fr. *graveolence.*] A strong and offensive smell.

***grą-vē'-ō-lĕnt,** *a.* [Lat. *graveolens,* from *gravis* = heavy, and *olens,* pr. par. of *oleo* = to smell.] Smelling strongly and offensively; stinking.
"The butter was yellow, and something *graveolent.*"
—*Boyle: Works,* iv. 588.

grāv'-ēr, ***graf-er,** ***graf-ere,** ***grav-owre,** *s.* [A.S. *grafere;* Fr. *graveur.*]
1. One who carves or engraves; one whose business is to carve or engrave upon wood, stone, metal, &c.; an engraver, a sculptor
"Just like a marble statue did he stand,
Cut by some skilful *graver's* artful hand."
Cowley: Pyramus & Thisbe. The Song.
2. The tool or style used in graving. They are made of different shapes, according to the purpose intended, and are of fine steel; a burin.
3. An instrument used for turning iron after it has been roughed out by the heel-tool.

***grăv'-ēr-ȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *graver; -y.*] The process or art of graving; engraving, engravery.
"Any piece of picture, or *gravery* and embossing."—*P. Holland.*

grāveş, *s. pl.* [GREAVES (2).]

***grăv'-ĭc,** *a.* [Eng. *grav(ity); -ic.*] Pertaining to or causing gravitation; as, *gravic* forces, *gravic* attraction.

***grăv'-ĭd,** *a.* [Lat. *gravidus,* from *gravis* = heavy.] Big or heavy with child; pregnant; fruitful. (*Lit. & fig.*)
"The gracious king
To ease and crown their *gravid* piety,
Grants their request."
Beaumont: Psyche, c. xv.

***grăv'-ĭ-dāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *gravidatus,* pa. par. of *gravido* = to load, to impregnate; *gravidus* = loaded, pregnant.] To cause to become gravid or big with child.
"Her womb is said to bear him (blessed is the womb that bare thee), to have been *gravidated* or great with child."—*Barrow: Sermons,* vol. ii., ser. 24.

***grăv-ĭ-dā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *gravidatus,* pa. par. of *gravido.*] The act of making pregnant; the state of becoming or being pregnant; pregnancy.
"As ἐν γαστρὶ ἐχειν expresseth a proper *gravidation,* so doth ἐν γαστρὶ συλλαβειν a proper conception."—*Pearson: On the Creed,* Art. iii.

***grą-vĭd'-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Lat. *gravidus* = loaded, pregnant.] The state of being pregnant; pregnancy.
"The signs of *gravidity* and obstructions are hard to be distinguished in the beginning."—*Arbuthnot: On Diet.*

grą-vĭf'-ĭc, *a.* [Lat. *gravis* = heavy, and *facio* = to make.] Making heavy; adding or giving weight to.

grăv-ĭ-grā'-dą, *s. pl.* [Lat. *gravis* = heavy, and *gradus* = a step; *gradior* = to take steps, to walk.]
Palæont.: Ground-sloths; a tribe or family of edentate mammals, now extinct. The name is modelled on Tardigrada, sometimes used for the Bradypodidæ, or ordinary sloths, to which the Gravigrada were akin. Besides other differences, they were much larger. The tribe or family comprised the huge Megatherium, the Mylodon, the Megalonyx, &c. (q.v.). All are American, and of Post-pliocene age.

grăv'-ĭ-grāde, *a.* [GRAVIGRADA.]
Palæont.: Walking heavily; of or belonging to the edentate tribe or family Gravigrada (q.v.).

***grą-vĭl'-ō-quençe,** *s.* [Lat. *gravis* = heavy, grave, and *loquens,* pr. par. of *loquor* = to speak.] Grave or weighty speech or language.

grą-vĭm'-ĕ-tēr, *s.* [Lat. *gravis* = heavy; Gr. μέτρον (*metron*) = a measure.] An instrument for determining the specific gravities of bodies, solid or liquid.

grăv-ĭ-mĕt'-rĭc, *a.* [Eng. *gravimetr(y); -ic.*] Of or pertaining to gravimetry; determined or ascertained by a gravimeter.

gravimetric-analysis, *s.*
Chem.: The method of analyzing compound bodies, performed by decomposing them and finding their elemental weight.

grą-vĭm'-ĕ-trȳ, *s.* [Lat. *gravis* = heavy, and Gr. μέτρον (*metron*) = a measure.] The art or science of determining the specific gravity of bodies.

grāv'-ĭng, *pa. par., a., & s.* [GRAVE (2), *v.*]
A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).
C. *As substantive:*
I. *Literally:*
1. The act or art of engraving or carving wood, stone, metals, &c.
"He [Holbein] learned besides, *graving,* casting, modelling, and architecture."—*Walpole: Anecdotes of Painting,* vol. i., ch. iv.
2. That which is carved or engraved; carved work.
"Skilful to work in gold; also to grave any manner of *graving.*"—*2 Chronicles* ii. 4.
II. *Fig.:* Anything impressed deeply upon the heart or mind.
"For new *gravings* upon their souls."—*King Charles: Eikon Basilike.*

grāv'-ĭng, *s.* [GRAVE (1), *v.*] Cleaning a ship's bottom by burning off the sea-weed, and then paying the planks with pitch. Ships were formerly beached for this purpose, and the work was done during the time of the ebb. It is also called beaming (q.v.).
"At work on the outside of the ship's bottom and side, washing, and *graving,* and stopping, as every seafaring man knows how."—*Defoe: Robinson Crusoe,* pt. ii.

graving-dock, *s.* A dock into which vessels are floated to have their bottoms examined and cleaned; a dry-dock. The vessel is floated in and the gates at the entrance closed when the tide is at ebb.

graving-piece, *s.*
Shipbuild.: A small piece of wood inserted to supply the defects of a plank.

gra'-vĭ-ta, *adv.* [Ital.]
Mus.: With weight, dignity, and majesty.

grăv'-ĭ-tāte, *v.i.* [Lat. *gravitatem,* accus. of *gravitas* = weight, gravity; Fr. *graviter.*]
1. *Lit.:* To be affected by or under the influence of gravitation; to move by gravitation; to tend to the centre.
"All its parts magnetic power assert,
And to each other *gravitate.*"
Blackmore: Creation, bk. ii.
2. *Fig.:* To tend towards any centre of attraction; to be attracted.
"A multitude of those mean and timid politicians who naturally *gravitate* towards the stronger party."
—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xiii.

grăv-ĭ-tā'-tion, *s.* [Eng. *gravitat(e); -ion;* Fr. *gravitation.*]
I. *Ordinary Language:*
1. *Lit.:* In the same sense as II. 1.
"When the loose mountain trembles from on high,
Shall *gravitation* cease, if you go by?"
Pope: Essay on Man, iv. 128.
2. *Figuratively:*
(1) Attraction produced not by a physical, but by some moral force.
(2) Downward tendency in the literary world.
"With all the might of *gravitation* blest."
Pope: Dunciad, ii. 324.
II. *Physics:* A natural force acting upon all material bodies throughout the universe, with the effect of attracting or drawing them to each other. Hence it is often called the attraction of gravitation. It has been shown that every molecule of one body acts upon every molecule of the other. The attraction between two material particles is directly proportional to the product of their masses, and inversely proportional to the square of their distances asunder,—*i.e.,* the force of gravity decreases in exact proportion as the square of the distance increases. Universal or general gravitation may be divided into celestial and terrestrial gravitation; but when the earth is viewed as a planet the second category disappears in the first.
1. *Celestial gravitation:*
(1) *Hist.:* A glimmering perception that the heavenly bodies attracted each other was possessed by Democritus and Epicurus in ancient times, and by Bacon, Galileo, Kepler, and Hooke during the dawn of modern science; but the decisive discovery of the universality of gravitation and the "law" regulating the operations was reserved for Sir Isaac Newton. Cavendish illustrated Newton's discovery by experiment.
(2) *Gravitation among the heavenly bodies:* Two forces operate against each other, the one a projectile and the other an attractive force. If the former only existed, the several planets would go off into space, moving, unless collision with other bodies occurred, in straight lines onward for ever, unless, indeed, some subtle ether gradually retarded their progress and ultimately brought them to a state of rest. If gravity alone operated, the planets would fall towards the centre of the sun with continually increasing velocity, till they impinged upon his surface with destructive effect. The working against each other of the two antagonistic forces makes them move around the central luminary in elliptic orbits, the motion being so beautifully adjusted that when the planet is nearest the sun and apparently in danger of becoming too powerfully under his attraction, the increased velocity thus acquired carries the body past the danger. Not merely does the sun attract the planets, but the planets attract the sun. Properly speaking, they do not revolve around him, but he and they mutually revolve round the common centre of gravity of them all, which is a point (not the centre) within the

body of the sun. The same laws operate in the case of the planets with each other, the primary bodies with their satellites, &c.,—*i.e.*, they attract each other directly as their respective masses, and inversely as the square of their distances.

2. *Terrestrial gravitation:* The law of gravitation as operating on the earth, as, for instance, on the fall of a stone to the ground. [GRAVITY.]

¶ *Law of gravitation:* [GRAVITATION, II.].

gravitation-measure, *s.*
Physics: (For def. see example).

"Force is said to be expressed in *gravitation-measure*, when it is expressed as equal to the weight of a given mass."—*Everett: The C. G. S. System of Units*, ch. iii., p. 13.

grăv'-ĭ-tā-tĭve, *s.* [Eng. *gravitat(e)*; *-ive.*] Causing to gravitate, or tend towards a centre.

grăv'-ĭ-tȳ, ***grav-i-tee,** ***grav-i-tie,** *s.* [Fr. *gravité;* from Lat. *gravitas* = weight, gravity; *gravis* = heavy; Ital. *gravità;* Sp. *gravidad.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The quality or state of being heavy; weight, heaviness.

"A thing of that waight and *gravitee*, that it waieth some soules downe vnto the deepe pyt of hell."—*Sir T. More: Workes*, p. 1,035.

2. Weight or importance; seriousness.

"Length therefore is a thing which the *gravitie* and weight of such actions [prayer] doth require."—*Hooker: Ecclesiastical Polity*, bk. v.

3. Seriousness, enormity, flagrancy, atrociousness; as, the *gravity* of the offence.

4. Graveness, soberness, seriousness, or dignity of demeanour.

"Such ill-timed *gravity*, such serious folly,
Might well befit the solitary student."
Johnson; Irene, iii. 1.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Mus.:* Lowness or depth of tone or note.

2. *Physics:* Terrestrial gravitation, the operation of the law of gravitation on the earth, specially in making heavy bodies fall in all parts of the planet in the direction of its centre. Newton and Bessel have shown that in a vacuum a sovereign and a feather will fall with equal speed, though the rate will be very different in the atmospheric air. The attraction of the whole earth, considered as a sphere, on a body at its surface, is the same as if the whole matter of the earth were collected at its centre. The attraction of the earth on a body within its surface is the same as if the spherical shell situated between the body and the earth's surface was removed; or is the same as if all the matter situated nearer to the earth's surface than the body was collected at the centre, and all the matter situated at a greater distance was removed. The weight of a body is proportioned to the attraction which it exerts, hence gravity in many cases means simply weight. [*Specific gravity.*]

¶ (1) *Centre of gravity:* [CENTRE, III. (21)].

(2) *Specific gravity:*

Physics, Min., &c.: The relative density of a substance; the weight of a body compared with that of another body having the same magnitude. To obtain this, it is first weighed in air, which shows its absolute weight. Next it is weighed in water, to show how much it loses in this element. There have now been ascertained the absolute weights of two bodies of equal bulk,—viz., the one experimented on, and water, and the ratio of these weights is that also of their specific gravities. Let 1 be the weight of water, and first let the body be heavier than that liquid, then the weight which it loses in water is to the absolute weight as 1 to the specific gravity required. If lighter than water, then as the weight of the body in air, plus the weight needful to make it sink in water, is to its weight in air, so is 1 to the specific gravity. On this principle are constructed such instruments as Nicholson's portable balance. In solids and liquids the standard is generally distilled water; for the gases, atmospheric air. Specific gravity is proportionate to density, and the words may be used almost interchangeably. [DENSITY.]

gravity-battery, *s.* A form of double-fluid battery, in which the fluids range themselves at different heights in a single jar by virtue of their different specific gravities. The copper or − element is in the bottom, and the zinc or + in the upper part of the cell.

***grāv'-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *gravis* = heavy, grave.]

1. Grave, serious, sage, thoughtful, weighty.

"The most prudent *grauous* persons of euery countie, cytie, porte, and borough."—*Hall: Henry VII.* (an. 1).

2. Grave, important, serious, momentous.

"*Grauous* matters concernyng the welths of bothe the realmes."—*Hall: Edward IV.* (an. 22.)

***grāv'-oŭs-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *gravous; -ly.*] In a grave, serious, or thoughtful manner; gravely.

"The erle arriued there, and wisely entreated the noblemen, *grauously* perswaded the magistrates of the citees and tounes, and gently and familiarly vsed and tracted the vulgare people."—*Hall: Henry IV.* (an. 1).

***grav-owre,** *s.* [GRAVER.]

grā'-vȳ, ***grea-vy,** ***grea-vie,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful; probably formed from *graves* (q.v.).] The juice which drops from meat while roasting, made into a dressing for the meat when served up.

"I have been invited to a pawnbroker's table, by pretending to hate *gravy*."—*Goldsmith: Citizen of the World*, let. 26.

grą-wa'-thą, *s.* [A Brazilian word.]
Bot.: A kind of Bromelia used in South America for the manufacture of ropes. Called also Curra-tow.

grāy, ***gra,** ***grai,** ***graye,** ***grei,** ***grey,** ***greye,** *a. & s.* [A.S. *grǽg;* cogn. with Dut. *graauw;* Icel. *grár;* Dan. *graa;* Sw. *grå;* Ger. *grau;* Lat. *ravus;* O. H. Ger. *gráw.*]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Literally:*

1. Of a colour between white and black; hoary; of the colour of hair whitened by age; ashy-coloured.

"These *gray* and dun colours may also be produced by mixing whites and blacks."—*Newton: Optics.*

2. Having hair whitened by age; gray-haired.

"Living creatures generally do change their hair with age, turning to be *gray*."—*Bacon: Natural Hist.*

3. Whitened or made hoary by age.

"My hair is *gray*, but not with years."
Byron: Prisoner of Chillon.

4. Dusky, dark.

"*Gray* dawn appears, the sportsman and his train
Speckle the bosom of the distant plain."
Cowper: Progress of Error, 82.

*II. *Fig.:* Old, mature; as, *gray* experience.

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A gray colour; a colour between white and black; a neutral tint.

*2. A gray-beard; an old, gray-headed man.

"Telling his tale alway this old *grey*."
Chaucer: Troilus, bk. iv.

*3. A kind of fur.

"Gold ne soluer, vouh ne *gray*."
O. Eng. Miscell., p. 94.

*4. A badger.

"The *grayes*, polcats, or brocks, have a cast by themselves, when they be affraid of hunters."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. viii., ch. xxxviii.

5. A kind of salmon (*Salmo erox*).

¶ *The gray of the morning:* The dawn.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bot.:* A genus of colours; the species are ash-gray, ash-grayish, pearl gray, slate gray, lead-coloured, smoky, mouse-coloured, hoary, and rather hoary. (*Lindley.*)

2. *Entom.:* A moth, *Dianthœcia cœsia.* (*Newman.*)

¶ Obvious compounds: *Gray-eyed, gray-headed, gray-haired,* &c.

gray-antimony, *s.*
Min.: The same as STIBNITE (q.v.).

gray-beard, *s. & a.*

A. *As substantive:*

1. A man with a gray-beard; an old man (frequently in contempt).

"Then said the Lord: This glass to praise
Fill with red wine from Portugal!
The *gray-beard* with trembling hand obeys."
Longfellow: Luck of Edenhall.

2. The name given to a large earthen jar, or bottle, for holding wine or spirituous liquor. Originally applied to a kind of stoneware drinking jugs, with bearded faces on them in relief, introduced in the early part of the sixteenth century.

"There's plenty o' brandy in the *grey-beard* that Luckie Maclearie sent down."—*Scott: Waverley*, ch lxiv.

B. *As adj.:* Having a gray beard; gray-bearded; old.

gray-bird, *s.* A species of thrush.

gray-bread, *s.* Bread made of rye or oats.

gray-carpet, *s.*
Entom.: Aleucis pictaria, a British moth of the group Geómetrina and the family Caberidæ.

gray cast-iron, *s.*
Metall.: Gray cast-iron contains carbon chemically combined, and also graphite in a free state. When gray cast-iron is treated with an acid, the graphite separates out in black scales.

gray-cobalt, *s.*
Min.: The same as SMALTITE (q.v.).

gray copper-ore, *s.*
Min.: The same as TETRAHEDRITE (q.v.).

gray-cotton, *s.*
Comm.: Unbleached and undyed cotton cloth.

gray-fibres, *s. pl.*
Anat.: Pale gray fibres found with or without white ones in the sympathetic or other nerves. They were first discovered by Remak, and are often called after his name. (*Quain.*)

gray-fly, *s.* [GRAYFLY.]

gray-friars, grey-friars, *s.* The Franciscans (q.v.).

gray-geese, *s. pl.* A name vulgarly given to large field stones, lying on the surface of the ground.

"Biggin a dry-stane dyke, I think, wi' the *gray-geese*, as they ca' thae great loose stones."—*Scott: Black Dwarf*, ch. iv.

gray-goods, *s.* [GRAY-COTTON.]

gray-heads, *s. pl.* Heads of gray-coloured oats, growing among others that are not. (*Gall: Encyc.*)

gray-hen, *s.* The female of the black-cock.

***gray-hooded,** *a.* Gray; dusky.

"They left me, then, when the *gray-hooded* even,
Rose from the hindmost wheels of Phœbus' wain."
Milton: Comus, 188.

gray-malkin, *s.* [GRIMALKIN.]

gray-mare, grey-mare, *s.* A cant term for a wife; from the proverb "The *gray-mare* is the better horse," that is the wife is master.

"The vulgar proverb, that the *grey-mare* is the better horse, originated, I suspect, in the preference generally given to the *grey-mares* of Flanders over the finest coach horses of England."—*Macaulay: Hist. of Eng.*, ch. iii.

gray-owl, grey-owl, *s.*
Ornith.: The same as the tawny owl, *Syrnium stridula.*

gray-pease, *s. pl.* Common pease in a dried state.

***gray,** *v.i. & t.* [GRAY, *s.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To become gray or white.

"All *grays* the gres, that grene watz ere."
Gawaine, 526.

B. *Trans.:* To make gray.

"Thou hast *gray'd* a thousand."
Shirley: Bird in a Cage, v.

grāy'-flȳ, *s.* [Eng. *gray*, and *fly.*]
Entom.: A species of Œstrus, called also the trumpet fly (q.v.).

"What time the *grayfly* winds her sultry horn."
Milton: Lycidas, 28

grāy'-hound, *s.* [GREYHOUND.]

grāy'-ĭsh, ***gra-ĭsh, grey'-ĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *gray; -ish.*] Somewhat gray in colour.

"A globe-like head, a gold-like haire,
A forehead smooth and hie,
On either side did shine a *graish* eie."
Warner: Albions England, bk. iv., ch. 20.

grāy'-lăg, grāy'-lăgg, *s.* [Eng. *gray*, second element doubtful; cf. A.S. *lagu* = water, the sea, a lake, or Ital. *lago* = a lake.]
Ornith.: Anser ferus, believed to be the origin of the domestic goose.

grāyle, *s.* [GRAIL.]

grāy'-lĭng, *a. & s.* [Eng. *gray;* dimin. suff. *-ling.*]

A. *As adj.:* Of a dull brown or gray colour. (See the compound.)

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Ichthy.:* A British fresh-water fish, *Thymallus vulgaris*, one of the Salmonidæ. It is common in some British streams.

"Wholesale destruction of trout, smelt, and *grayling* in the Teviot."—*Weekly Scotsman*, July 12, 1873.

2. *Entom.:* [GRAYLING-BUTTERFLY].

grayling-butterfly, *s.*

Entom.: A British butterfly, *Hipparchia* or *Satyrus Semele*. Its general colour is dull brown above, fulvous beneath, with dark spots.

grāy'-lĭ, grēy'-lĭ, *adv.* [Eng. *gray, grey; -ly.*] In a grey colour; with a gray tinge. (*Keats: Endymion*, i. 231.)

grāy'-mĭll, grāy'-mĭl-lĕt, *s.* [GROMWELL.]

* **grāyne,** *s.* [GRAIN.]

grāy'-nĕss, grēy'-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *gray, grey; -ness.*] The quality or state of being gray.

grāy'-stōne, *s.* [GREYSTONE.]

grāy'-wăck-ē, *s.* [GREYWACKE.]

grāy'-wĕṭh-ĕr, *s.* [GREYWETHER.]

grāze (1), * **grāse,** *v.t. & i.* [Etym. doubtful. According to Skeat coined from *rase* = to scrape slightly, with some confusion with *graze*, v.; according to others connected with *graze* (2). Cf. *graze* (2), A. II.]

A. *Trans.:* To touch or rub slightly in passing; to brush the surface lightly.

"It merely tore his coat, *grazed* his shoulder, and drew two or three ounces of blood."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

B. *Intrans.:* To touch lightly in passing; to brush.

"Mark then a bounding valour in our English,
That being dead, like to the bullets *grazing*,
Breaks out." *Shaksp.: Henry V.*, iv. 3.

grāze (2), * **grās-en,** * **grēs-yn,** *v.i. & t.* [From *grass* (q.v.). O. H. Ger. *gagrasôn*; M. H. Ger. *grasen*; Dut. *grazen*; Ger. *grasen.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To eat grass; to feed on grass or growing herbage.

"The greatest of my pride is to see my ewes *graze*, and my lambs suck."—*Shaksp.: As You Like It*, iii. 2.

2. To supply or furnish grass for grazing.

"The ground continueth the wet, whereby it will never *graze* to purpose that year."—*Bacon.*

* 3. To feed in any way; to browse.

"*Grazing* at large in meadows submarine."
Cowper: To the Memory of the Halibut.

* **II.** *Fig.:* To move along devouring, as spreading fire.

"As every state lay next to the other that was oppressed, so the fire perpetually *grazed*."—*Bacon.*

B. *Transitive:*

1. To supply with grass or pasture; to find pasture for.

"They feede and *graze* theyr cattele wandering through the deserts and wylde foresta."—*Goldyng: Justine*, bk. i.

* 2. To tend while grazing.

"Jacob *grazed* his uncle Laban's sheep."
Shaksp.: Merchant of Venice, i. 3.

* 3. To feed on; to eat, as growing herbage; to browse.

"He gave my kine to *graze* the flowery plain."
Dryden: Virgil; Ecl. i. 11.

grāze (1), *s.* [GRAZE (1), *v.*]

1. The act of grazing or touching lightly; a light or slight touch or rub in passing.

2. A slight mark or cut made by an object touching in passing.

grāze (2), *s.* [GRAZE (2), *v.*] The act of grazing or feeding upon grass.

grāz'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *graze* (2); *-er.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* An animal that grazes or feeds on grass. (*Philips: Cider*, i.)

2. *Ch. Hist.:* The rendering of the Greek word Βοσκοί (*Boskoi*) = herdsmen, given by Sozomen as the name of an order of monks which arose in the fifth century in Mesopotamia, and spread to Palestine. They are said to have fed on herbs, and gone about almost in a state of nudity. (*Townsend.*)

grā'-zier (zier as **zhŭr),** * **grās-ier,** *s.* [Eng. *graze* (2); *-er.*] One who grazes or pastures cattle; one who raises and deals in cattle.

"The inhabitants be rather for the most parte *graziers* then ploughmen."—*Stow: Description of England*, p. 2.

* **grā'-zier-lĭ (zier** as **zhŭr),** *adv.* [Eng. *grazier; -ly.*] Relating to or like a grazier.

grāz'-ĭng (1), * **grās-ĭng,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [GRAZE (1), *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of touching or rubbing lightly in passing; a graze.

"With the *grazing* of a bullet upon the face of one."
—*Ludlow: Memoirs*, i. 51.

grazing-angle, *s.*

Fort.: The angle, of 10° or less, of a glacis, at which a shot will not penetrate, but will glance from the surface.

grazing-fire, *s.*

Fort.: A fire when the trajectory is low, and the projectile strikes the object, whether vertical or horizontal, at a grazing angle. Used in howitzer batteries in the third parallel, to enfilade the covered way; ricochet fire.

grāz'-ĭng (2), *pr. par., a., & s.* [GRAZE (2), *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of feeding on grass or growing herbage.

2. A pasture, a grazing-ground.

gra-zī-ō'-sō (z as **ts),** *adv.* [Ital.]

Mus.: A sign or direction that the notes or passage to which it is prefixed must be played with grace and elegance.

* **grē** (1), * **greē** (1), *s.* [O. Fr. *gret, gre;* Fr. *gré*, from Lat. *gratum*, neut. sing. of *gratus* = pleasing; Ital. *grato.*] That which is pleasing; will, pleasure, satisfaction.

"Lene me thy grace, for to go at thi *gre*."
E. Eng. Allit. Poems; Patience, 347.

grē (2), * **greē,** *s.* [GREE (2), *s.*]

* **grē'-ą-ble,** *a.* [Mid. Eng. *gre; -able.*] Agreeable, willing, ready.

"The parti be *greable* & convenient."—*Acts James III.*, 1485 (ed. 1814), p. 170.

grēase, * **grece,** * **grese,** * **grees,** * **gresse,** *s.* [O. Fr. *gresse, graisse;* Fr. *graisse*, from O. Fr. *gras, cras;* Lat. *crassus* = thick, fat; Sp. *grasa;* Port. *graxa;* Ital. *grasso.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Animal fat in a soft state; the oily or unctuous part of animal matter of any kind, as tallow, lard, &c.; especially the fatty matter of land animals, as distinguished from the oily matter of marine animals.

"Especially swines *grease*, which in old time they used with great ceremonie in religion."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xxviii., ch. ix.

2. *Min.:* A term used in relation to lustre; fat quartz has a greasy lustre. (*Phillips.*)

3. *Farriery:* A swelling and inflammation of the legs of a horse, attended with the secretion of oily matter and cracks in the skin.

grease-box, *s.*

Rail. Eng.: The receptacle over an axle arm, which contains the lubricating material.

grease-cock, *s.*

Mach.: A faucet by which oil is admitted to a journal-box, or other part requiring lubricating. It is used on the cylinder cover for lubricating the piston without permitting the escape of steam or the entrance of air.

grease-cup, *s.*

Mach.: A cup attached to a part requiring lubrication, and from which it is supplied with oil.

grease-pot, *s.* An iron pot, the third in the series in which iron plates are tinned. [TIN-PLATE.]

grēąse, * **grēs-yn,** *v.t.* [GREASE, *s.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* To smear or anoint with grease or fatty matter.

"They rub soot over the *greased* parts, especially their faces, which adds to their natural beauty as painting does in Europe."—*Dampier: Voyage* (an. 1691).

* 2. *Fig.:* To bribe; to corrupt or influence with presents. (Still in use in America.)

"Every gaping heir
Would gladly *grease* the rich old bachelor."
Dryden: Juvenal, sat. vi.

II. *Farr.:* To affect with the disease called *grease.*

* ¶ *To grease in the hand or fist:* To bribe.

"He betrayed Scythopolis, having been well *greased in the fist* for his paines."—*Usher: Annals* (an. 2820).

grēąs'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *grease(s); -er.*]

1. One who or that which greases; specif., a man whose business it is to see that the wheels of locomotives, carriages, waggons, &c., are properly supplied with lubricants.

2. A contemptuous name for a Mexican Creole. (*American.*)

grēąs'-ĭ-lĭ, *adv.* [Eng. *greasy; -ly.*]

1. *Lit.:* In a greasy manner or state.

"He hath followed your Court . . . as faithfully as your spits and dripping-pans have done, and almost as *greasily*."—*Beaum. & Fl.: Woman-Hater*, i. 1.

* 2. *Fig.:* Nastily, foully, indelicately, obscenely.

"You talk *greasily*; your life's grown foul."
Shaksp.: Love's Labour's Lost, iv. 3.

grēąs'-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *greasy; -ness.*]

1. *Lit.:* The quality or state of being greasy; oiliness, unctuousness.

"Upon the most of these stones, after they are cut, there appears always, as it were, a kind of *greasiness* or unctuosity."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 453.

* 2. *Fig.:* Grossness, obscenity, indelicacy.

grēąs'-ȳ, * **gries-ie,** *a.* [Eng. *grease; -y.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) Composed or consisting of grease; oily, fat, unctuous.

(2) Smeared or daubed with grease.

"His *griesie* lockes long growen and unbound."
Spenser: F. Q., I. ix. 32.

(3) Like grease or oil; smooth, oily.

"By this means contract a rancid offensive smell, and a *greasy* nastiness."—*Cook: Third Voyage*, bk. iv., ch. ii.

* 2. *Figuratively:*

1. Fat, corpulent, bulky.

"Let's consult together about this *greasy* knight."—*Shaksp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, ii. 1.

* 2. Gross, indelicate, indecent, obscene.

"Chaste cells, when *greasy* Aretine
For his rank figs, is surnamed sublime."
Marston: Scourge of Villainy.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Farr.:* Affected with the disease called grease: as The legs of a horse are *greasy.*

2. *Bot.:* Having a surface which feels as if it was greasy, though not so in reality.

grēăt, * **greate,** * **gret,** * **grete,** * **grat,** * **grit,** *a. & s.* [A.S. *great;* O.S. *grát;* cogn. with Dut. *groot;* Ger. *gross;* O. H. Ger. *grôz.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Large in bulk or size; big.

"The man to whom the *great* dog belonged."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

2. Large in number; numerous.

"Judas, one of the twelve, came, and with him a *great* multitude with swords and staves."—*Matt.* xxvi. 47.

3. Large in amount, extent, or value.

"By money and by having *grete* possessions."—*Chaucer: Tale of Melibeus.*

4. Large in extent or surface; wide, extended, extensive.

"He could make a small town a *great* city."—*Bacon: Essays; Of the True Greatness of Kingdoms.*

5. Large, extensive, or considerable in degree; beyond the common.

"But, after all, it is with *great* parts, as with *great* virtues: they naturally border on some imperfection."—*Pope: Homer; Iliad.* (Pref.)

6. Considerable or extended in length or duration; of long duration; long-continued.

"Thou hast spoken of thy servant's house for a *great* while to come."—2 *Sam.* vii. 19.

7. Marvellous, wonderful, extraordinary, surprising, remarkable.

"The works of the Lord are *great*."—*Psalm* cxl. 12.

8. Venerable, adorable, awful.

"*Great* is the Lord, and greatly to be praised."—1 *Chron.* xvi. 25.

9. High in rank or position; distinguished; holding an eminent position in respect of rank, position, mental endowments or requirements; eminent; illustrious.

"He had been too *great* to sink into littleness without a struggle."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

10. In a bad sense, notorious: as, a *great* liar.

11. Important; weighty; involving important interests or consequences; serious.

"And though this be a *great* truth, if it be impartially considered, yet it is also a *great* paradox."—*Tillotson.*

12. Chief, principal.

"Our *great* enemy
All incorruptible would on his throne
Sit unpolluted." *Milton: P. L.*, ii. 187.

13. Of elevated sentiments; generous, noble, magnanimous.

"In her every thing was goodly and stately; yet so, that it might seem that *great* mindedness was but the ancient bearer to the humbleness."—*Sidney.*

14. Wonderful, sublime.

"The addition of his empire, how it showed
In prospect from his throne, how good, how fair,
Answering his *great* idea." *Milton: P. L.*, vii. 557.

15. Opulent, magnificent, sumptuous.

"Not Babylon,
Nor *great* Alcairo, such magnificence
Equalled." *Milton: P. L.*, i. 718.

16. Sumptuous, expensive, costly; on an extensive scale: as, a *great* feast.

17. Swelling, proud, haughty; exhibiting pride or haughtiness.

"Solyman perceived that Vienna was not to be won with words, nor the defendants to be discouraged with *great* looks."—*Knolles: Hist. of the Turkes.*

18. Pregnant.

"From following the ewes *great* with young."—*Psalm* lxxviii. 71.

* 19. Teeming, swollen, swelling.

"My heart is *great*, but it must break with silence."
Shakesp.: Richard II., ii. 1.

20. Familiar, intimate, closely acquainted. (*Colloq.*)

"For those that would not censure, or speak ill of a man immediately, will talk more boldly of those that are so *great* with them."—*Bacon: Essays; Of Followers & Friends.*

21. Hard, difficult.

"It is no *great* matter to live lovingly with good-natured and meek persons."—*Taylor: Devotion.*

22. Burdensome, grievous, unfair.

"If we have sown unto you spiritual things, is it a *great* thing if we shall reap your carnal things?"—*1 Corinth.* ix. 11.

23. Denoting a step of ascending or descending consanguinity: as *great*-grandfather, the father of a grandfather; *great*-grandson, the son of a grandson, and so on.

"I dare not yet affirm for the antiquity of our languages, that our *great-great-great* grandsire's tongue came out of Persia."—*Camden: Remains.*

* **B.** *As adv.:* Greatly, very much.

"Tis *great* like he will."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., iii. 1.

C. *As substantive:*

1. The mass, the bulk, the gross.

"To let out thy harvest by *great* or by day."
Tusser: Husbandry; August.

2. (*Pl., with the definite article*): Powerful, influential, rich, and distinguished.

"Beneath the good how far—but far above the *great*."
Gray: Progress of Poesy.

3. (*Pl.*): The great-go, or final examination at Oxford for a degree. [Go, s., ¶.]

"Both smalls and *greats* are sufficiently distant to be altogether ignored, if we are that way inclined."—*T. Hughes: Tom Brown at Oxford*, ch. x.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *great, large*, and *big*: "*Large* is properly applied to space, extent, and quantity; *big* denotes *great* as to expansion or capacity. A house, a room, a heap, a pile, an army, &c., is *great* or *large*; an animal or a mountain is *great* or *big*. *Great* is used generally in the improper sense; *large* and *big* are used only occasionally."

(2) He thus discriminates between *great, grand*, and *sublime*: "These terms are synonymous only in the moral application. *Great* simply designates extent; *grand* includes likewise the idea of excellence and superiority. . . . *Grand* and *sublime* are both superior to *great*; but the former marks the dimension of greatness, the latter designates that of height." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

¶ (1) *By the great:* In the gross; by the bulk.

(2) *Greatest common measure:* [MEASURE].

great-anteater, *s.*
Zool.: Myrmecophaga jubata.

great-armadillo, *s.*
Zool.: Dasypus gigas.

great-burnet, *s.*
Bot.: The genus Sanguisorba.

* **great-bellied,** *a.* Far advanced in pregnancy.

"*Great-bellied* women
That had not half a week to go."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., iv. 1.

* **great-born,** *a.* Nobly descended.

great-cattle, *s. pl.*
Law: All manner of cattle except sheep and yearlings. (*Wharton.*)

Great Charter, *s.* [MAGNA CHARTA.]

great-circle, *s.* [CIRCLE.]
Great-circle sailing:
Naut.: A system of navigation first introduced by Mr. John Towson of navigating a ship upon the principle that the nearest path between any two places upon a globe is by the great circle drawn upon it between them; the nearest course between two places on a sphere.

great-coat, *s.* An overcoat, a top-coat.

great-coated, *a.* Having a great-coat or overcoat on.

great-eared, *a.* Having large ears.
Great-eared leaf-bat: [MACROTUS].
Great-eared tribes:
Anthrop.: A name sometimes employed to designate savage races who disfigure themselves by stretching their ears to an enormous size with what may be called exaggerated earrings. In this case the lobes are stretched into pendent fleshy loops; but the savages by no means answer the description of Pliny's Panotii (*N.H.*, iv. 27), "whose ears were large enough to be used for covering their bodies." As a matter of fact the name Oregon is only a corruption of the Spanish *Orejones* (Big-ears), a nickname jocularly conferred on the inhabitants from their practice of enlarging the lobes of their ears. (*Tylor.*)

great-go, *s.*
Univ.: The same as GREATS. [GREAT, C. 3.]

great-gun, *s.* [GUN.]

great-hearted, *a.* High-spirited, undejected, brave.

"The earl, as *great-hearted* as he, declared that he neither cared for his friendship, nor feared his hatred."—*Clarendon.*

great macaw-tree, *s.*
Bot.: Cocos or *Acrocomia fusiformis.*

* **great-master,** *s.* The same as GRAND-MASTER (q.v.).

"With reverence
To our *Great-master* and this consistory."
Beaum. & Flet.: Knight of Malta, i. 3.

* **great-mercy,** *s.* Great thanks. [GRAMERCY.]

great-organ, *s.*
Music: One (and the most important) of the three organs which are most usually associated in large combined organs. They are the great organ, the choir-organ, and the swell; to which may be added the pedal-organ or foot-keys for acting on the larger pipes. The keyboard of the great-organ contains the principal keys, and has the middle position, the swell having the next highest row and the choir the lowest. [ORGAN.]

great-primer, *s.*
Print.: A type four sizes larger than long-primer (q.v.). For example—

Great Primer.

great-seal, *s.* [SEAL.]

great sympathetic-nerve, *s.* [SYMPATHETIC.]

great-tithes, *s. pl.* [TITHE.]

great white-owl, *s.*
Ornith.: The genus Nyctea.

* **greāt, * grete,** *v.i. & t.* [GREAT, *a.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To become great or big; to grow large, to swell.

"Hys wombe bigan to *grete*."
Robert of Gloucester, p. 62.

B. *Trans.:* To make great; to aggrandize.

"Plotting to *great* himself."
Sylvester: The Lawe, 637.

* **greāt'-ēn,** *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *greátian*; O. H. Ger. *grôzen.*]

A. *Trans.:* To make great, to enlarge, to magnify, to aggrandize.

"That the House of Austria . . . should be *greatened* by the addition of England."—*Camden: Elizabeth* (an. 1560).

B. *Intrans.:* To become great or greater; to increase.

"Being committed against an infinite majesty, it [sin] *greatens*, and rises to the height of an infinite demerit."—*South: Sermons*, vol. x., ser. 10.

greāt'-lȳ, * grat-liche, * greet-li, * grete-ly, * gret-liche, *adv.* [Eng. *great*; *-ly.*]

1. In or to a great degree or manner; much.

"Madam, I know not, nor I *greatly* care not."
Shakesp.: Richard II., v. 2.

2. In a noble or illustrious manner; nobly, illustriously.

3. In a magnanimous or high-minded manner; nobly, generously.

"Where are these bold intrepid sons of war,
That *greatly* turn their backs upon the foe?"
Addison: Cato, iii. 2.

4. In a sublime or noble manner; sublimely.

"So God has *greatly* purposed."
Cowper: Task, vi. 820.

greāt'-nĕss, * grete-nesse, * gret-nes, * greet-nesse, * gret-nesse, * gret-nis, *s.* [A.S. *greátness.*] The quality or state of being great; as

1. Largeness in bulk or size; bigness.

"Goodly rivers (that have made their graves,
And buried both their names, and all their good,
Within his *greatness*, to augment his waves)."
Daniel: Barons Wars, bk. ii.

2. Largeness in number.

3. Largeness in amount, extent, or value.

4. Largeness in extent or surface.

5. Largeness in degree; high degree, extent.

"In the *greatness* of his folly he shall go astray."—*Proverbs* v. 23.

6. Marvellous or wonderful nature; marvellousness.

7. Awfulness.

8. High rank or place; elevation, distinction, dignity, eminence, power.

"Our *greatness* will appear
Then most conspicuous." *Milton: P. L.*, ii. 287.

9. Importance, seriousness.

10. Wonderful nature or character; sublimity, grandeur.

11. Swelling pride; affected state; haughtiness.

12. Nobility of mind or sentiment; magnanimity.

"*Greatness* of soul is more necessary to make a great man, than the favour of a monarch."—*Knox: Letters to a Young Nobleman*, Let. 42.

13. Force, intensity, power: as, the *greatness* of sound, of force, of passion, &c.

* 14. A title of dignity. Its equivalent is still used in France when speaking of bishops.

"Nay, mighty Soldan, did your *greatness* see
The frowning looks of mighty Tamburlaine . . .
It might amaze your royal majesty."
Marlowe: Tamburlaine, iv. 1.

* **grēave, * grafe, * greyve,** *s.* [A.S. *gerêfa*; Dan. *greve*; O. Fris. *grêva*; Icel. *greifi*; Sw. *gerfve.*] A steward, a reeve, a grieve.

* **grēave** (1), * **grīēve,** *s.* [GROVE.]

grēave (2), *s.* [GREAVES (1).]

grēave, *v.t.* [GREAVES (2).] [GRAVE (1), *v.*]

grēaves (1), *s.* [Fr. *grèves*, from O. Fr. *greve* = the shin.] Armour for the legs made of metal, and lined with some soft material. They were fastened with straps and ankle-rings, and were richly ornamented and embossed.

"The *greaves* below his knee that wound,
With silvery scales were sheathed and bound."
Byron: Bride of Abydos, ii. 9.

grēaves (2), *s.* [Of Scandinavian origin: cf. Sw. dial. *grevar* = greaves; Low Ger. *greven* = greaves; Ger. *grieve* = the fibrous remains left in the preparation of lard. (*Skeat.*)] The sediment or insoluble parts of tallow gathered from the melting pots and made up into cakes for dogs' food.

grē'be, *s.* [Fr. *grèbe*, from Bret. or Arm. *krib* = a comb; *kribel, kriben* = a crest; Wel. *crib* = a comb, a crest; *cribell* = a cock's comb. So named because one of the species is crested.]

Ornith.: Podiceps, a genus of Colymbidæ (Divers). It consists of tailless birds with large fimbriations on their toes, which act as webs. Five species are British:—(1) The Great crested Grebe (*Podiceps cristatus*); (2) the Red-necked Grebe (*P. rubricollis*); (3) the Sclavonian Grebe (*P. cornutus*); (4) the Eared Grebe (*P. auritus*); and (5) the Little Grebe or Dabchick (*P. minor*). No. 5 is the commonest. It is found in lakes and fish ponds. There are many foreign species. The fur of the grebe is used for making muffs, ladies' collars, &c.

Grē'-çian, *a.* & *s.*

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to Greece.

B. *As substantive:*

1. A native of Greece.

2. One who spoke Greek; one who adopted Greek manners or habits. [HELLENIST.]

"There arose a murmuring of the *Grecians* against the Hebrews."—*Acts* vi. 1.

3. One who is versed in or studies the Greek language.

4. One of the senior boys at Christ's Hospital.

Grecian architecture, *s.* The styles of architecture which prevailed in Greece and its colonies up to the conquest of the country by the Romans. The oldest examples which now remain belong to that type which is known under the name Cyclopean. [CYCLOPEAN.] Our earliest information respecting the architecture of Greece is gained from the poems of Homer. From him we learn that the palace was surrounded by Cyclopean walls, and had an outer and an inner court, the latter being surrounded by porticos and chambers. This led to a large columnar hall for festive purposes. The chambers for the family and women were behind. Treasure-houses often existed in connection with the palaces, for the preservation of valuables. In plan these treasure-houses were circular, and the covering was dome-shaped. Of all that remain to this day, that of Atreus, at Mycenæ, is the most remarkable. The earliest style of regular architecture was that known as Doric [DORIC], which is characterized by simplicity and strength. The oldest example of it is a temple at Corinth. The Ionic order of architecture arose much about the same time,—*i.e.*, about 600 B.C. [IONIC.] Its characteristic features are grace and delicacy. To it belonged the temple of Diana, at Ephesus. About the beginning of the fifth century B.C. the Corinthian order began to come into use. It differs little from the Ionic except in greater lightness and increased richness of decoration. In spite of all differences of form and character of the details, the entire structure in their orders rests on the same principles. The use of the column is the great characteristic of all, and the differences between the three orders is most clearly perceptible in its treatment. The arch was never used in Grecian architecture.

Grecian-fire, *s.* [GREEK-FIRE.]

* **Grē'-çian-īze,** *v.i.* [Eng. *Grecian; -ize.*] To speak the Greek language.

* **Grē'-çĭsm,** *s.* [Lat. *Græcismus*, from *Græcus;* Gr. Γραικός (*Graikos*) = Greek; Fr. *grécisme.*] An idiom or peculiarity of the Greek language.

"Lofty thoughts . . . clothed with admirable *Grecisms.*"—*Dryden: Origin & Progress of Satire.*

* **Grē'-çīze,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Lat. *Græcisso*, from Gr. γραικίζω (*Graikizo*), from Γραικός (*Graikos*) = Greek; Fr. *Grécizer;* Sp. *Grecisar.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To speak the Greek language.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To render Grecian.

2. To translate into Greek.

grĕcque (que as k), *s.* [Fr., = fretwork.]

1. An apparatus placed in coffee-pots for holding the coffee-grounds. The bottom is perforated with minute holes, and hot water being poured upon the coffee placed in it, carries through with it the strength and aroma of the coffee without the grounds.

2. A coffee-pot having provided such an apparatus.

* **grĕd,** * **grăde,** *s.* [GREDE, *v.*] A cry, a shout.

"On Moysen he setten a *gred.*"
Genesis & Exodus, 3,230.

grĕd'-ą-lĭn, *s.* [GRIDELIN.]

* **grēde** (1), *s.* [GREED.]

* **grēde** (2), *s.* [A.S. *grǽda.*] A bosom, a lap.

"Thi coppe he putte undur his *grede.*"
Alisaunder, 4,187.

* **grēde,** * **grad-en,** *v.i.* & *t.* [A.S. *grǽdan.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To cry, to weep.

"Thanne bygunne thay to *grede* and houte."
Sir Ferumbras, 3,225.

2. To cry out, to shout.

"Loude he can to *grede.*"
Robert of Gloucester, p. 460.

3. To cry or call in prayer.

"Thernore sculle we ofte *grede* to God."—*Ayenbite of Inwit*, p. 212.

B. *Trans.:* To cry or beg for; to pray for.

"Grace he *gradde* and grace he hadde." *Gower*, iii. 16.

* **grēd'-ęl,** *s.* [GRIDDLE.]

* **gred-ire,** *s.* [A form of *gredil* = griddle, by change of *l* into *r.*] A gridiron (q.v.).

* **greē** (1), * **grē,** *s.* [Fr. *gré* = pleasure, from Lat. *gratum*, neut. sing. of *gratus* = pleasing.]

1. Pleasure, satisfaction, goodwill.

"My spirit . . . receyve in *gre.*"
Chaucer: Troilus, iv. 292.

2. Satisfaction for an offence or injury done.

"To Joseph he made is *gre.*" *Kindhert Jesu*, 1,428.

* **greē** (2), * **grece,** * **greece,** * **grees,** * **grice,** * **gresse,** * **grie,** * **grize,** *s.* [O. Fr. *gre;* Lat. *gradus* = a step; *gradior* = to walk.] [GRADE.]

1. A step.

"The lord archbishop vpon the *greece* of the quire, made a long oration."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*, p. 179.

2. A degree or measurement.

"The last and outmaist ile is named Hirtha, quhare the elevation of the pole is lxiii. *greis.*"—*Bellendene: Descr. Alb.*, ch. xiii.

3. A degree or step in consanguinity.

"Swa he and he
Wes evynlike in the tothir *gre.*"
Wyntown, ix. 27, 56.

4. A step or gradation in an argument or climax.

"The prophet in discription of these vanities, maketh these *grieis.*"—*Knox: Reasoning with Crowrarguell*, Prol. ii. b.

5. Pre-eminence, superiority.

"To James Lord of Dowglas thay the *gre* gave,
To go with the Kingis hairt." *Houlate*, ii. 11.

¶ *To bear* or *win the gree:* To carry off the prize; to have the victory.

"And elk wha best on fute can ryn lat se,
To preif his pith, or wersill, and *bere the gre.*"
Douglas: Virgil, 129, 36.

greē, *v.i.* & *t.* [Fr. *gréer;* GREE (1), *s.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To agree, to consent.

2. To live in amity; to agree together.

"'And they're just neighbour-like,' replied the covenanter; 'and nae wonder they *gree* sae weel.'"—*Scott: Waverley*, ch. xxxvi.

B. *Trans.:* To reconcile parties at variance.

* **greē'-ançe,** *s.* [GREE, *v.*] Agreement, concord.

* **greēçe,** * **grees,** * **gryse,** *s.* [GREE (2), *s.*]

greēd, * **grede,** *s.* [From the adj. *greedy* (q.v.); cf. Icel. *grádhr;* Goth. *gredus*=hunger; M. H. Ger. *grît.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. An eager desire or longing; greediness; especially avarice or covetousness.

* 2. A greedy fellow.

II. *Bot.* (*Pl.*): A popular name for the genus Potamogeton.

* **greēd,** *v.t.* [GREED, *s.*] To covet.

greēd'-ĭ-lĭ, * **gred-i-liche,** * **gred-e-ly,** * **gred-liche,** *adv.* [A.S. *grǽdiglice;* Icel. *gradhigliga.*] In a greedy manner; voraciously, ravenously, eagerly; with eagerness or greediness.

"The hog *greedily* devours many things rejected by every other useful animal."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. i., ch. xi.

greēd'-ĭ-nĕss, * **gred-i-nesse,** * **greed-i-nesse,** *s.* [A.S. *grǽdigness*, from *grǽdig* = greedy (q.v.).] The quality of being greedy; an eager longing or desire; ravenousness, avidity, greed.

"The *greedinesse* of glorye, and the vnsaciable desire of fame."—*Brende: Quintus Curtius*, fo. 257.

greēd'-ĭ, * **gred-i,** * **gred-ie,** * **gred-y,** *a.* [A.S. *grǽdig, grédig;* cogn. with Dut. *gretig;* Icel. *grádhugr;* O. Sw. *gradig, grådig;* Dan. *graadig;* Goth. *gredags;* O. H. Ger. *grâtag;* O. S. *grâdag;* Sansc. *gridhnu, griddhin*, from *gridh* = to be greedy.]

1. Have a keen or eager desire for food or drink; very hungry; voracious, ravenous.

"Be not unsatiable in any dainty thing, nor too *greedy* upon meats."—*Ecclus.* xxxvii. 29.

2. Having an eager or ardent desire for anything; eager to obtain.

"He was *greedy* of wealth and honours, corrupt himself, and a corrupter of others."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

¶ Formerly it was followed by *to:* as, *Greedy to* know, *greedy to* kill.

3. Covetous, avaricious, grasping.

"A crowd of *greedy* informers."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

greedy-gut, greedy-guts, *s.* A greedy fellow, a glutton.

greē'-greē, *s.* [A West African word.]

Bot.: The ordeal tree of Guinea—*Erythrophyllum guineense.*

Greēk, Greēke, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *Græcus*, from Gr. Γραικός (*Graikos*); Fr. *Grec.*]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to Greece; Grecian.

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. A native or inhabitant of Greece.

"I prithee, foolish *Greek*, depart from me;
There's money for thee."
Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, iv. 1.

2. The language spoken by the inhabitants of Greece.

II. *Fig.:* A knave, a cheat, a low fellow. (*Slang.*)

"Without a confederate the new fashionable game of baccarat does not seem to offer many chances for the *Greek.*"—*Saturday Review*, Feb. 16, 1884, p. 202.

Greek Church, *s.*

Ecclesiol. & Ch. Hist.: The Eastern Church, that of the old Eastern Empire, which, prior to the Turkish conquest, had its metropolis at Constantinople, as distinguished from the Western Church, which had its capital at Rome; the church of the people speaking the Greek language rather than that of the Greek nation.

1. *Ch. Hist.:* That the Eastern and Western Churches would first disagree, and then separate, was ensured from the first by the difference in their mental constitution. The Greeks were notable for intense intellectual acuteness, which they used to frame hair-splitting subtleties of doctrine. The Romans, on the contrary, who had the imperial instinct, employed the new faith as a means of building up again a world-embracing dominion, with the "eternal city" as its capital. The first variance between the East and the West arose in the second century regarding the time of keeping Easter. The disputes which succeeded were chiefly as to personal dignity. As long as Rome was the metropolis of the empire, the Bishop of Rome had indisputably the most important see in the Church; but when, on May 11, 330, Constantine removed the seat of government to Byzantium (Constantinople), the bishop of the new metropolis became a formidable rival to his ecclesiastical brother at Rome. In the second General Council, that of Constantinople, A.D. 381, the Bishop of Constantinople was allowed to sit next to the Bishop of Rome; by the 28th canon of the Synod of Chalcedon, A.D. 403, he was permitted to enjoy an equal rank. In 588, John, Patriarch of Constantinople, assumed the title of œcumenical or universal bishop, for which he was denounced by Pope Gregory the Great. Disputes in the eighth century about image-worship widened the breach, as did the continued rejection by the Greek Church of the words *Filioque*, asserting the procession of the Holy Ghost from the Son as well as from the Father, introduced by the second Council of Constantinople, A.D. 381. The last General Council in which the Churches of the East and the West were united was the Seventh, or Second Council of Nice, A.D. 787. The feud continued through the ninth and on to the eleventh century. In the thirteenth an effort was made by Michael Palæologus to promote a reunion of the two great churches at the Council of Florence, but all was in vain. They have remained separate till now.

2. *Doctrine & discipline:* The Bible as now interpreted by tradition is the rule of faith. Regarding the Trinity, the Divinity of Christ, the Atonement, and the work of the Holy Spirit, the Greek Church holds the ordinary faith of Christendom. Regarding what is termed the procession of the Holy Ghost, the East holds that he proceeded from the Father only, while the churches of the West believe that he did so from the Father and the Son (Fifth of the Thirty-nine Articles). With regard to the decrees of God, the Greek tenets are what would now be called strongly Arminian. Worship of a superior or of an in-

ferior kind is rendered to the Virgin Mary, to saints and angels. The secular clergy are enjoined to marry once, and with a virgin. Images are in use. The Communion is administered even to the laity in both kinds. The doctrine of purgatory is not accepted. Baptism is by immersion, and is followed by chrism or anointing. The government is episcopal. Excepting the Church of Rome, the Greek Church is the largest Christian organization, though it would be only the third if the several Protestant Churches were united into one. Its political importance arises mainly from the fact that the Emperor of Russia is regarded as its earthly head. It is the most numerous Christian body in the Turkish empire, and has a patriarch at Constantinople. It has many adherents also in the heterogeneous Austrian empire. The Russian emperor Nicholas delighted to call it "the orthodox faith." [ORTHODOX.]

Greek-fire, *s.* An incendiary composition used in the early times by the Tartars, and afterwards by the Greeks, but little used in more modern times.

Greek-kalends, *s. pl.* [CALENDS.]

Greek-nuts, *s. pl.* *Amygdalus communis.*

Greek-valerian, *s.*
Bot.: The genus Polemonium.

greēk, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] The grain, the texture, or particular quality of one stone as distinguished from another.

"They [the stone quarries] consist of three different kinds of stone, one of a bluish-black colour, with a fine *greek*, capable of receiving a polish like marble."—*P. Carnock: Fife Statist. Acc.*, xi. 483.

***Greēk'-ĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *Greek; -ess.*] A female Greek.

***Greēk'-ĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *Greek; -ish.*] Of or pertaining to Greece; Greek.

"Thou should'st not bearе from me a *Greekish* member
Wherein my sword had not impressure made."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, iv. 5.

***Greēk'-ĭsm,** *s.* [Eng. *Greek; -ism.*] A Grecism (q.v.).

***Greēk'-lĭng,** ***Greēke'-lĭng,** *s.* [Eng. *Greek*, and dimin. suff. *-ling.*] A little or unimportant Greek.

"Which of the *Greekelings* durst ever give precepts to Demosthenes?"—*Ben Jonson: Discoveries.*

***greē'-mĕnt,** ***grē'-mĕnt,** *s.* [Fr. *greer* = to agree.] Agreement, consent.

"Agamynon by *grement* of all meuyt unto missam."
Destruction of Troy, 9,384.

greēn, ***grēne,** *a. & s.* [A.S. *gréne;* O. S. *grôni;* cogn. with Dut. *groen;* Icel. *grœnn;* Dan. & Sw. *grön;* Ger. *grün;* M. H. Ger. *gruene;* O. H. Ger. *kruoni;* O. Fris. *grêne* = green; Russ. *zelene* = greenness; Gr. χλωρός (*chlōros*); Sansc. *harí* = green, yellow.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. *Lit.:* Having a colour resembling that of growing herbage; of a colour formed by compounding blue and yellow; verdant.

"On the *green* bank I sat and listened long."
Dryden: Flower & Leaf, 132.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) Flourishing, fresh; full of life and vigour like a growing plant: as, a *green* old age.

(2) New, fresh, recent: as, a *green* wound.

"Though of Hamlet's death the memory be *green*."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 2.

*(3) Fresh, unhealed.

"A man that studieth revenge keepeth his own wounds *green*."—*Bacon: Essays; Of Revenge.*

(4) Not dry; containing the sap.

"One of you will prove a shrunk panel, and, like *green* timber, warp."—*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, iii. 3.

*(5) Not roasted, half raw.

"We say the meat is *green* when it is half roasted."
—*Watts: Logic.*

(6) Unripe, immature; not arrived at maturity: as, *green* fruit.

"If you would fat *green* geese, shut them up when they are about a month old."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

(7) Immature in age or judgment; inexperienced, young.

"The text is old, the orator too *green*."
Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis, 806.

(8) Simple, raw; easily imposed upon.

"'He is so jolly *green*,' said Charley."—*Dickens: Oliver Twist*, ch. ix.

(9) Of a greenish, pale colour; pale, sickly, wan.

"Hath it slept since?
And wakes it now to look so *green* and pale
At what it did?" *Shakesp.: Macbeth*, i. 7.

(10) Fresh, not salted: as, *green* fish.

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The colour of growing herbage; the colour of the solar spectrum between blue and yellow; a secondary colour composed of the primaries blue and yellow in different proportions.

"The thick young grass arose in fresher *green*."
Dryden: Flower & Leaf, 67.

2. A grassy plot or plain; a piece of ground covered with verdant herbage: as, a village *green*.

"Lordes, beholdeth than amerel younder out on the *grene*." *Sir Ferumbras*, 3,361.

3. Used elliptically for green clothes.

"They were clothide alle in *grene*." *Perceval*, 271.

*4. (*Pl.*): Fresh leaves or branches of trees, shrubs, &c.; wreathes.

"It was finely wrought above head, beautified with *greens*, furnished with benches and settles."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

5. (*Pl.*): The young leaves and stems of plants of the cabbage kind, used in cookery and dressed for food.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Paint.:* Green pigments are derived chiefly from the mineral world, and owe their colour to the presence of copper. Among the most valuable to the painter are malachite or mountain green, *terra verte*, Veronese green, native carbonate of copper, cobalt green, and chrome green.

2. *Bot.:* A genus of colours, in Latin *viridis*, in words of Greek composition, *chloro-*. The typical species called simply green is a clear green, less bright than grass green; *virens*, *virescens*, *viridulus*, and *viridescens* are shades of it. The other species are grass-green, verdigris-green, sea-green, deep-green, yellowish-green, and olive-green. (*Lindley.*)

3. *Her.:* [SINOPLE, VERT].

¶ Obvious compounds: *Green-coated, green-garbed, green-growing, green-grown, green-mantled*, &c.

green-bird, *s.* The greenfinch.

green-blights, *s.pl.*
Hort.: The Aphidæ (Plant-lice).

green-bone, *s.*
1. The viviparous blenny (*Zoarces viviparus*).

"The viviparous blenny, from the colour of the back-bone, has here got the name of *green-bone*."—*Barry: Orkney*, p. 391.

2. The garfish (*Belone vulgaris*).

green-brier, *s.*
Bot.: A name given in America to the genus Smilax.

green-cow, *s.* A cow just calved. (*Scotch.*)

green-crab, *s.*
Zool.: *Carcinus mænas.*

green-crop, *s.* A crop used for food while in a green or growing state; in contradistinction to grain-crop, root-crop, or grass-crop.

green-diallage, *s.*
Min.: (1) Diallage, a variety of Pyroxene; (2) Smaragdite.

green-dragon, *s.*
Bot.: *Arisæma Dracontium.* A plant growing in the United States.

green-earth, *s.*
1. *Min. & Path.:* A variety of Glauconite, often filling cavities in amygdaloid and other eruptive rocks.

2. *Painting:* A pigment, mountain green.

green-ebony, *s.*
Bot.: Two trees—(1) *Excœcaria glandulosa*, (2) *Jacaranda ovalifolia.*

green-eyed, *a.*
1. *Lit.:* Having green eyes.

"*Green-eyed* Neptune raves."
Milton: College Exercise.

2. *Fig.:* Seeing things distorted or discoloured, green being the colour symbolical of jealousy.

"And shuddering fear, and *green-eyed* jealousy."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, iii. 2.

green-fly, *s.*
Entom.: A bright-green fly—*Musca chloris.*

green-grocer, *s.* [GREENGROCER.]

green-grosbeak, *s.*
Ornith.: The same as GREENFINCH (q.v.).

green-hand, *s.* An inexperienced person; a novice.

green-headed, *a.* Of immature judgment.

"With *green-headed* Ignorance, I would presume to go on to the gate."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

green iron-ore, *s.*
Min.: The same as DUFRENITE

green-laver, *s.*
Bot.: *Ulva latissima*, an algal.

green lead-ore, *s.*
Min.: The same as PYROMORPHITE (q.v.).

green-linnet, *s.* [GREENFINCH.]

green-lizard, *s.*
Zool.: *Lacerta viridis*—a small lizard occurring in Jersey.

green-malachite, *s.*
Min.: The typical variety of Malachite (q.v.).

green-man, *s.* A savage, a wild man.
Green-man orchis:
Bot.: *Aceras anthropophora.*

green-marble, *s.*
Stone-cutting: Serpentine.

green-mineral, *s.*
Painting: A carbonate of copper, used as a pigment.

green-osier, *s.*
Bot.: *Salix rubra.*

green-room, *s.*
1. A room close to the stage in a theatre, in which the actors wait until it is time for them to go on to the stage, or during the intervals of their parts. Called from having been originally painted in green.

2. A room in a warehouse where new or green cloth is received from the weaving factory.

Green Salt of Magnus, *s.*
Chem.: $Pt(NH_3)_4Cl_2 + PtCl_2$. A double salt of platinous chloride with platinous tetramine chloride. Obtained by pouring a boiling solution of platinous chloride in hydrochloric acid into excess of aqueous ammonia. It is green crystalline powder, insoluble in water.

green-sand, *s.* [GREENSAND.]

green-sickness, *s.* The same as CHLOROSIS (q.v.).

"I was almost eaten up by the *green-sickness*."—*Steele: Spectator*, No. 431.

green-sloke, *s.* The same as GREENLAVER (q.v.).

green-stall, *s.* A stall on which greens and other vegetables are exposed for sale.

green-tea, *s.* A tea having a greenish colour, due to the mode in which the leaves are treated in the process of drying. The chief varieties of it are Hyson-skin, Twankay, Hyson, Young Hyson, Imperial, and Gunpowder. [TEA.]

green-tortrix, *s.*
Entom.: A moth (*Tortrix viridana*), common in England.

green-turtle, *s.*
Zool.: *Chelone Midas.* [CHELONE, TURTLE.]

***green-vitriol,** *s.*
1. *Chem.:* Crystallized ferrous sulphate, $FeSO_4 \cdot FH_2O$.

2. *Min.:* The same as MELANTERITE, COPPERAS, and SULPHATE OF IRON.

green-weed, *s.* [GREENWEED.]

***greēn,** *v.i. & t.* [A.S. *grénian;* O. H. Ger. *gruonen;* Dut. *groenen.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To become or grow green.

"The newe spryng
Whanne it *greneth* in the gynnyng."
Romaunt of the Rose, 4,329.

B. *Trans.:* To make green.

1. Absolutely.

"Great Spring before
Greened all the year." *Thomson: Spring*, 321

2. Completed by preposition.

"Have not mine
Greened over April's lap?"
Keats: Endymion, i. 827.

greēn'-bǎck, *s.* [Eng. *green*, and *back*.] A popular name for the paper money first issued by the Treasury of the United States in 1862.

"This was accomplished by the issue of Legal Tender notes (popularly known as 'Greenbacks,' from the colour of the ink with which the reverse of the note was printed)."—*Echo, May 6, 1873.*

† **greēn'-brōōm,** *s.* [Eng. *green*, and *broom*.] [GREENWEED.]

greēn'-cloth, *s.* [Eng. *green*, and *cloth*.] A board or court of justice, formerly held in the counting-house of the king's household. It was composed of the lord-steward and the officers under him, and had cognizance of all matters of government and justice in the household, and also power to keep the peace, and to punish offenders against it within the verge of the palace, and two hundred yards beyond the gates.

greēn'-ĕr-ȳ, *s.* [Eng. *green*; *-ery*.]

1. A place where green plants are reared.

2. A bunch or mass of green plants or foliage; a wreath.

"The *greenery* should be either growing naturally spread or twining."—*Harper's Monthly Magazine* (Dec., 1880), p. 99.

greēn'-fĭnch, *s.* [Eng. *green*, and *finch*.]

Ornith.: *Coccothraustes chloris*, an insessorial bird of the family Fringillidæ. In the male the upper parts and breast are yellowish-green; the head tinged with grey; the edges of the wings, the outer webs of the primary quills, and the base of the tail-feathers yellow. In the female the upper parts are greenish-brown, and the breast greyish-brown. It is a permanent resident in Britain, frequenting gardens, orchards, small woods, &c. It lays from four to six eggs, which are white, tinged with blue. Called also Green-Grosbeak and Green-linnet.

greēn'-fĭsh, *s.* [Eng. *green*, and *fish*.]

Ichthy.: An American name for *Temnodon saltator*, one of the Scombericlæ (Mackerels); widely diffused in the warmer oceans and seas of both hemispheres.

greēn'-gāge, *s.* [Eng. *green*, and *gage*, named after the Rev. M. Gage, who first brought it to England.]

Hort.: A delicious variety of plum, *Prunus domestica*. Its skin and juicy pulp are of a green colour; it has a delicious flavour.

greēn'-grō-ẹĕr, *s.* [Eng. *green*, and *grocer*.] A retailer of green vegetables.

greēn'-heart (heart as **hart),** *s.* [Eng. *green*, and *heart*.]

Bot.: The name given in Demerara to *Nectandra Rodiæi*, a tree of the Laurel order, which furnishes hard timber, and yields the febrifuge called Bibiri, or Bebeera.

* **greēn'-hood,** * **grene-hed,** * **gren-hed,** * **gren-hede,** *s.* [Eng. *green*; *-hood*.]

1. Greenness, verdure.

"Ans mayre gardyns nol of *grenheds*."—*Ayenbite of Inwit*, p. 84.

2. Folly, foolishness, ignorance.

"Youth, withouten *greenhed* or folie."
Chaucer: *C. T.*, 4,888.

greēn'-horn, *s.* [Eng. *green*, and *horn*.] A simpleton; a silly fellow; a raw, inexperienced person; one easily imposed upon.

greēn'-hōūse, *s.* [Eng. *green*, and *house*.]

1. *Hortic.*: A house or structure, the roofs and sides of which are composed of glass, constructed for the purpose of cultivating and preserving tender or exotic plants. It is furnished with apparatus for maintaining an artificial temperature, and the necessary ventilation.

"Who loves a garden, loves a *green-house* too."
Cowper: *Task*, iii. 846.

2. *Pottery*: A house moderately warmed, where some kinds of green-ware are placed to become partially dried before taking to the hot-house, where the drying is completed by strong heat. The ware is then arranged in saggars and fired in the kiln.

greēn'-ĭng, * **gren-ing,** *s.* [Eng. *green*; *-ing*.]

* 1. The act or state of becoming green.

"On the morn o this *greening*."
Cursor Mundi, 13,807.

2. Greenness, verdure.

"The tender *greening*
Of April meadows."
Keats: *Sleep & Poetry*.

3. A name given to certain varieties of apples which preserve their green colour even when ripe.

greēn'-ĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *green*; *-ish*.] Somewhat or rather green; tending to green.

"Resembling the fore-mentioned salty, with reddish beigs, and more *greenish*."—*Evelyn*: *Discourse of Forest Trees*, ch. xix.

greenish-glaucous, *a.*

Bot.: Between a green and glaucous colour.

greēn'-ĭsh-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *greenish*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being greenish.

Greēn'-land, *s.* & *a.* [Eng. *green*, and *land*. So called from the bright green appearance of the mosses which grow there.]

A. *As substantive*:

Geog.: A country or large island constituting the north-east part of America, from 59° 49' northwards.

B. *As adj.*: Of or belonging to the country described under A.

Greenland-whale, *s.* *Balæna mysticetus*. Called also the Right Whale. [BALÆNA, WHALE.]

Greēn'-land-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *Greenland*; suff. *-er*.] A native of Greenland.

greēn'-land-īte, *s.* [From *Greenland* = the country; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: The same as COLUMBITE (q.v.).

greēn'-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *green*; *-less*.] Destitute of any greenness or verdure.

greēn'-lĕt, *s.* [Eng. *green*; dimin. suff. *-let*.]

Ornith.: Vireoninæ, a sub-family of Muscicapidæ (Flycatchers). They are so called from having much green or olive in the colours of their plumage. They are small American birds, arriving in the United States from South America and the West Indies about the month of May, and departing again in August. Some of them sing sweetly. [VIREO.]

* **greēn'-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *green*; *-ly*.]

1. In a green manner or state.

"Gray but leafy walls, where Ruin *greenly* dwells."
Byron: *Childe Harold*, iii. 46.

2. Freshly.

"Sprouting youth did now but *greenly* bud."
P. Fletcher: *Purple Island*, i.

3. Like a novice or a green person; foolishly.

"We have done but *greenly*
In hugger mugger to inter him."
Shakesp.: *Hamlet*, iv. 5.

greēn'-nĕss, * **gren-es,** * **grene-nesse,** *s.* [A.S. *grénness*.]

I. *Lit.*: The quality or state of being green, or of a green colour; a green colour.

"The ground without *greenness* in those months of June and July."—*Sir F. Drake*: *The World Encompassed*.

II. *Figuratively*:

1. Freshness, vigour.

"It is this alone that for a while gives growth and *greenness* to his comforts."—*South*: *Sermons*, vol. x., ser. 2.

2. Newness.

3. The quality or state of being unripe; immaturity.

"It cannot be wondered at, considering the *greenness* of his years."—*Murphy*: *Life of Fielding*.

4. Immaturity of judgment; simplicity, rawness, inexperience.

greēn'-ŏck-īte, *s.* [Named after Lord Greenock, afterwards Earl Cathcart; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: An hexagonal, nearly transparent mineral, of yellow colour, adamantine lustre, and strong double refraction. Compos.: CdS or Cd_3Sn = sulphur 22·3 to 22·56, and cadmium 77·30 to 77·70. Found in amygdaloid at Bishoptown in Renfrewshire, in Bohemia, &c.; also as a furnace product.

greēn'-ō-vīte, *s.* [Named by Dufrénoy after Mr. G. B. Greenough, a celebrated geologist.]

Min.: Manganesian Titanite, a red or rose-coloured variety of Titanite, the hue produced by the presence of a little manganese (*Dana*). The *Brit. Mus. Cat.* makes it a variety of Sphene, which Dana makes a sub-variety of Ordinary Titanite.

greēn'-sānd, *s.* & *a.* [Eng. *green*, and *sand*.]

A. *As substantive*:

Geol.: The name given to two series of beds in the cretaceous formations, the one called the Upper, the other the Lower Greensand:—

1. *The Upper Greensand*: This is a subdivision of the Upper Cretaceous Rocks, and is situated immediately below the Chalk-marl, and just above the Gault. The beds of which it is composed have in them green particles of a mineral called Glauconite (q.v.). In parts of Surrey calcareous matter is intermixed in quantities sufficient to convert the beds into what is there termed firestone. In the southern part of the Isle of Wight, the Upper Greensand is 100 feet thick, and contains bands of siliceous limestone and calcareous sandstone, with nodules of chert. Mr. A. J. Jukes Brown shows that there are two faunas in the Upper Greensand of Cambridge, the one derivative, whilst the other, which belongs to the Sandy marl, is in position. Among the fossils peculiar to it are various ammonites, two pterodontas, two species of Fusus, &c. Of the derivative fauna, which is probably from the Gault, Mr. Sollas described coprolites constituting phosphatic nodules, and Prof. Seeley an Ichthyosaurian, *Ostarthrosaurus Walkeri*, from the railway bridge at Ditton, north-east of Cambridge, and other reptiles. Some are of opinion that the so-called Upper Greensand from which these fossils came, is itself Gault. (*Quar. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, xxviii. 397, xxix. 505, xxxi. 256, xxxiii. 433, 437, 440, xxxiv. 730, 917, xxxv. 89, 591, xxxvii. 370.)

2. *The Lower Greensand*: A series of beds constituting the Lower Cretaceous Rocks, and the lowest member of the Cretaceous group. It is called on the continent Neocomian, a name adopted by Lyell in his *Students' Elements of Geology*, he considering the term greensand peculiarly inapplicable, as in the district where these stratas were first observed sand of a green colour was the exception instead of the rule. [NEOCOMIAN.] Dr. Fitton enumerated as fossils in various beds, *Gryphæa sinuata*, *Perna Mulleti*, the genera Scaphites, Ammonites, &c. (*Quar. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, iii., plate 12.)

greēn'-shǎnk, *s.* [Eng. *green*, and *shank*.]

Ornith.: *Totanus glottis*; a sandpiper, of the family Scolopacidæ, found in Britain.

greēn'-snāke, *s.* [Eng. *green*, and *snake*.]

Zool.: The popular name of more than one Coluber in the United States.

greēn'-stĭck, *s.* [Eng. *green*, and *stick*.] (See the compound.)

greenstick-fracture, *s.*

Surg.: This term is used when a bone is partially broken or cracked. This especially occurs in the bending of bone in young children, where the fracture is frequently incomplete or partial, simply extending across the convexity of the curve made by the bending instead of the breaking of the bone.

greēn'-stōne, *s.* & *a.* [Eng. *green*, and *stone*.]

A. *As substantive*:

1. *Petrology*:

* (1) *Formerly*: A granular rock consisting of hornblende and imperfectly crystallized felspar, the felspar being more abundant than in basalt, and the grains or crystals of the two minerals more distinct from each other. It was called also Dolerite. Sir Charles Lyell also included under the term greenstone those rocks in which augite was substituted for hornblende, the "dolorite" of some writers, and those in which albite replaced common felspar. This was sometimes termed Andesite. (*Lyell.*)

"The axe was of *greenstone*, a material which does not occur in this part of Scotland."—*Lubbock*: *Prehistoric Times* (1878), p. 97.

(2) *Now*: The same as diorite, which is an essentially crystalline granular admixture of triclinic felspar and hornblende. Rutley proposes a partial return to the earlier signification, and would use greenstone as an ambiguous and comprehensive term useful in field geology, but expressive of ignorance with regard to the exact composition of volcanic rocks, either decomposed or otherwise incapable of exact identification. It is not now held to be the equivalent of dolerite (q.v.).

2. *Geol.*: Greenstone is a volcanic rock, occurring in dykes, tabular masses, &c.

B. *As adj.:* Containing more or less of greenstone, or akin to it in composition or other characters.

¶ *Syenitic greenstone:* [SYENITIC].

greenstone-trachytes, *s. pl.*

Petrol. & Geol.: Eruptive rocks, usually consisting of a more or less felspathic base, in which large crystals of plagroclase felspar, with others of hornblende and mica, are imbedded so as to give them a more or less strikingly porphyritic character. They are found in Hungary. (*Quar. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, xxvii. 298.)

greenstone-tuffs, *s. pl.*

Petrol. & Geol.: Tuffs associated with greenstone. Rutley places them in the diabase group of crystalline eruptive rocks.

greēn'-swârd, *s.* Turf covered with grass.

"A long straight path
Traced faintly in the *greensward*."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vii.

greēnth, *s.* [Formed on the analogy of *warmth*, &c.] Greenness; the quality of being green.

"Amidst the gleams and *greenth* of summer."—*G. Eliot: Daniel Deronda*, bk. iv., ch. xxx.

greēn'-weēd, *s.* [Eng. *green*, and *weed*.]

Bot.: Two species of Genista, *G. tinctoria* and *G. pilosa*.

greēn'-wĭthe, *s.* [Eng. *green*, and *withe*.]

Bot.: An orchid, *Vanilla claviculata*.

greēn'-wood, ***greene-wood,** *s.* & *a.* [Eng. *green*, and *wood*.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A wood in summer when the trees, &c., are green.

2. Wood which has become green in tint under the influence of the fungus Peziza.

II. *Bot.:* The same as GREENWEED (q.v.).

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining to a greenwood.

"In the brown shades and *greenwood* forest lost."
Thomson: Castle of Indolence, ii. 17.

***greēn'-ȳ,** *a.* [Eng. *green*; *-y*.] Of a greenish or somewhat green tint; inclined to a green colour.

greēn'-yard, *s.* [Eng. *green*, and *yard*.] A pound; an inclosure in which stray cattle are confined.

***greēş, grēşe,** *s.* [GREE (2), *s.*]

gree-shoch, *s.* [GRIESHOCH.]

greēt (1), ***grete,** ***gret-en,** ***gret-yn,** *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *grētan* = to approach, to address; cogn. with Dut. *groeten*; O. H. Ger. *gruezzan*; M. H. Ger. *gruezen*; O. Fris. *grēta*; Ger. *grüssen*.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To address at meeting with salutations or expressions of kind wishes; to salute kindly; to pay respects to; to hail.

"The square was thronged by a multitude which *greeted* him with loud acclamations."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

2. To meet, to welcome: as, The cries which *greeted* his ears.

* 3. To congratulate, to felicitate.

"Why so sadly *greet* you our victory?"
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, v. 5.

* 4. To address in any way.

"Let him *greet* England with our sharp defiance."
Shakesp.: Henry V., iii. 3.

* 5. To look upon or regard kindly.

"A merrier day did never yet *greet* Rome."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, v. 4.

* 6. To meet as one who goes to offer congratulations.

"We will *greet* the time."
Shakesp.: Lear, v. 1.

* 7. To assign or bestow with praises or congratulations.

"And thether also came in open sight
Fayre Florimell, into the common hall,
To *greet* his guerdon unto every knight."
Spenser: F. Q., V. iii. 14.

B. *Intrans.:* To meet and salute.

"There *greet* in silence as the dead are wont."
Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, i.

greēt (2), ***greit,** ***greete,** ***grete** (2), ***greten** (2), ***gretyn** (2), ***greyt,** *v.i.* [A.S. *grētan*, *grētan*; cogn. with Icel. *grāta*; Dan. *græde*; Sw. *gråta*; Goth. *gretan*, all = to weep.] To weep, to cry.

"Freymdes I had falle feyn,
That gars me *grete* and grone."
Towneley Mysteries, p. 227.

***greēt,** ***greēte,** *s.* & *a.* [GREET (2), *v.*]

A. *As subst.:* Weeping.

B. *As adj.:* Mournful.

"Decked in a pocke of gray;
Hey, ho! gray is *greete*."
Spenser: Shepheards Calender; August.

greēt'-ēr (1), *s.* [Eng. *greet* (1), v.; *-er*.] One who greets or salutes another.

greēt'-ēr (2), *s.* [Eng. *greet* (2), v.; *-er*.] One who cries or weeps.

greēt'-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [GREET (1), *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of saluting or welcoming; a salutation; a welcome.

"What horrid *greetings* these unclean wretches will give each other."—*Hopkins: Exposition upon the Seventh Commandment.*

***greēve,** *s.* [GRIEVE, *s.*]

***greēze,** *s. pl.* [GREE (2), *s.*]

***grĕf'-fĭ-ēr,** *s.* [Fr., from Low Lat. *grefarius*, *graffarius*, *greffarius*, from Lat. *graphium* = a style for writing; Gr. γράφω (*graphō*) = to write.] [GRAFFER, GRAFT.] A registrar; a clerk; a notary.

"The Duke of Orleans, Monsieur the Prince, and the Superintendents deliver them to the *Grefier* or clerk."—*Evelyn: State of France.*

***grē'-gal,** *a.* [Lat. *gregalis*, from *grex* (genit. *gregis*) = a flock; Ital. *gregale*.] Of or pertaining to a flock; like a flock or herd.

"For this *gregal* conformity there is a cause and an excuse."—*W. S. Mayo: Never Again*, ch. vii.

***grĕ-gär'-ĭ-an,** *a.* [Lat. *gregarius* = belonging to a flock; *grex* (genit. *gregis*) = a flock.] Of or pertaining to a flock or herd; gregarious; herding together; common.

"The *gregarian* soldiers and gross of the army is well affected to him."—*Howell*, bk. iii., let. 1.

***grĕ-gär'-ĭ-an-ĭsm,** *s.* [Eng. *gregarian*; *-ism*.] The habit of flocking or herding together; gregariousness.

"This tendency to *gregarianism* is nowhere more manifest."—*Truth*, Oct. 13, 1881.

grĕg-ar-ī'-na, *s.* [Lat. *gregarius* = of or belonging to a flock, from *grex* = a flock; so named because numbers of individuals are found together.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the class Gregarinida (q.v.).

grĕg'-ar-īne, *s.* [GREGARINA.]

Zool.: A gregarina, or at least one of the Gregarinida. Minute organisms of this character were found in the chignons of imported hair once fashionable among ladies.

grĕg-ar-ī'-nĭ-da, grĕg-ar-ī'-na, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *gregarina*, and Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. *-ida*.]

Zool.: The lowest of the eight classes into which Professor Huxley divides Cuvier's sub-kingdom Radiata. He places them in the sub-kingdom Protozoa. The species are all microscopic, and consist of a not very well defined membrane, more or less without structure, except that it contains a soft semi-fluid substance, having in the middle, or at one end of it, a delicate vesicle, inside of which is a more solid particle. Such a structure recalls that of an ovum, the outer membrane of the Gregarinida recalling the vitelline membrane of an ovum, the semi-fluid contents its yolk, the vesicle its germinal vesicle, and the more solid particle its germinal spot. There is no division of the body into parts. No mouth or digestive apparatus has been traced; there is, however, an expansion and contraction of the animal. The Gregarinida are found parasitic within the bodies of animals, specially the larvæ of insects, in annelids, crustaceans, mollusca, &c., and even in vertebrated animals. They are specially abundant in the alimentary canal of the common cockroach, in earthworms, &c. Various genera are known, and the species are numerous.

grĕ-gär'-ĭ-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *gregarius*, from *grex* (genit. *gregis*) = a flock.] Flocking or herding together; living or going in flocks or herds; not living solitarily.

"Of wild fowl, those which are the most useful fly not singly as other birds, but are commonly *gregarious*."—*Grew: Cosmologia Sacra*, bk. iii., ch. ii.

grĕ-gär'-ĭ-oŭs-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *gregarious*; *-ly*.] In a gregarious manner; in flocks or companies.

grĕ-gär'-ĭ-oŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *gregarious*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being gregarious; the habit of living or going in flocks or herds; a disposition to associate.

***grĕg'-ar-ȳ,** *a.* [Lat. *gregarius*.] Ordinary, common, gregarious.

grĕg'-gōe, grē'-gō, grlē'-gō, *s.* [Port. *grego*; Ital. *greco*; Sp. *griego* = Greek.] A short jacket or cloak, with a hood attached, made of thick coarse cloth, and worn by the Greeks and others in the Levant.

"The three latter, with their *gregos*, or night great-coats, with hoods."—*Marryatt: Mr. Midshipman Easy*, ch. xix.

Grĕ-gōr'-ĭ-an, *a.* [Low Lat. *Gregorianus*, from *Gregorius*; Gr. Γρηγόριος (*Gregorios*) = Gregory, from Gr. γρηγορέω (*grēgoreō*) = to be awake, from ἐγρήγορα (*egrēgora*), perf. of ἐγείρω (*egeirō*) = to awake; Ital. & Sp. *Gregoriano*; Fr. *Grégorien*.] Pertaining to, established or produced by any one bearing the name of Gregory.

Gregorian calendar, *s.* [CALENDAR, II. 3.]

Gregorian chant, *s.*

Music: [PLAIN-SONG].

Gregorian telescope, *s.* The first and most ordinary form of reflecting telescope, invented by James Gregory, Professor of Mathematics at St. Andrews, and afterwards in Edinburgh, and described by him 1663. The image is viewed through an eye-piece in the aperture of the object-speculum. [TELESCOPE.]

Grĕg'-ōr-ȳ, *s.* [Named after Dr. Gregory, who first compounded it.]

Gregory's-powder, *s.* A name given to *Pulvis Rhei Compositus*, compound rhubarb powder. It consists of powdered rhubarb, two ounces; light carbonate of magnesia, six ounces; and powdered ginger, one ounce.

greĭş'-en, *s.* [Ger. = to grasp, to lay hold of, to seize.]

Petrol. & Geol.: A granular, crystalline rock, consisting of quartz and mica, the former predominating, the latter usually of the variety containing lithia. If orthoclase be superadded, the rock becomes granite. (*Rutley: Study of Rocks.*)

grēit, *v.i.* [GREET (2), *v.*]

***grēith,** *v.t.* [GRAITH, *v.*]

grēith, *s.* [GRAITH, *s.*]

***grē'-ment,** *s.* [GREEMENT.]

grē'-mĭ-al, *a.* & *s.* [Eccles. Lat. *gremiale*, from Lat. *gremium* = the bosom.]

* **A.** *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to the lap or bosom.

B. *As substantive:*

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* A bosom friend.

"Amongst those fourteen, two were *gremials*."—*Fuller.* (*Webster.*)

2. *Eccles.:* An episcopal ornament for the breast, lap, and shoulders, originally a towel of fine linen, used in ordination to protect the sacred vestments from any drops of unction that might fall in the act of anointing the candidates for the priesthood. In later times it was made of silk or damask to match the episcopal vestments.

* 3. *Univ.:* One who resides in the bosom of the University.

"Which the governors and the rest of the *gremials* very well knew."—*Strype: Cranmer*, bk. ii. c. 6.

***gre-mi-en,** *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *gremian*; Icel. *gremja*.] [GRAME.]

A. *Trans.:* To annoy, to grieve.

"State nu . . . to *gremien* mi mare."—*St. Marherete*, p. 12.

B. *Intrans.:* To grieve.

"The grettest of Griso *gremyt* therat."
Destruction of Troy, 1,004.

***gremthe,** *s.* [Icel. *grimmdh*.] [GREMIEN.] Annoyance, anger, grief.

"The *gremthe* of the grim folke glod to his hert."
Alisaunder, 279.

grĕ-nā'de, ***gra-nā'-dō,** *s.* [Fr. *grenade*, from Sp. *granada* = a pomegranate, a grenade; *granado* = full of seeds, from Lat. *granatus*, from *granum* = a seed, a grain; Ital. *granata*.] A hollow ball or shell of metal or of annealed glass, filled with powder and fired by a fuse.

After the fuse is lighted the ball is thrown among the enemy, when it bursts and causes great injury or loss.

"Whole streets had been burned down by the mortars and *grenades* of the Cavaliers."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

¶ (1) *Hand-grenade:* A small grenade, usually about 2½ inches in diameter, intended to be thrown by hand into trenches or saps, or upon besiegers scaling a breach.

*(2) *Rampart-grenade:* A grenade of various sizes used for rolling over the parapet in a trough.

grĕn-ą-dĭĕr′, *s.* [Fr., from *grenade* = a grenade (q.v.).]

Milit.: Originally a foot-soldier armed with grenades. The grenadiers were men of long service and approved courage, and only a few were attached to each regiment. Afterwards every regiment had one company of grenadiers, and they retained their name even after the disuse of grenades, and were distinguished by a particular dress, as in England by the tall bearskin cap. The title now only remains in one regiment of the British army—viz., the Grenadier Guards.

"Five hundred *grenadiers* rushed from the English trenches to the counterscarp, fired their pieces, and threw their grenades."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

grĕn-ą-dĭl′-lō, grą-nĭl′-lō, *s.* [Sp. (?).]

Bot.: A cabinet wood from the West Indies. It resembles the common cocoa, having, however, at first a lighter colour than it, though becoming darker on exposure. Called also Grenada cocos or cocus, and Red Ebony.

grĕn′-ą-dīne, *s.* [Fr.]

Fabric: A thin, gauzy silk or woollen fabric, used for ladies' dresses, shawls, &c.

* **grĕ-nā′-dō,** *s.* [GRENADE.]

* **grĕn′-ąt,** *s.* [Fr.] A garnet (q.v.).

"Of *grenat*, and of alabraundynes."
Maundeville, p. 219.

grĕ-năt′-ĭ-form, *a.* [Eng. *grenati(te)*, and *form.*] Being in the form of grenatite (q.v.).

grĕn′-ą-tīte, grăn′-ą-tīte, *s.* [Lat. *granatum* = a pomegranate: *granum* = a grain, and *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.); Fr. *grenat.* Named from its colour.]

Min.: The same as STAUROLITE (q.v.).

* **grene-hede,** *s.* [GREENHOOD.]

grĕng′-ĕ-sīte, grăng′-ĕ-sīte, *s.* [From Grängesberg, in Dalecarlia, Sweden; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: A dark green variety of Pyrochlorite.

* **greot,** *s.* [GRIT.]

* **gres** (1), *s.* [GRASS.]

* **gres** (2), *s. pl.* [GREE (2), *s.*]

* **grēse** (1), *s.* & *v.* [GREASE, *s.* & *v.*]

* **grēse** (2), *s. pl.* [GREE (2), *s.*]

* **gres-hop,** * **gres-hoppe,** * **gres-sop,** *s.* [GRASSHOPPER.]

* **gres-som,** *s.* [GARSUM.]

† **grĕs-sŏr′-ĭ-ąl,** *a.* [Mod. Lat. *gressorius*, from Lat. *gressus* = a stepping.]

Ornith.: Adapted for stepping or for walking. Used of birds which have three toes forward, two of them connected, and one behind.

* **gret,** * **grete,** *a.* [GREAT.]

* **grete-ly,** * **gret-ly,** *adv.* [GREATLY.]

* **grette,** *pret. of v.* [GREET.]

greut, *s.* [GRIT.]

* **grēve,** *v.t.* & *i.* [GRIEVE.]

* **grēve,** *s.* [GROVE.]

* **greve,** *s. pl.* [GREAVES.]

grĕ-vĭl′-lē-ą, *s.* [Named after C. F. Greville, a patron of botany.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the proteaceous family Grevillidæ (q.v.) It consists of handsome Australian plants, more than fifty of which have been introduced into British greenhouses.

grĕ-vĭl′-lĭ-dæ, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *grevill(ea)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Bot.: A family of Proteaceæ, sub-order Folliculares.

grew′ (ew as ô), *pret. of v.* [GROW.]

grew (ew as ô), grûe, *v.i.* [Dut. *gruwen*; Ger. *grauen*; Dan. *grue* = to shudder; from *grue* = horror.] [GRUESOME.] To shudder, to feel horror, to shiver.

"I downa look at them—I never see them but they gar me *grew*."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xxvii.

grew (ew as ô), *s.* [Icel. *grey* = a dog.] A greyhound (q.v.).

"I have six terriers at hame, forby two couple of slow-hunds, five *grews*, and a wheen other dogs."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. xxii.

* **grew,** * **greu,** * **gru,** *a.* & *s.* [O. Fr. *greu.*] Greek.

"This written in *greu*."—*Maundeville*, p. 76.

grew′-ĭ-ą (ew as ô), *s.* [Named after Nehemiah Grew, M.D., F.R.S., a celebrated English physiologist, who died in 1711.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Grewidæ, sepals 5, petals 5; stamens numerous; style, 1; stigma 4-lobed, drupe with one to four small nuts, one or two-seeded. About eighty species are known. They occur in the warmer regions of the Old World. *Grewia sapida* and *G. asiatica* have pleasant acid berries, used for making sherbet. The wood of *G. elastica*, called in India dhamnoo, is strong and elastic; it is used for bows, the shafts of carriages, &c.

grew′-ĭ-dæ (ew as ô), *s.* [Mod. Lat. *grewia*; and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Bot.: A family of plants, order Tiliaceæ, tribe Tileæ.

grew′-sŏme (ew ô), *a.* [GREW, *v.*] Horrible, gruesome.

"And sic *gruesome* wishes, that men should be slaughtered like sheep."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xxx.

* **grewt,** * **greut,** *s.* [GRIT.]

* **grewte,** *v.i.* [GREET.]

grey, *a.* & *s.* [GRAY.]

¶ Compounds not inserted here will be found under GRAY.

grey-falcon, *s.*

Ornith.: A name for the Peregrine Falcon (*Falco peregrinus*). [FALCON, PEREGRINE.]

grey-wether, *s.*

Petrol.: A boulder or slate of siliceous sandstone. Some of the so-called Druidic standing stones are grey-wethers.

"From their long exposure to the atmosphere they are encrusted with various lichens, which at times gives them a darkish hue, from the decay of the vegetable matter; whence, and from the circumstance of their resembling at a distance a flock of sheep, they have received the name of *Grey-wethers*."—*J. Britton: Beauties of England & Wales*, xv. 716.

grey′-hŏund, * **grai-hond,** * **grai-hound,** * **gray-hund,** * **grea-hund,** * **gre-hound,** * **gre-hownde,** * **grei-hound,** * **grey-hownd,** * **grew-hounde,** *s.* [Icel. *grey-hundr*, from *grey* = a dog, and *hundr* = a hound.]

Zool., &c.: A variety of the *Canis familiaris*, or Common Dog, characterized by its slender and symmetric form, its strength, its keen sight, and its swiftness. A dog, apparently of this type, is figured on the Egyptian monuments. It is used in the chase, and domestication has led to its separation into various breeds, as the Irish, the Highland, and the Arabian Greyhounds. An old rhyme describes the characters deemed the best:

"Headed like a snake, neckyed like a drake,
Fotted like a catte, tayled like a ratte,
Syded like a breme, and chyned like a beme."

Youatt suggests that the greyhound may be identical with the gazehound of old English writers. Against this view must be set the fact that Tickell distinguishes them.

"See'st thou the gazehound? how with glance severe
From the close herd he marks the destined deer?
How every nerve the *greyhound's* stretch displays,
The hare preventing in her airy maze."
Fragment of a Poem on Hunting.

grey′-bēard, *s.* & *a.* [GRAYBEARD.]

grey′-ĭsh, *a.* [GRAYISH.]

Greys, *s. pl.* [GREY, *a.*]

Mil.: A regiment of cavalry in the British army, originally Scottish, and so called from the horses being all of a gray colour. They are also called the Scots Greys.

grey′-stōne, grāy′-stōne, *s.* & *a.* [Eng. *gray* or *grey*, and *stone*; Ger. *graustein* (*Werner*).]

A. *As substantive:*

Petrol.: A volcanic lead-gray or greenish rock, composed of felspar and augite, the felspar being more than seventy-five per cent. (*Scrope.*) Greystone lavas are intermediate in composition between basaltic and trachytic lavas. (*Lyell.*)

* **grey-wăc′-kĕ, grāy-wăc′-ke, grâu-wăc′-kē,** *s.* [Ger. *grauwacke.*]

1. *Petrol.:* The name given by German miners to a particular kind of sandstone, usually an aggregate of small fragments of quartz, flinty slate, or Lydian stone and clay-slate cemented by argillaceous matter. (*Lyell.*)

2. *Geol.:* The older palæozoic strata. As, however, rocks of the petrological aspect called Grauwacke occur in the Old Red Sandstone, in the millstone grit of Carboniferous age, in the Cretaceous Rocks, and in the Eocene, the term is not a good one to distinguish any single geological period; it has, therefore, been exchanged for Silurian (q.v.).

grey′-wĕąth-ĕr, *s.* [GREY-WETHER.]

grĭ′-ąs, *s.* [From Gr. γράω (*graō*) = to gnaw, to eat.]

Bot.: A genus of Barringtoniaceæ. *Grias cauliflora* is the Anchovy Pear (q.v.).

grĭb′-ble, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Zool.: *Limnoria terebrans*, an isopod crustacean, section Cymothoada. It is above two lines in length; it rolls itself up like a woodlouse; it inhabits the seas of Europe; it attacks the timber of ships, to which it is most destructive.

* **grīçe** (1), *s.* [GREE (2), *s.*]

grīçe (2), * **gris,** * **grise,** * **gryce,** * **grys,** * **gryse,** *s.* [Icel. *gris*; Sw. *gris*; Dan. *gris.*]

1. A young or sucking-pig.

"I'se e'en lay the head o' the sow to the tail of the *grice*."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xxiv.

2. A young badger.

"I am a lord of other geere! this fine
Smooth bowson's cub, the young *grice* of a gray;
Twa tynie urchins, and this ferret gay."
Ben Jonson: The Sad Shepherd, ii. 2.

grĭd′-dle, gĭrd′-dle, * **gred-el,** * **gred-il,** * **grid-ele,** *s.* [Wel. *gredyll, greidell, gradell* = a griddle, from *greidio* = to scorch; Ir. *greideal, greideil*, from *greadaim* = to parch, to burn (*Skeat*). Or from Low Lat. *gratieula, craticula*, dimin. of Lat. *crates* = a hurdle.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A broad circular plate of iron used for baking cakes.

"Rost hit afterwards apone a *gredel*."—*Liber Cure Cocorum*, p. 13.

2. *Mining:* A sieve with a wire bottom.

griddle-bread, griddle-cake, *s.* A cake baked on a griddle.

* **grĭde,** *v.t.* & *i.* [A metathesis of *gird* (q.v.). (*Skeat.*)]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To pierce, to cut through.

"With brandisht tongue the emptie aire did *gride*.
Spenser: Virgil's Gnat, 254.

2. To jar, to grate.

"The wood which *grides* and clangs
Its leafless ribs."
Tennyson: In Memoriam, cvi. 11.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To cut, to pierce.

"The *griding* sword, with discontinuous wound,
Passed through him." *Milton: P. L.*, vi. 329.

2. To wound or cut mentally.

"*Griding* anguish pierced his fluttering breast."
Sir W. Jones: Pindar: First Nemean Ode.

* **grĭde,** *s.* [GRIDE, *v.*] A harsh or grating sound, as of scraping or cutting. (*Whittier.*)

grĭd′-ĕ-lĭn, grĕd′-ą-lĭne, *s.* [Fr. *gris de lin* = the gray of flax.] A colour mixed, or white and red, or a gray violet. (*Dryden: Flower & Leaf*, 343.)

* **grĭd′-ĭl,** *s.* [GRIDDLE.]

grĭd′-iron (iron as ī-ĕrn), * **gyrd-iron,** * **gred-irne,** * **gred-eyrne,** * **gred-ire,** * **gred-yre,** * **grid-ire,** * **gryd-yrne,** *s.* [A corrupt. of Mid. Eng. *gredire* = a griddle (q.v.).] [GREDIRE.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A grated iron utensil on which fish, flesh, and fowl are exposed for broiling.

2. *Hydraul. Engin.:* A grated frame on which

ships are hauled out of the water for examination, cleaning, and repairs. Or a framing of cross-timbers which receives a ship with the falling tide.

gridiron-pendulum, *s.*

Horol.: A compensation pendulum in which the bob is supported by parallel bars of two metals which are unequally expanded by heat. These are so disposed that, while one tends to lengthen it, the other tends to shorten it. The ratio of lengths is determined by the relative expansibility. [PENDULUM.]

gridiron-valve, *s.*

Steam-engin.: A valve whose opening is divided into a number of narrow parts by which the travel may be abridged, and the more rapid opening or closing of the valve effected.

grĭēçe, *s.* [GREE (2), *s.*]

Her.: A step or degree, as one of the steps upon which crosses are sometimes placed.

grĭēf, *greef, *greif, *grefe, *greefe, *greffe, *greve, *greeve, *s.* [O. Fr. *gref, grief;* Fr. *grief,* from Lat. *gravis* = heavy.]

1. Pain of mind, sorrow, or trouble for something past, as the loss of a friend or relation, misconduct, or ungratefulness on the part of others, &c.; sadness.

"*Grief* is sometimes considered as synonymous with sorrow; and in this case we speak of the transports of *grief.* At other times it expresses more silent, deep, and painful affections, such as are inspired by domestic calamities."—*Cogan: On the Passions,* vol. I., pt. i., ch. ii.

2. That which causes sorrow, sadness, or pain of mind; a trial, a grievance, a misfortune.

"I here forget all former *griefs.*"
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, v. 4.

*3. Bodily pain or suffering; disease.

"My limbs weakened with *grief.*"
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., i. 1.

*4. A fault, an offence.

"To implore forgifnes of all *greif.*"
Douglas: Virgil, 453. 43.

¶ *To come to grief:* To come to ruin; to fail utterly; to come to a bad end.

grief-worn, *a.* Worn out by grief.

"A gray and *grief-worn* aspect of old days."
Byron: Childe Harold, iii. 65.

***grĭēf'-fŭl,** *a.* [Eng. *grief; -ful(l).*] Full of grief or sorrow; very sad.

"Which when she sees with ghastly *griefful* eyes
Her heart does quake."
Spenser: F. Q., VI. viii. 40.

***grĭēf'-hoȯd, *gref-hed,** *s.* [Eng. *grief; -hood.*] That which causes grief.

"Yowth withoute *grefhed* or folye."
Chaucer: C. T., 4,582.

***grĭēf'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *grief; -less.*] Free from or without grief.

***grĭēf'-lĭ, *greef-li, *greef-ly,** *a.* & *adv.* [Eng. *grief; -ly.*]

A. *As adj.:* Grievous, sad.

"With dayly diligence and *griefly* groans."
Sidney: Arcadia, p. 154.

B. *As adv.:* Grievously.

"Whan I was *greefly* bigo with a grim people."
Alexander: Frag., 994.

***grĭēf'-shŏt,** *a.* [Eng. *grief,* and *shot.*] Pierced or stricken with grief; sorrow-stricken.

"*Griefshot* with his unkindness."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, v. 1.

grlē'-gō, *s.* [GREGGOE.]

***grlēs,** *s.* [Ger.] Gravel.

***grlē'-shŏch, greē'-shŏch** (*ch* guttural), *s.* [Gael. *grioslach.*]

1. *Lit.:* Hot embers; properly those of peat or moss-peat.

"By the same token there was a pit *greeshoch* burning yet."—*Scott: Heart of Mid-Lothian,* ch. ii.

2. *Fig.:* A glowing affection.

***grlēs'-ĭng,** *s.* [GREE (2), *s.*] A stair, a staircase.

***grles-ly,** *a.* [GRISLY.]

***grlēv'-ą-ble, *grev-a-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *grieve(s); -able.*] Causing grief; lamentable.

"There is a vices ful *greuable*
To hym, whiche is therof culpable."
Gower: C. A., bk. v.

grlēv'-ąnçe, *grev-ance, *grev-aunce, *s.* [O. Fr. *grevance,* from *gref, grief;* Ital. *gravenza.*]

*1. Hurt, harm, annoyance.

*2. A state of grief, sorrow, or pain of mind; affliction, uneasiness.

"If y do so y potte meselue . . . to gret *greuaunce.*"
Sir Ferumbras, 4,161.

3. Anything which causes grief, sorrow, or pain of mind; especially anything which gives grounds for complaint, remonstrance, or resistance; a hardship, an injury, an injustice.

"It bears no sounding name, nor ever bore;
A standing *grievance.*"
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. ix.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *grievance* and *hardship:* "The *grievance* implies that which lies heavy at heart. *Hardship* implies that which presses or bears violently on the person. The *grievance* is in general taken for that which is done by another to *grieve* or distress: the *hardship* is a particular kind of *grievance* that presses upon individuals. There are national *grievances,* though not national *hardships.* An infraction of one's rights, an act of violence or oppression, are *grievances* to those who are exposed to them, whether as individuals or bodies of men: an unequal distribution of labour, a partial indulgence of one to the detriment of another, constitutes the *hardship.*" (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

grievance-monger, *s.* One who is always raking up or talking about his own or his party's grievances or supposed grievances, public or private.

***grlēv'-ąnçe-ēr,** *s.* [Eng. *grievanc(e); -er.*] One who causes or commits a grievance; one who gives grounds for complaint.

"Some petition against the bishops *as grievancers.*"
—*Fuller.* (*Webster*)

grlēve, *greve, *greven, *grev-y, *grev-yn, *v.t.* & *i.* [O. Fr. *grever;* Prov. *grevar, greviar,* from Lat. *gravo* = to burden; *gravis* = heavy; Ital. *gravare;* Sp. & Port. *gravar.*]

A. *Transitive:*

*1. To annoy, to harass.

"Hii nadde non reest vorto *grevy* ys lond."
Robert of Gloucester, p. 275.

2. To cause grief, sorrow, or pain of mind to; to make sorrowful; to wound the feelings of; to affect.

"The pryckes of conscyence *grevyth* me sore."
Penitential Psalms, p. 8.

3. To offend against.

"*Grieve* not the holy spirit of God."—*Ephes.* iv. 30.

*4. To lament, to mourn, to deplore, to sorrow over.

"The nothing that I *grieve.*"
Shakesp.: Richard II., ii. 2.

B. *Intrans.:* To feel grief, sorrow, or pain; to mourn, to lament, to sorrow. (Generally followed by *at, for,* or *over.*)

"*Grieve,* and they *grieve.*" *Dryden: Juvenal,* sat. iii.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *grieve,* to *mourn,* and to *lament:* "To *grieve* is the general term; *mourn* the particular term. To *grieve,* in its limited sense, is an inward act; to *mourn* is an outward act: the *grief* lies altogether in the mind. A man *grieves* for his sins; he *mourns* for the loss of his friends. *Grieve* is the act of an individual; *mourn* may be the common act of many: a nation *mourns,* though not *grieves,* for a public calamity. *Grieve* and *mourn* are permanent sentiments; *lament* is a transitory feeling; the former are produced by substantial causes, which come home to the feelings. *Mourn* and *lament* are both expressed by some outward sign; but the former is composed and free from all noise; the latter displays itself either in cries or simple words." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

***grlēve, *greēve** *s.* [A.S. *gerefa;* Icel. *greifi;* Sw. *grefve;* Dan. *greve.*] An overseer, a steward, a reeve, a bailiff.

"And sicklike dung as the *grieve* has gi'en me."—*Scott: Rob Roy,* ch. xiv.

***grlēve'-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *grieve; -ment.*] An injury; a cause or source of grief.

"Wounds, bruises, bangs, and other *grievements.*"—*Ward: England's Reformation,* i. 90.

grlēv'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *grieve; -er.*] One who or that which grieves, or causes grief or pain.

"*Griever* and quencher of the spirit."—*Hammond: Works,* iv. 614.

grlēv'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [GRIEVE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of causing grief or pain to; the state of being grieved.

***grlēv'-ĭng-lĭ,** *adv.* [Eng. *grieving; -ly.*] In a grieving or sorrowful manner; sorrowfully, sadly; with grief or regret.

"*Grievingly,* I think,
The peace between the French and us not values
The cost."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., i. 1.

grlēv'-oŭs, *grev-ous, *a.* [O. Fr. *greros, grevus, grevous,* from *gref, grief* = grief; Sp. & Ital. *gravoso.*]

1. Causing grief, sorrow, or pain of mind; lamentable, afflictive, painful; hard to be borne.

"*Grievous* and corroding to the mind of man."—*South: Sermons,* vol. ix., ser. 1.

2. Causing physical or bodily pain; painful.

"He hadde a *greuous* wounde." *Ferumbras,* 499.

3. Expressive of grief, sorrow, or anguish; piteous, pitiable, full of grief; as, a *grievous* cry.

4. Atrocious; exceeding bad; heinous, flagitious.

"*Grevous* outrage, which he red
A knight had wrought against a lady gent."
Spenser: F. Q., II. i. 36.

grlēv'-oŭs-lĭ, *grev-os-ly, *grev-ous-ly, *grev-us-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *grievous; -ly.*]

* 1. With grief, pain, or sorrow; painfully; sorrowfully.

"The common sort are wont to take the deathe of young folks much *grievouslyer* then of old."—*Udal: Mark* v.

2. So as to cause grief, sorrow, or annoyance; vexatiously.

"Houses built in plains are apt to be *grievously* annoyed with mire and dirt."—*Ray: On the Creation.*

3. With bodily or physical pain or suffering; painfully.

"My daughter is *grievously* vexed with a devil."—*Matthew* xv. 22.

* 4. Heavily; hardly.

"It was a grievous fault;
And *grievously* hath Cæsar answered it."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, iii. 2.

5. To a great degree; very much; exceedingly.

"*Grievously* disturbed with odd, unreasonable, nay, and sometimes impious, blasphemous phantasies."—*Sharpe: Sermons,* vol. iii., ser. 5.

6. Atrociously; heinously.

"Jerusalem hath *grievously* sinned."—*Lam.* i. 8.

* 7. Criminally; with or of a serious crime; bitterly.

"He was accused *greuously* to the emperour."—*Gesta Romanorum,* p. 65.

grlēv'-oŭs-nĕss, *grev-ous-nesse, *s.* [Eng. *grievous; -ness.*] The quality or state of being grievous.

"The *grievousness* of the offence is to be opened."—*Strype: Life of Grindal,* bk. ii., ch. xi.

grĭff (1), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Weav.: A series of horizontal parallel-edged bars, also known as knives or blades, arranged in a reciprocating frame to raise and lower the vertical hooked rods connected to the shedding mechanism, when the hooked ends of the rods are brought by a pattern device within the path of the knives.

***grĭff** (2), *s.* [A variant of GRIP.] Reach, grasp, grip.

"A vein of gold within our spade's *grif.*'—*Holland.* (*Webster.*)

grĭf'-fĭn (1), *s.* [GRIFFON.]

grĭf'-fĭn (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful, but perhaps the same word as Griffin (1), (q.v.), the newcomer being looked upon as a strange animal neither English nor Indian, as a griffon is neither lion nor eagle.] An Anglo-Indian sportive term for a new-comer who has arrived from Europe. He makes ludicrous mistakes, not however like the *scholastikos* of the Greeks from deficiency of intellect, but from want of Indian experience. Taking advantage of this, if he be a young cadet, his companions in arms sometimes wilfully cause him to fall into blunders, which left to himself he might avoid. [GRIFFINAGE.]

"All the *griffins* ought to hunt together."—*H. Kingsley: Geoffry Hamlyn,* ch. xxviii.

grĭf'-fĭn-age (age as **ĭj),** *s.* [Eng. *griffin; -age.*] The state of a griffin—*i.e.,* of a newcomer from Europe. It is generally held to continue a year. [ANGLO-INDIAN.]

***grĭf'-fĭn-ĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *griffin; -ish.*] Like a griffin; fierce.

"That *griffinish* excess of zeal."
Hood: Ode to Rae Wilson.

grĭf'-fĭn-ĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *griffin; -ism.*] The same as GRIFFINAGE (q.v.). (*Anglo-Indian.*)

Grif'-fĭth, *s.* [From Griffith, who first compounded it.] (See the compound.)

Griffith's-mixture, *s.*

Phar.: Mistura Ferri Composita, compound mixture of iron. It consists of carbonate of iron, and is prepared by rubbing sixty grains of powdered myrrh with four fluid drachms of spirit of nutmeg and thirty grains of potassium carbonate, then adding while rubbing nine and a half fluid ounces of rose-water, then sixty grains of sugar, and lastly twenty-five grains of ferrous sulphate. It must be kept in a stoppered bottle. It possesses the blood-restoring properties of iron and is not astringent.

grif'-fŏn, grif'-fĭn, *grif-foun, *grif-fyn, *gryf-fon, *gryf-fown, *s.* [Fr. *griffon*, from Low Lat. *grifus*, from Lat. *gryphus*, an extension of *gryps*; Gr. γρύψ (*grupe*) = a griffin, from Gr. γρυπός (*grupos*) = hooked, curved; from the beak being hooked; Ital. *grifone*; Sp. *grifo*; Port. *gripho*.]

1. *Myth.:* A fabulous animal, usually represented with the body and legs of a lion, and the head and wings of an eagle, signifying the union of strength and agility. Figures of griffons are frequently used as ornaments in works of art. It is employed as an emblem of vigilance, the animals being supposed to be the guardians of mines and hidden treasures. Figures of it are met with in tombs and sepulchral lamps, as guarding the remains of the deceased.

GRIFFON.

"They quelled gigantic foe,
Braved the fierce *griffon* in his lire."
Scott: Bridal of Triermain, iii. 19.

2. *Ornith.:* The Bearded Vulture, *Gypaëtus barbatus*, a predatory bird, gray or blackish-brown above, the tips of the shafts white, the lower parts orange yellow, the head and neck whitish. Length four and a half feet, the expansion of the wings between nine and ten feet. It is found in the Alps, where it feeds chiefly on young chamois, and in some parts of Southern and Central Europe, as well as in Asia and Africa. It feeds on birds, small mammals, lambs, &c., and children also have been carried off by it. When pressed by hunger it will devour putrescent meat. It is said to pursue animals till it makes them fall over precipices. Called also the Lammergeyer (q.v.).

griffon-like, *a.* Resembling a griffon in shape or qualities; rapacious.

"A corporality of *griffon-like* promoters and apparitors."—*Milton: Of Reformation in England*, bk. i.

griffon-male, *s.*

Her.: A griffon represented without wings, and having large ears.

***grif'-fŏn** (2), ***grif-foun** (2), ***gryf-fon,** *s.* [O. Fr. *grifon, griffon.*] A Greek.

"Chase these *gryffons* if thou might."
Richard Cœur de Lion, 1,767.

grĭg, *grĭgge, *s.* [Representing an older **crick*, of which *cricket* is the derivative. Cf. Dut. *krick* = *krekel* = a cricket.] [CRICKET.]

1. A cricket; a grasshopper.

"High-elbowed *grigs* that leap in summer grass."
Pomponio: Brook, 54.

2. A small lively eel; a sand-eel.

"Known in the Thames by the name of *grigs*."—*Pennant: British Zoology; The Eel.*

¶ The proverbial saying, as *merry as a grig*, may either refer to the liveliness of the grasshopper or sand-eel, or may be a corruption of *as merry as a Greek*, the Greeks being proverbially spoken of by the Romans as fond of good living and free potations. Cf. "She's a *merry Greek*, indeed" (*Shakesp.: Troilus*, i. 2).

grigg, *s.* [Cf. A.S. *grig, græg* = gray.]

Bot.: Calluna vulgaris.

***grĭll, *grille, *grylle,** *a., adv., & s.* [M. H. Ger. *grel.*]

A. *As adj.:* Horrible, hideous, fierce, cruel.

"To riche men was he *grille*." *R. de Brunne*, p. 92.

B. *As adv.:* Horribly, dreadfully.

"That grete and groned *grille*." *St. Alexius*, p. 46.

C. *As subst.:* Cruelty, hardship.

"Therefore y rede that we hym eloo,
He hath done us grete *grylle*."
Erle of Tolous, 278.

***grĭll** (1), ***grille, *grulle, *grylle,** *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *grillan, grellan* = to provoke; M. H. Ger. *grillen*; Dut. *grillen* = to shiver.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To provoke, to vex, to offend against.

"Never more the greeve ne *grill*." *Chester Plays.*

2. To terrify; to cause fright or horror; to cause to shake or shiver.

"The grones of Schir Gawayan dos my hert *grille*."
Sir Gawan & Sir Galahad, ii. 23.

B. *Intrans.:* To cause horror or fright.

"Game ne gle lyked hym noght,
So gretly can he *grylle*." *Erle of Tolous*, 164.

grĭll (2), *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *griller*, from *gril* = a gridiron; O. Fr. *graïl, greil*, from Lat. *craticula*, dimin. of *crates* = a hurdle.] [GRILLE.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To broil or roast on a gridiron or similar apparatus.

"Boiling of men in caldrons, *grilling* them on gridirons."—*Marvell: Works*, 448.

2. *Fig.:* To torment, as if by fire.

B. *Intrans.:* To cook by broiling on a gridiron.

grill, *s.* [GRILL (2), *v.*]

1. Meat, fish, &c., broiled on a gridiron.

2. A gridiron.

"Make *grills* of it [wood] to broil their meat."—*Cotton: Montaigne*, ch. xxiv.

grill-room, *s.* A room where meat, &c., is cooked on a grill.

grĭl-lā'de, *s.* [Fr., from *griller* = to grill.]

1. The act of grilling.

2. Meat, fish, &c., broiled on a grill or gridiron.

grĭll'-age (age as **ĭj),** *s.* [Fr., from *grille* = a grate, a grating.]

Hydr. Eng.: A structure of sleepers and cross-beams forming a foundation in marshy soil for a pier or wharf.

grille, *s.* [Fr.] [GRILL (2), *v.*] An open grate or grating; lattice-work of metal; used—

(1) As a screen to shut in and protect any particular spot or thing, as a tomb, a relic, a shrine, &c.

(2) The gate or entrance to a religious house or sacred building.

(3) A small screen or open grating inserted in the outer door of a monastic or conventual

GRILLE.

building, to enable the inmates to converse with visitors or to answer enquiries without the necessity of opening the door.

***grĭl'-lĭ,** *v.t.* [GRILL (1), *v.*] To harass; to annoy; to hurt; hence, *fig.*, to hold up to ridicule, to mock.

grĭlse, *s.* [Sw. *grå* = grey, and *lax* = salmon (?) (*Jamieson.*) In the north of Ireland the form is *grusl.*]

Ichthy.: A young salmon, when it makes its first return to the fresh water, which is usually in the second year of its life. (*Prof. John Wilson.*)

"Sea-fish free Hartlepool and Sunderland by land carriage, forbye trouts, *grilses*, salmon."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. vi.

grĭm, *grimme, *grym, *grymme, *a.* [A.S. *grim* = fierce, cruel, from *gram* = angry, furious; cogn. with Dut. *grimmig* = angry, *grimmen* = to foam with rage; Icel. *grimmr* grim, stern, *gramr* = wrathful; Dan. *grim* = ugly, grim, *gram* = wrathful; Sw. *grym* = cruel, grim; Goth. *grum* = angry; Ger. *grimmig* = furious, *grimmen* = to rage, *grimm* = fury, *gram* = hostile.]

1. Fierce, stern, ferocious, forbidding.

"With a *grim* and surly voice he bid them awake."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. i.

2. Fierce, furious, mercilessly cruel.

"Now is the Kyng wroth and *grym*."
Alexander, 754.

3. Of a forbidding aspect; ghastly, horrid, horrible, hideous.

"Making death more *grim*." *Addison: Cato*, ii. 1.

4. Cruel, furious, merciless.

"Well sterne strokes and well *grym*,
Ther wer in eche a side."
Launfal: Ritson, vol. i.

¶ Obvious compounds: *Grim-faced, grim-grinning, grim-looked, grim-visaged*, &c.

***grĭm, *grym,** *s.* [M. H. Ger. *grim*; O. H. Ger. *grimme*; Dut. *grim*; Ger. *grimm.*] Fury, rage.

"To him he stirt with briful *grim*."
Gwaine & Gawaine, 1,621.

***grĭm,** *v.t.* [GRIM, *a.*] To make grim or fierce.

"*Grimmed* by the shadow of the Red Hag."—*Carlyle: French Revolution*, pt. ii. bk. v., ch. viii.

grĭ-mā'çe, *s.* [Fr., from Icel. *grima* = a mask, a hood; A.S. *grima* = a mask.] A distortion of the face, expressive of some feeling, as pain, disgust, contempt, satisfaction, &c.; a smirk.

"With hollow form, and gesture, and *grimace*."
Cowper: Expostulation, 122.

***grĭ-mā'çe,** *v.i.* [GRIMACE, *s.*] To make grimaces; to distort the countenance; to smirk.

***grĭ-mā̆çed',** *a.* [Eng. *grimace*; *-ed.*] Distorted; having a crabbed look.

grĭ-mal'-kĭn, *s.* [For *gray-malkin*, from *gray*, and *malkin* = *moll-kin* = little Mary; cf. *hum-cat.*] An old cat; generally a female cat.

"*Grimalkin*, to domestic vermin sworn
An everlasting foe." *Philips: Splendid Shilling.*

grīme, *s.* [Dan. *grim, gram* = soot, grime; Icel. *grima* = a mask, a covering; O. Dut. *grijmsel, grimsel* = soot, smut; *grimmelen* = to soil, to begrime.] Dirt or foul matter; dirt deeply insinuated or ingrained; sullying blackness not easily cleansed; smut.

"She sweats; a man may go over shoes in the *grime* of it."—*Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors*, iii. 2.

grīme, *v.t.* [GRIME, *s.*] To dirt, to foul, to begrime.

"Masks and disguises *grimed* with musk."
Scott: Rokeby, vi. 4.

grīm'-ĭ-lĭ, *adv.* [Eng. *grimy*; *-ly.*] In a grimy manner or condition; foully.

grīm'-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *grimy*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being grimy; foulness, bitterness.

grĭm'-lĭ, *grym-ly, *a. & adv.* [Eng. *grim*; *-ly.*]

A. *As adj.:* Grim, hideous, ghastly, stern-looking.

"In came Margaret's *grimly* ghost."
Beaum. & Fl.: Knight of the Burning Pestle, ii. 1.

B. *As adverb:*

1. Horridly, hideously, ferociously, cruelly, sternly.

"The uncircumcised smiled *grimly* with disdain."
Cowley: Davidais, bk. iii.

2. Sternly, sullenly, forbiddingly.

"From his tall rock look *grimly* down."
Scott: Marmion, ii. 8.

Grĭmm, *s.* [See compound.]

Grimm's-law, *s.*

Philol.: A law formulated by Jacob Grimm, the eminent German philologist, relative to the changes undergone by mute consonants in the most important of the Aryan languages. According to this law, if the same roots or the same words exist in Sanscrit, Greek, Latin, Celtic, Slavonic, Lithuanian, Gothic (with which are included English and other Low German dialects), and Old High German, then, whenever the Sanscrit or Greek has an *aspirate*, the Gothic has the corresponding *flat* mute. If in Sanscrit, Greek, &c., we find a *flat* mute, then we find a corresponding *sharp* mute in Gothic, and a corresponding *aspirate* in High German. If in Sanscrit, Greek, &c., we find a *sharp* mute, the Gothic shows the corresponding *aspirate*, and Old High German the corresponding *flat* mute. Thus the labials, *b, p, f*, in Greek, Latin, or Sanscrit, become

f, b, p respectively in Gothic, and *b (v), f, p* in Old High German; the dentals *t, d, th* in Greek, Latin, or Sanscrit become *th, d, t* in Gothic, and *d, z, t* in Old High German; and the gutturals *k, g, ch* in Greek, Latin, or Sanscrit become *h* (not quite regularly), *k, g* in Gothic and *g, ch, k* in Old High German. Thus: Sanskrit *pitri;* Greek πάτηρ *(patēr);* Latin, *pater* = Gothic, *fadrein;* English, *father;* Old High German, *vatar.*

grĭm'-mĕ-ī, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *grimm(ia)* (q.v.), and Lat. masc. pl. adj. suff. *-ei.*]

Bot.: A sub-order of apocarpous Mosses, having an equal often sessile capsule, a mitre-shaped calyptra, and dark-green leaves, terminated by a white hair.

grĭm'-mĭ-ą, *s.* [Named after J. F. Grimm, a German botanist.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the sub-order Grimmei (q.v.). *Grimmia pulvinatum* is the Swan's Neck Bryum. It occurs in hoary cushion-like tufts.

grĭm'-nĕss, *grim-nesse, *grym-nesse, *s.* [A.S. *grimnîss.*] The quality or state of being grim; fierceness, sternness, ferocity, forbiddingness.

"They were not able to abyde the *grimnesse* of their countenances."—*Goldinge: Cæsar,* fo. 29.

***grĭm'-sĭr, *grĭm'-sīre,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful; probably a compound of *grim* and *sir,* or *sire;* but by some derived from Fr. *grincœur* = an angry gnasher of the teeth (*Cotgrave*); from *grincer* = to gnash the teeth.] A haughty or arrogant person in office; a stern, grim, or severe person.

"Tiberius Cæsar, who otherwise was known for a *grimsir* and the most unsociable."—*P. Holland: Pliny,* ii. 297.

grĭm'-y (1), *a.* [Eng. *grim(e); -y.*] Full of grime, foul, filthy, grimed, begrimed.

"[They] with stern *grimy* look do still avise
Upon their works."
More: On the Soul, pt. i., bk. iii., s. 6.

***grĭm'-ў** (2), *a.* [Eng. *grim; -y.*] Grim, stern.

grĭn, *gīrn, *gren, *grenn, *gren-nen, *gren-nyn, *v.i. & t.* [A.S. *grennian;* cogn. with Dut. *grijnen* = to weep, to cry, to fret; Icel. *grenja* = to howl; Dan. *grine* = to grin; Sw. *grina* = to grimace, to grin; Ger. *greinen.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To snarl or show the teeth as a dog; to gnash the teeth.

"And thei herden these thingis and weren dyuerseli turmentid in her hertis, and *grennyden* with teeth on hym."—*Wycliffe: Dedis* ch. vii.

2. To show the teeth as in laughter, scorn, or pain.

"[He] *grinn'd* and fore'd an ugly smile that it might not seem to smart."—*Bp. Taylor: Sermons,* pt. i., ser. 20.

* 3. To be exposed, as the teeth in laughter.

"Her heart for rage did grate, and teeth did *grin.*"
Spenser: F. Q., V. iv. 37.

* **II.** *Fig.:* To show pleasure or approbation.

"Even the most saintlike of his party *grinned* at it with a pious smile."—*Dryden: Religio Laici.* (Pref.)

B. *Transitive:*

1. To set, show, or gnash the teeth in grinning.

2. To express by grinning.

"*Grinned* horribly a ghastly smile."
Milton: P. L., ii. 846.

grĭn (1), *s.* [Grin, *v.*] The act of closing the teeth and showing them by withdrawing the lips; a smile, a smirk.

"These move the censure and illib'ral *grin*
Of fools."
Cowper: Hope, 747.

***grĭn** (2), ***grane, *gren, *grene, *gryn,** *s.* [A.S. *grin, gryn.*] A trap, a snare or gin.

"Like a bird that hasteth to his *grin,*
Not knowing the peril of his life therein."
Chaucer: Remedie of Love.

***grĭn,** *v.t.* [An abbreviation of grind (q.v.).] To grind.

***grĭn'-oōmeş,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] Syphilis.

"I am now secure from the *grincomes.*"
Massinger: Guardian, iv.

grīnd, *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *grindan.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To break and reduce to powder or fine particles by friction or attrition; to comminute.

"Do we *grind* inanimate corn into living and rational meal?"—*Bentley: Sermons.*

2. To wear down or smooth by friction; to sharpen or give an edge to by rubbing against some hard substance; to whet.

"I have *ground* the axe myself."
Shakesp.: Pericles, i. 2.

3. To rub one thing against another; to grate, as, To *grind* one's teeth.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To oppress by harsh or cruel exactions; to harass. (Generally with *down.*)

"To *grind* the subject or defraud the prince."
Dryden: Hind & Panther, iii. 747.

2. To prepare for examination. (*University slang.*)

† 3. To teach, to instruct in: as, To *grind* Latin or Greek. (*Univ. Slang.*)

† 4. To study; to prepare oneself for examination by studying. (*Univ. Slang.*)

* 5. To whet, to sharpen.

"Mine appetites I never more will *grind.*"
Shakesp.: Sonnet 90.

B. *Intransitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To perform the act of grinding; to move a mill or other apparatus for grinding.

"Into the common prison, there to *grind*
Among the slaves."
Milton: Samson Agonistes, 1,162.

2. To be moved, rubbed, or grated together; to grate.

"Smeary foam works o'er my *grinding* jaws."
Rowe. (*Johnson.*)

3. To be ground or pulverized as in a mill, &c.: as, Corn *grinds* well when dry.

4. To be reduced to a smooth or sharp condition: as, Steel will *grind* sharp.

5. To gnash or grate as with the teeth.

"[He] *grinte* with his teeth, so was he wroth."
Chaucer: C. T., 7,743.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To study or work up for an examination. (*Univ. Slang.*)

2. To drudge; to perform hard or distasteful work.

grīnd, *s.* [Grind, *v.*]

* **I.** *Lit.:* The act or operation of grinding or reducing to powder in a mill.

"Hie . . . binimeth tothen here *grind.*" — *O. Eng. Homilies,* ii. 181.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. The act of studying or reading up for an examination; study.

"'Come along, boys,' cries East; always ready to leave the *grind,* as he called it."—*T. Hughes: Tom Brown's School Days,* pt. ii., ch. v.

2. Hard or distasteful work.

***grĭn-del, *gryn-del,** *a.* [A.S. *grendil;* Icel. *graind* = hurt.] Cruel, ferocious.

"Bolde burne, on thir bent be not so *gryndel.*"
Sir Gawaine, 2,3 8.

***grĭn-del-lĭ, *gryn-del-ly,** *adv.* [Eng. *grindel; -ly.*] Fiercely.

"Gawayn full *gryndelly* sayde." *Sir Gawaine,* 2,299.

grīnd'-ĕr, *grynd-er, *s.* [A.S. *grindere.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) One who or that which grinds; one who works in a mill.

(2) One who or that which grinds or gives an edge to anything; the instrument of grinding.

"Harder than the *grinder's* nether stone."
Sandys: Paraphrase of the Psalms.

(3) In the same sense as II.

(4) A tooth generally.

"Her *grinders* like two chalk stones in a mill."
Bishop Hall: Satires, iv. 1.

(5) A grinding-clamp (q.v.).

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) One who prepares students for an examination; a coach, a tutor, a crammer.

"Put him into the hands of a clever *grinder* or crammer, and they would soon cram the necessary portion of Latin and Greek into him."—*Miss Edgeworth: Patronage,* ch. iii.

(2) One who reads or studies hard.

II. *Anat.:* [Molar].

grīnd'-ĕr-ў, *s.* [Eng. *grind,* v.; *-ery.*]

1. Shoemakers and other leather-workers' materials.

2. A shop or warehouse where materials for shoemakers and other leather-workers are kept on sale.

grīnd'-ĭng, *grynd-ynge, *grint-ing, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Grind, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. The act or operation of breaking and reducing to fine particles by friction or attrition; a crushing to powder.

2. The act or operation of giving an edge to or sharpening by rubbing against another body.

* 3. The act of rubbing or grating together; a gnashing.

"But in helle her hering (shal be) ful of waimenting and *grinting* of teeth."—*Chaucer: Persones Tale.*

* 4. Money paid for the grinding of corn.

"[He] hath ylost the *grinding* of the wheat."
Chaucer: C. T., 4,006.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. The act of oppressing or harassing by harsh or severe exactions.

2. The act or occupation of preparing students for an examination. (*Univ. Slang.*)

3. The act of reading or studying hard. (*Univ. Slang.*)

grinding-clamp, *s.* A grinding-clamp for cylindrical work has two semi-cylindrical leaden blocks enclosed between the halves of the clamp, which are adjusted by binding-screws. The halves of the clamp are adjusted to the desired distance, slips of wood being placed in the jaws while the melted lead is run in to form the cheeks. For internal work the grinder consists of two semi-cylindrical rods of iron, fitted to each other by dowel-pins and set screws, so as to be expanded to the required distance. The leaden cheeks are cast upon the rods, which are placed in a mould for that purpose.

grinding-frame, *s.* A cotton-spinning machine.

grinding-mill, *s.*

1. A mill for grinding corn.

2. A lapidary's wheel of lead, the disc surface of which is touched with emery and water. It follows the slitting or roughing mill, and like them is mounted to rotate on a vertical axis.

grinding-slip, *s.* [Hone.]

grinding-vat, *s.*

Porcelain: A cylindrical tank in which calcined and stamped flints are ground into a fine paste with water. The vat is paved with chert-stone.

grīnd'-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *grinding; -ly.*] In a grinding, harassing, or oppressive manner; oppressively; cruelly.

***grĭn'-dle-stōne, *gryn-del-ston,** *s.* [Eng. *grind,* dimin. or frequent. suff. *-le,* and *stone.*] A grindstone.

"By the lead-men for the nonce
That turne about like *grindlestones.*"
Ben Jonson: Entertainment at Welbeck.

***grĭn'-dle-tāil,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A dog with a curly tail.

"Like *grindletails* with their heels upward."
Beaum. & Flet.: Island Princess, v. 1.

grīnd'-stōne, *s.* [Eng. *grind; -stone.*] A flat circular stone used for grinding or sharpening tools.

"The *grindstone* to unpolished steel
Gives edge."
Sherburne: Virtue improved by Suffering.

¶ *To bring, hold,* or *put one's nose to the grindstone:* To oppress, harass, or punish one; to bring one to justice; to treat harshly.

"They might be ashamed, for lack of courage to suffer the Lacedæmonians to *hold their noses to the grindstone.*"—*North: Plutarch,* p. 241.

grĭn'-nĕr, *s.* [Eng. *grin; -er.*] One who grins; one who distorts his face.

"*Grinners* in the pantomime, murderers in tragedies, who make ugly faces under black wigs."—*Burke: On a Regicide Peace,* let. 4.

grĭn'-nĭng, *gren-nyng, *gren-nynge, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Grin, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of closing and showing the teeth; a smile; a smirk.

grĭn-nĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *grinning; -ly.*] In a grinning manner; with a grin.

***grint,** *pres. indic. of v.* [Grind, *v.*] For grindeth. (*Chaucer: C. T.,* 5,971.)

*** grinte,** *pret. of v.* [GRIND.]

*** grint-ing,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [GRINDING.]

grĭp (1), **grīpe,** *s.* [A.S. *græp (Somner).*] [GROPE, *s.*] A small ditch; a furrow or channel to carry off water.

"Or in a *grip* or in the fen." *Havelok*, 2,101.

grĭp (2), *** gripe, * gryp, * grype,** *s.* [Icel. *gripr;* Sw. *grip;* Dan. *grib;* Dut. *grijpvogel;* O. H. Ger. *grif, grife;* Ger. *greif;* Lat. *gryps,* from Gr. γρύψ (*grups*).] A kind of vulture; a griffin or griffon.

"That him ne haue the *grip* or ern." *Havelok*, 572.

grĭp (3), *** grīpe,** *s.* [Cf. Dut. *greef, grief;* M. H. Ger. *grif.*] [GRIP, *v.*]

1. The act of seizing or holding in the hand; the manner or mode of grasping; specifically, a grasp peculiar to any secret society: as, a masonic *grip.*

2. A gripe, a grasp.

"If he can hand the *grip* he has gotten."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. iv.

* 3. That by which anything is grasped or held: as, the *grip* of a sword.

grĭp, *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *gripper,* from Icel. *gripa.*]

A. *Trans.:* To gripe, to seize hold of; to grasp firmly.

B. *Transitive:*

Naut.: To take firm hold: as, The anchor *grips.*

grīpe, * grip-en (pa. t. * *grap,* * *græp,* * *grop*), *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *gripan* = to seize; cogn. with Dut. *grijpen;* Icel. *gripa;* Dan. *gribe;* Sw. *griba;* Goth. *greipan;* Ger. *greifen;* O. H. Ger. *grifan;* O. Fris. *gripa;* Eng. *grab.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Literally.*

1. To seize and hold firmly in the hand; to grasp firmly; to hold with the fingers closed.

"Fit well his helm, *gripe* fast his orbéd shield." *Milton: P. L.*, vii. 453.

* 2. To clutch, to clench, to shut tightly.

"Unlucky Welsted! thy unfeeling master,
The more thou ticklest, *gripes* his hand the faster." *Pope: Dunciad*, ii. 210.

II. *Figuratively:*

* 1. To seize and hold fast; to take possession of.

"That present greif now *gripith* me and striues to stop my breath." *Gascoigne: Absent Dame thus complaineth.*

* 2. To pinch, to oppress; to grind down by exaction.

"A disposition is everywhere exhibited by men in office to *gripe* and squeeze all submitted to their authority."—*Brougham.*

3. To give a pain in the bowels to.

"Thus full of counsel to the den she went,
Griped all the way." *Dryden.*

B. *Intransitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* To lay fast hold of anything; to grasp or clasp things firmly in the hand.

"Struggling they *gripe,* they pull, they bend, they strain." *Brooke: Constantia.*

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) To get money by hard bargains or oppression; to be grasping after money; to extort.

(2) To suffer griping pains.

II. *Naut.:* To lie too close to the wind, as a ship.

grīpe (1), *s.* [GRIPE, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) A grasp; a fast or firm hold with the hands or paws; hold.

"Our blooming girl,
Caught in the *gripe* of death." *Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. iii.

(2) A pressure, a squeeze.

"Tis true, the hardened breast resists the *gripe.*" *Dryden: Ovid: Metamorphoses* x.

(3) The part by which anything is gripped or grasped, as the hilt of a sword.

2. *Figuratively:*

* (1) A grasp, a seizure, a clutch, a grip.

"To ease a present load or *gripe* of conscience."—*Sp. Taylor: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 5.

* (2) Oppression; cruel exaction; a grinding down.

"I take my cause
Out of the *gripes* of cruel men." *Shakesp.: Henry VIII.*, v. 2.

* (3) Pinching distress; hardship.

"Endure the bitter *gripes* of smarting poverty." *Otway: Venice Preserved*, i. 1.

* (4) A mean, niggardly fellow; a miser.

"Let him be a bawd, a *gripe,* an usurer, a villain."—*Burton: Anat. of Melancholy.*

(5) In the same sense as II. 2.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Mach.:* A brake applied to the wheel of a crane or derrick. It generally consists of an iron hoop under the control of a lever, and is drawn closely around the wheel to check its motion.

2. *Med.* (*Generally pl.*): A popular name for keen but more or less intermittent pains in the abdomen, produced by colic or any similar disease.

"Torn with the *gripes* as if he should be pulled to pieces."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

3. *Nautical:*

(1) The fore-foot of a ship, on to which the stem is planted. The forward end of the keel. It is scarfed to the stem-piece and false-keel, and is secured by a horseshoe or ring to the stem.

(2) A broad plait of rope or bars of iron, with lanyard rings and claws, passing over a large boat, and by which it is secured to the ring-bolts of the deck.

(3) One of a pair of bands passing round a boat near the stem and stern when suspended from the davits, to prevent the boat from swinging about.

*** gripe-penny,** *s.* A niggardly fellow; a miser.

grīpe (2), *s.* [GRIP (2), *s.*] A griffon. (*Ferrex & Porrex*, ii. 1.)

*** gripe's-egg,** *s.*

1. *Lit.:* The egg of a griffon or vulture.

2. *Fig.:* A technical name for a vessel used in alchemy. (*Ben Jonson: Alchemist*, ii. 3.)

*** grī'pe-fŭl,** *a.* [Eng. *gripe; -ful(l).*] Disposed to gripe.

*** grīp'-ēr,** *s.* [Eng. *grip(e), v.; -er.*] One who gripes; specif., a miserly fellow, an extortortioner, an oppressor.

"Others pretend zeal, and yet are professed usurers, *gripers,* monsters of men, and harpies."—*Burton: Anat. of Melancholy.*

grīp'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [GRIPE, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of seizing or grasping firmly in the hand; a grasping; a clutching.

2. A pain in the bowels; the gripes.

"Those *gripings* men feel when they take physick." —*Digby: Of Bodies*, ch. xxxiv.

*** grīp'-ĭng-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *griping; -ly.*] In a griping manner; with griping pains.

"Clysters help, lest the medicine stop in the guts, and work *gripingly.*"—*Bacon: Natural History*, 565.

*** gri-ple,** *a.* [GRIPPLE.]

*** gri-ple-nĕss,** *s.* [GRIPPLENESS.]

*** grĭp'-ōl-oŭs, * grĭp'-ŭ-loŭs,** *a.* [Eng. *grippal, gripple; -ous.*] Greedy, avaricious, grasping.

"In the *gripolous* landlord's hand."—*Adams: Works*, i. 213.

*** grip-pal,** *a.* [GRIPPLE.]

grĭppe, *s.* [Fr.] A term applied to various epidemic forms of catarrh.

grĭp'-pĕr, *s.* [Eng *grip,* v.; *-er.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who seizes; specifically in Ireland, a sheriff's officer; a bailiff.

2. *Print.:* The fingers on an impression which seize the paper by one edge and carry it to, and sometimes through, the press. In some cases tapes conduct it after it has been fed in by the grippers.

grĭp'-plĕ, grĭp'-pȳ, *a.* [Eng. *gripe; -y.*] Disposed to defraud or extort; rapacious, grasping.

*** grĭp'-pĭng,** *a.* [Eng. *grip; -ing.*] Avaricious, grasping.

*** grĭp'-pĭng-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *gripping; -ness.*] Avarice, graspingness.

"With a logick-fisted *grippingness.*" — *Emmet: Erasmus: Praise of Folly*, p. 87.

*** grĭp'-ple, * gri-ple, * grip-pal,** *a. & s.* [Eng. *gripe; -le.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Grasping, tenacious; holding firmly or fast; tight.

"One his shield he *gripple* hold did leg." *Spenser: F. Q.*, VI. iv. 6.

2. Griping, greedy, avaricious.

"Naebody wad be sae *gripple* as to take his guest."—*Scott: Waverley*, ch. lxvii.

B. *As subst.:* A grasp, a hold.

"Ne even Artegall his *gripple* strong
For anything wold slacke." *Spenser: F. Q.*, V. ii. 14.

*** gripple-minded,** *a.* Of a rapacious or grasping disposition; griping, greedily, miserly.

grĭp'-ple-nĕss, * gri-ple-ness, *s.* [Eng. *gripple; -ness.*] The quality or state of being gripple or avaricious; avarice; a grasping disposition.

"His *grippleness,* technicness, loquacity."—*Bishop Hall: Satan's Fiery Darts Quenched* (Dec. 3).

*** gris, * grys,** *s.* [Fr. = grey.] A kind of fur.

"Two thik mantels yfurred with *grys.*" *Alisaunder*, 5,802.

grĭs-āĭl'le, *s.* [Fr. *gris* = gray.]

Art: A style of painting representing solid bodies in relief, such as friezes, mouldings, &c., by means of a mixture of black and white pigments, producing gray tints.

*** grĭs-ăm'-bĕr,** *s.* [See def.] Used by Milton for AMBERGRIS (q.v.).

grisamber-steamed, *a.* Flavoured with the steam of melted ambergris.

"In pastry built, or from the spit, or boiled
Grisamber-steamed." *Milton: P. R.*, ii. 344.

*** grīse** (1), *s.* [GREE.] A step, a stairs.

"Which, as a *grise* or step, may help these lovers
Into your favour." *Shakesp.: Othello*, i. 3.

*** grīse** (2), *** gryce, * grys, * gryse,** *s.* [Icel. *griss;* Sw. *gris;* Dan. *grise.*] A pig, a swine.

"Wyth *grys,* and gose, and capouns." *Sir Ferumbras*, 2,488.

*** grīse,** * **gryse,** *a.* [Cf. A.S. *agrisan* = to terrify; Ger. *graus* = terrible.] Terrible. [GRISLY.]

"The aghtand pine it es ful *grise.*" *Cursor Mundi*, 20,549.

*** grīse,** * **gris-en,** * **gryse,** *v.i. & t.* [A.S. *grisan* = to terrify.]

A. *Intrans.:* To be afraid, to tremble, to fear.

"Another king gaine the sal rise
That sal make the to *grise.*" *Cursor Mundi*, 21,425.

B. *Trans.:* To fear.

"The which thou *grisedist* for hateful werkis" *Wycliffe: Wisdom* xii. 13.

*** grĭs'-ĕ-oŭs,** *a.* [Low Lat. *griseus;* Fr. *gris* = gray.] Gray, grizzled, grizzly; white mottled with black or brown.

grĭ-sĕt'te, *s.* [Fr., from *gris* = gray.]

* 1. A sort of gray woollen fabric used for dresses by women of the lower classes.

2. A girl or young married woman of the lower classes; a gay young girl.

*** gris-ful, * grise-ful,** *a.* [Mid. Eng. *grise,* v.; *-ful(l).*] Terrible, fearful, horrid.

"Hit is so *grisful* forto loke and forto hir the bitter dome." *E. Eng. Poems*, p. 4.

*** gris-ful-ly, * gris-ful-li,** *adv.* [Eng. *grisful; -ly.*] Horribly, fearfully.

"Thei ben scatered dredende *grisfulli.*"—*Wycliffe: Wisdom* xvii. 3.

*** gris-il,** * **grs-yl,** *a.* [GRISE, *v.*] Horrible; terrible.

"*Grysyl. Horridus, terribilis.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

*** gris-i-ness, * gris-y-nes,** *s.* [Mid. Eng. *grise,* v.; *-ness.*] Fear, terror, dread.

"Gret *grisynes* assalleden hym."—*Wycliffe: Gen.* xv. 12.

grĭs'-kĭn, *s.* [Eng. *grise* = a pig, and dimin. suff. *-kin.*] The spine of a hog.

grĭs'-lĕ-ą, *s.* [Named after G. Grisley, a Portuguese surgeon and botanical writer.]

Bot.: A genus of Lythraceæ, tribe Lythreæ, now limited to one species, *Grislea secunda,* a native of Venezuela and New Grenada. What used to be called *G. tomentosa* is now denominated *Woodfordia tomentosa.* Its flowers mixed with those of Morinda are used in India as a dye called dhall.

*** grĭs'-led (led** as **ęld),** *a.* [GRIZZLED.]

*** grĭs'-li-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *grisly*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being grisly; horribleness, horridness.

"That ill-agreeing musick was beautified with the *grislinesse* of wounds." — *Sidney: Arcadia*, bk. iii., p. 441.

grĭs'-lĭ (1), * gris-li, * gris-lic, * gris-lich, * gris-liche, * grys-lych, * grys-ly, *a.* & *adv.* [A.S. *grysle*: cf. *agrisan* = to terrify; Ger. *graus, grausig* = horrible.]

A. *As adj.:* Horrible, dreadful, terrible, fearful, grim.

"All the *grisly* legions that troop
Under the sooty flag of Acheron."
Milton: Comus, 605.

B. *As adv.:* Horribly, terribly, fearfully, horridly.

"*Gristiche* the develen yulle."—*St. Brandan*, p. 28.

*** grĭs'-lĭ (2),** *a.* [GRIZZLY.]

grĭ'-sŏn, *s.* [Fr. = gray.]

Zool.: Grisonia, or *Galictis vittata*, a genus of Brazilian mammals, placed by some among the Mustelidæ (Weasels), by others among the Melidæ (Badgers). It is called also the Huron.

grĭst, * grest, * gryste, *s.* [A.S., from the same root as *grind* (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* Corn to be ground; corn which has been ground.

"Always wrought and ground the neighbour's *grest*."
Browne: Britannia's Pastorals, bk. i., s. 4.

2. *Fig.:* A supply, a provision.

"Form, say I as well as they,
Must fall, if matter bring no *grist*."
Swift: Progress of Beauty.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Mill.:* A batch of grain to be ground in a custom mill, or the result of the grinding less the toll.

2. *Rope-making:* A given size of rope. Common grist is a rope three inches in circumference, with twenty yarns in each of the three strands.

¶ *To bring grist to the mill:* To bring profitable business or gain; to be a source of profit.

"A sly old Pope created twenty new saints to bring *grist to the mill* of the London clergy."—*Bp. Horsley: Speech*, July 23, 1804.

grist-mill, *s.* A mill for grinding grain.

gristle (as **grĭs'l**), *** gris-tel, * grys-tyl, * grys-tylle,** *s.* [A.S. *gristle*, a dimin. of *grist* (q.v.); cogn. with O. Fris. *gristel, gristl, grestel.*]

Anat.: The popular name of what is called by scientific men cartilage (q.v.).

"The *gristle* of the earepiece, beeyng once cutte in twoo, cannot close ne growe together agayne."—*Udal: Luke* xxii.

grĭs'-tlĭ (*t* silent), *a.* [Eng. *gristl(e)*; *-y.*]

Ord. Lang. & Anat.: Composed or consisting of gristle; of the nature of or like gristle; cartilaginous.

"Those fishes which be not soft, but *gristly*, have a kind of marrow in their ridge bone."—*P. Holland: Pliny*, bk. xi., ch. xxxvii.

grĭt, * greet, * greete, * greot, * greote, * grete, *s.* [A.S. *greót* = grit, dust; cogn. with O. Fris. *gret*; Icel. *grjót*; Ger. *gries*; O. S. *griot*; O. H. Ger. *griez*; Eng. *groats* and *grout* (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

* (1) Sand, gravel.

"Dust and *greot* . . . hwon hit is laundred."—*Ancren Riwle*, p. 252.

(2) Coarse, rough particles.

"Silesian bole, crackling a little betwixt the teeth, yet without the least particle of *grit*, feels as smooth as soap."—*Grew.*

(3) The coarse part of meal.

(4) Oats husked or coarsely ground. (Generally in the plural.) [GROATS.]

(5) The structure or character of a stone as regards fineness, closeness, or their opposites.

* (6) A kind of crab.

2. *Fig.:* Firmness, determination or resolution of mind; pluck.

"Youth, and *grit*, and sober living told more than ever."—*Reade: Cloister & Hearth*, ch. xxi.

II. *Petrol.:* A term vaguely used for any coarse-grained sandstone, especially if the grains in it are angular or sub-angular. Rutley defines it as a coarse-grained and somewhat coherent, or at times a fine-grained and very hard and compact sandstone, frequently containing fragments and granules of other minerals, besides quartz, flint, or chert.

grit-berry, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Comarostaphylis.

grit-rock, *s.* [GRIT, *s.*, II.]

*** grĭt,** *v.i.* & *t.* [GRIT, *s.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To give out a grating sound, as sand under the feet; to grate.

"The sanded floor that *grits* beneath the tread."
Goldsmith: Deserted Village.

B. *Trans.:* To grate; to grind or rub together: as, To *grit* the teeth.

grĭt, *a.* [GREAT.] (*Scotch.*)

*** grĭth,** *s.* [A.S. & Icel.; O. Sw. *grith, gruth, grid.*]

1. Peace, goodwill.

"*Grith* on eorthe and *grith* on hefene, and *grith* bitwenen awile cristene monne."—*O. E. Homilies*, p. 45.

2. Mercy, kindness.

"Alle schulen gledien i Godes *grith*."—*St. Marherete*, p. 21.

*** grith-breach, * grith-bruche,** *s.* A breach or breaking of the peace.

"Yef ye doth *grith-bruche* on his lond."
Owl & Nightingale, 1,732.

*** grĭth'-fŭl,** *a.* [Eng. *grith*; *-ful(l).*] Kind, merciful, forgiving.

"Basian wes *grithful* king." *Layamon*, ii. 12.

*** grĭth'-ĭ-ĕn,** *v.i.* [A.S. *grithian.*]

1. To protect, to keep in peace or security.

"Ich cow wulle *grithien* and freoscipe cow given."
Layamon, ii. 17.

2. To reconcile. (*Layamon*, ii. 496.)

*** grith-liche,** *a.* & *adv.* [A.S.]

A. *As adj.:* Kind, gracious.

"He grete tham king mild *grithliche* speche."
Layamon, i. 19.

B. *As adv.:* Kindly, graciously.

"He *grithliche* spæc." *Layamon*, i. 6.

*** grĭth'-ser-ĝeant (er** as **ar),** *s.* [Eng. *grith*, and *sergeant.*] An officer to keep the peace.

"*Grithsergeans* wit longe steynes." *Havelok*, 266.

grĭt'-stōne, *s.* [Eng. *grit*, and *stone.*] The same as GRIT, II. (q.v.).

grĭt'-tĭŏ, *a.* [Eng. *grit*; *-ie* = *-y.*]

Her.: A term applied to the field when composed equally of metal and colour.

grĭt'-tĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *gritty*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being gritty or abounding in grit.

"In fuller's earth he could find no sand by the microscope, nor any *grittiness*."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

grĭt'-tĭ, *a.* [Eng. *grit*; *-y.*]

1. *Lit.:* Consisting of or containing grit: of the nature of grit; full of hard particles; sandy.

"I found this powder . . . somewhat *gritty* between the teeth."—*Boyle: Works.*

2. *Fig.:* Plucky, courageous, resolute. (*American.*)

grĭv'-ĕt, *s.* [Fr., from Abyssinian (?).]

Zool.: Cercocebus or *Cercopithecus griseoviridis*, an Old World monkey with greenish-gray fur, some white hairs near the hinder extremities, the tail gray. Found in Africa.

grĭ-wĕn'-nĭck (w as **v),** *s.* [Russ.] A small silver coin current in Russia of the value of ten kopecks, or about twopence sterling. It weighs 2·039 grammes, and is ·5 fine. (*Bithell.*)

*** grĭze,** *s.* [GRISE (1).]

*** grĭz'-ĕ-lĭn,** *a.* [GRIDELIN.]

*** grĭz'-zle, * gris-el, * gris-ell,** *s.* & *a.* [Fr. *gris* = gray; suff. *-el.*] [GRIZZLED.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. A gray colour; a mixture of black and white.

"Time hath sowed a *grizzle* on thy face."
Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, v.

2. A gray-haired man.

"That olde *grisel* is no fole." *Gower*, iii. 356.

* 3. A kind of wig.

"Our clergy moult their feathered *grizzles*."
Colman: The Spleen, ii.

B. *As adj.:* Gray, grizzled.

"Among the popplar leanes in *grisell* gowns."
Phaer: Virgill: Æneidos viii.

grĭz'-zled (zled as **zĕld),** *a.* [Eng. *grizzle*; *-ed.*] Gray; of a grayish colour; interspersed with gray.

"His beard was *grizzled!*"
Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 2.

grizzled-skipper, *s.*

Entom.: A small butterfly—*Thymele Alveolus*, of the family Hesperidæ. The wings are blackish, tinged with green and with creamy spots. The larva feeds on the raspberry. (*Stainton.*)

grĭz'-zlĭ, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *grizzl(e)*; *-y.*]

A. *As adj.:* Of a grayish colour; grayish.

"Through the realms where *grizzly* spectres dwell."
Cowper: To Charles Deodati. (Trans.)

B. *As subst.:* [GRIZZLY-BEAR].

grizzly-bear, grisly-bear, † grizzle-bear, *s.*

1. *Zool.: Ursus ferox.* A huge bear, sometimes nine feet from the nose to the end of the very short tail, and weighing 800 lbs. The hair, which varies between gray and blackish brown, is more or less grizzled, whence the animal's English name. It inhabits North America, especially the plains east of the Rocky Mountains, and those mountains themselves. It feeds partly on fruits and roots, but partly also on animal food, overcoming the huge bison.

2. *Palæont.: Ursus priscus*, of the Post-Tertiary caves, is supposed to be the same as the Grizzly bear.

grōan, * gran-ĭ-en, * grane, * grone, *v.i.* & *t.* [A.S. *grânian*; allied to GRIN (q.v.).]

A. *Intransitive:*

I. *Lit.:* To breathe with a heavy, or deep murmuring noise, as in pain or agony; to utter a moaning sound; to utter a mournful voice; to sigh deeply.

"I have *groaned* under them, been sorry for them."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. i.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To grieve; to suffer hardship; to be burdened so as to cause murmuring, as, A nation *groans* under excessive taxation.

2. To long or strive earnestly after anything.

"Nothing but holy, pure, and clear,
Or that which *groaneth* to be so."
Herbert: Superliminare.

B. *Trans.:* To silence or put down by groans; as, The speaker was *groaned* down.

grōan, * grane, * grone, *s.* [GROAN, *v.*]

1. A low moaning sound, as of one in pain, sorrow, or agony; a deep, mournful sound or voice; a deep sigh, a moan.

"Heave a pitying *groan*." *Cowper: Truth*, 177.

* 2. Any hoarse dead sound; a moan.

"Such *groans* of roaring wind and rain."
Shakesp.: Lear, iii. 2.

3. A deep, murmuring sound, uttered in derision or disapprobation; as, The speaker's voice was drowned in *groans*.

grōan'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *groan*; *-er.*] One who groans.

*** grōan'-fŭl, * grōne-full,** *a.* [Eng. *groan*; *-ful(l).*] Causing or tending to cause groans or sadness; sad, lamentable.

"And gave against his mother earth a *groanful* sound." *Spenser: F. Q.*, II. xi. 42.

grōan'-ĭng, * gran-unge, * gron-ing, * gron-ynge, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [GROAN, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of giving utterance to groans or moanings; a groan.

"Ther is *gronynge* and grure."
Old Eng. Miscellany, p. 91.

groaning-malt, *s.* Drink provided against a woman's confinement, and drunk by the women assembled on that occasion. (*Scotch.*)

*** grōat, * grote,** *s.* [O.Low Ger. = great, from its being larger than the small copper coins formerly in use; O. Dut. *groote*; Dut. *groot.*] [GREAT.]

* 1. A small silver coin, formerly current in England, of the value of four pence sterling; hence four pence, or a fourpenny piece.

"But now *groats* of four-pence, and half *groats* of two-pence, equivalent to the sterling money, are coined."—*Baker: Edward III.* (an. 1376).

2. Used proverbially for any small or trifling sum.

"His apparel is not worth a *groat*."—*Fielding: Journey from this World to the Next*, ch. xix.

grōats, *grotes, *s. pl.* [Icel. *grauts* = porridge; Sw. *gröt;* Dan. *grød;* Dut. *gort.*] Oats or wheat without the husks. [GROUTS.]

"The people of Rome for three hundred years together, used no other food than the *groats* made of common wheat." — *P. Holland: Plinie,* bk. xviii., ch. vii.

grŏb'-măn, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Ichthy.: The Sea Bream (q.v.).

grō'-çĕr, *grōs'-sĕr, *s.* [O. Fr. *grossier* = one who sells by the gross or wholesale; *gros,* fem. *grosse* = great.] A dealer in tea, sugar, coffee, spices, &c. [GROSS.]

"None of that companie, nor anie of the vinteners, butchers, *grossers* . . . should be admitted maior of the citie."—*Holinshed: Chron. Richard II.* (an. 1382).

grocer's-itch, *s.*

Path.: Echthyma, produced by handling sugar. It is most common in spring and summer. Sometimes the eruption is local, at others it almost covers the body.

***grō'-çĕr-lȳ,** *a.* [Eng. *grocer; -ly.*] Belonging to the grocery trade.

"Some *grocerly* thieves."
Hood: Tale of a Trumpet.

grō'-çĕr-ȳ, *grōs'-sĕr-ȳ, *s.* [O. Fr. *grosserie.*]

1. Grocers' wares, such as tea, sugar, coffee, &c. (Usually in the plural.)

"Mounted upon the colt, with a deal box before him to carry *groceries* in."—*Goldsmith: Vicar of Wakefield,* ch. xii.

2. A grocer's shop; a place where groceries are sold. (*American.*)

***groche,** *v.t. & i.* [GRUDGE, *v.*]

***grŏff, *groffe, *gruf,** *adv.* [Icel. *grúfa,* in the phrase, *liggja á grúfu* = to lie grovelling: *grúfa* = to grovel; Sw. dial. *gruva* = flat on one's face; *ligga å gruve* = to lie grovelling on one's face.] Grovelling; flat on one's face. [GROVEL.]

"And *groff* he fell al platte upon the ground."
Chaucer: C. T., 13,605.

grŏg, *s.* [Named after a nickname of Admiral Vernon, who, from his wearing grogram breeches, was called "Old Grog." About 1745 he ordered his sailors to dilute their rum with water.]

1. Spirits and water mixed but not sweetened; strong drink generally.

2. For def. see extract.

"Deceased had been accustomed to drink a vile mixture procured at spirit stores known as *grog,* and compounded of drippings from wine, spirit, and beer casks."—*Standard,* Feb. 20, 1884.

3. [FIREBRICK.]

grog-blossom, *s.* A redness or pimple on the nose or face, arising from excessive indulgence in strong drink.

grog-shop, *s.* A place where spirits or strong drinks are sold; a dram-shop.

***grog,** *v.t.* [GROG, *s.*] To mix water with; to weaken with water. (*Davies.*)

"The defendants had *grogged* the casks by putting in hot water."—*Lincoln Mercury,* March 3, 1875.

grŏg'-gĕr-ȳ, *s.* [Eng. *grog; -ery.*] A place where spirits or other strong liquors are sold; a grog-shop. (*American.*)

grŏg'-gĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *groggy; -ness.*]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* The state of being under the influence of drink; tipsiness.

2. *Farr.:* A tenderness or stiffness in the foot of a horse, or weakness in the forelegs.

"The peculiar knuckling of the fetlock-joint, and the tottering of the whole of the fore-leg, known by the name of *grogginess,* and which is so often seen in old and overworked horses, is seldom an affection of either the fetlock or the pastern-joints simply."—*Youatt: On the Horse,* ch. xvi., p. 379.

grŏg'-gȳ, *a.* [Eng. *grog; -y.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Under the influence of drink; tipsy, drunk.

2. Staggering or stupefied, as one dazed with blows; acting like one stupefied with drink.

II. *Farr.:* Moving uneasily, as with tender feet or forelegs.

"It [grogginess] is common among all kinds of fast workers, and long journeys at a fast pace will make almost any horse *groggy.*"—*Youatt: On the Horse,* ch. xvi., p. 380.

grŏg'-rạm, *grŏg'-ĕr-ạn, *grŏg'-rạn, *s. & a.* [O. Fr. *grosgrain,* from *gros* = gross, thick, coarse, and *grain* = grain.]

A. *As substantive:*

Fab.: A coarse stuff of silk or silk and mohair.

"He shall have the *grograns* at the rate I told him" —*Ben Jonson: Every Man in His Humour,* ii. 2.

B. *As adj.:* Made of the fabric described in A.

"Plain goody would no longer down
'Twas madam in the *grogram* gown."
Swift: Baucis & Philemon.

grŏin (1), *grain, *s.* [Icel. *grein* = a branch, arm; *greina* = to branch or fork off; Dan. *green* = a branch; Sw. *gren* = a branch, a fork.]

1. *Anat.:* The hollow in the human body where the thigh and the trunk unite.

"The little dart arrives . . .
Passed through and pierced his *groin.*"
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid x. 828.

2. *Arch.:* The angle or angular curve formed by an intersection of vaults; most of the vaulted ceilings of the middle ages were groined, and therefore called groined ceilings. During the early part of the Norman style the groins were left purposely plain, but afterwards they were invariably covered with ribs.

3. *Civil Eng.:* A frame of wood-work, constructed across a beach, between high and low water, perpendicular to the general line of it, either to retain the shingle already accumulated, to recover it when lost, or to accumulate more at any particular point; also to break and check the action of the waves. The component parts of a groin are piles, planking, land-ties, land tie-bars, blocks, tail-piles, and keys and screw-bolts.

groin-rib, *s.*

Arch.: A rib or projecting member following the line of junction of the two arches forming a groin.

***grŏin (2), *groine, *groyn, *groyne,** *s.* [O. Fr. *groing;* Fr. *groin;* Prov. *groing, grong;* Ital. *grugno;* O. Port. *gruin.*]

1. The snout of a swine.

"A ring of gold that is worne in the *groine* of a sowe."—*Chaucer: Persones Tale.*

2. A hanging lip.

"Be wroth, than schalt thow have a *groyn.*"
Chaucer: Troilus, i. 348.

grŏin (1), *v.t.* [GROIN (1), *s.*]

Arch.: To form into groins; to ornament or furnish with groins.

***grŏin (2), *groigne, *groyne,** *v.i.* [Fr. *grogner;* O. Fr. *groigner;* Prov. *gronhir, gronir;* Sp. *gruñir;* Port. *grunhir;* Ital. *grugnire, grugnare,* from Lat. *grunnio.*] To groan or grunt; to hang the lip in discontent; to pout.

"Whether so that he loure or *groyne.*"
Romaunt of the Rose, 7,051.

grŏined, *a.* [Eng. *groin* (1), *s.; -er.*]

Arch.: Having an angular curve formed by the intersection of two arches.

groined-arch, *s.*

Arch.: An arch intersected by another cutting it transversely.

groined-ceiling, groined-roof, *s.*

Arch.: A ceiling formed by three or more intersecting arches, every two of which form a groin at the intersection, all the groins

CLOISTERS OF GLOUCESTER CATHEDRAL.
Fan Tracery Vaulting.

meeting at a point called the apex or summit. Groined arches are found both in classic and mediæval architecture, but were brought to the greatest perfection in the latter. Fan tracery vaulting is groined roofing in its most complex form.

***grŏin'-ĕr, *groyn-ere,** *s.* [Eng. *groin* (2), *v.; -er.*] One who tells tales; a tale-bearer.

"The *groynere* with drawen stringes to gidere resten."
—*Wycliffe: Prov.* xxvi. 20.

grŏin'-ĭng (1), *s.* [GROIN (1), *v.*]

Arch.: The same as GROIN (1), *s.*, 1.

***grŏin'-ĭng** (2), ***groyn-ing, *groyn-ynge,** *s.* [GROIN (2), *v.*]

1. Grunting.

"*Groynynge* of swyne. *Grunnitus.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

2. A grumbling; tale-bearing. (*Chaucer: C. T.,* 2,462.)

grom-el, grom-mel, *s.* [GROMWELL.]

grŏm'-ĕt, grŏm'-mĕt, *s.* [Fr. *gourmette* = a curb; *gourmer* = to curb.]

1. *Naut.:* A ring formed of a strand of rope laid round and spliced. Used as a hank, a thimble, or with large oars, in connection with a pin, as a substitute for a rowlock. Metallic grommets, forming eyelets, are sometimes substituted. An iron flange is cast to the wrought-metal thimble; after insertion, the edge is spun over upon the other cast-metal ring.

2. *Ord.:* A wad made of rope, rammed down between the ball and the charge. Made of oakum and bound with spun-yarn, it is called a junk-wad.

gromet-wad, *s.*

Ord.: A wad used in firing from smooth-bore guns, when the elevation is less than 3°.

¶ *Shot-gromet:*

Ord.: The same as GROMET, 2.

grō'-mĭ-ạ, *s.* [Lat. *groma* = a surveyor's pole or measuring-rod.

Zool.: The typical genus of the family Gromidæ (q.v.).

grō'-mĭ-dạ, grō'-mĭ-dæ, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *gromia,* and Lat. neut. adj. suff. *-ida,* or fem. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Foraminifera, with an imperforate test. It is brownish-yellow, membranous, soft, and globular, with long, filiform processes protruding.

grŏm'-wĕll, grŏm'-ĭl, gro-mel, gray-mell, gray-millet, *s.* [Fr. *gremil;* Wel. *cromandi.*]

Bot.: *Lithospermum officinale,* anciently administered for the cure of gravel.

¶ *False Gromwell:* The genus Onosmodium.

***grone,** *v.i.* [GROAN, *v.*]

Gron'-ĭn-ĝĕn-ĭsts, Gron-ĭn-ĝĕn'-sĭ-ạnṣ (o as ọ), *s. pl.* [From the town of Gröningen in the Netherlands, at which the early adherents of the sect held their conventions.]

Ch. Hist.: A division of Mennonites, who flourished in the seventeenth century.

grō-nō'-vĭ-ạ, *s.* [Named after J. F. Gronovius, a botanist of Leyden.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the tribe Gronovieæ (q.v.).

grō-nō'-vĭ-ĕ-æ, *s.pl.* [Mod. Lat. *gronovia,* and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Loasaceæ.

groōm, *grom, *grome, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; prob. from A.S. *guma* = a man, the r being inserted as in cartridge, partridge, corporal, &c.; Dut. *goss* (in *bruidegom* = bridegroom); O. H. Ger. *gumo;* Icel. *gumi;* Goth. *guma;* Lat. *homo* = a man; O. Dut. *grom;* Icel. *gromr* = a boy.] [BRIDEGROOM.]

* 1. A young man, a lad.

"Ich am neu no *grom* ich am wel waxen."
Havelok, 790.

* 2. A menial, a servant.

"Als wel thi maister as thi *grome.*" *Gower,* i. 274.

3. Specifically a man or boy who has the charge of horses or of the stable.

"Unmissed but by his dogs and by his *groom.*"
Cowper: Progress of Error, ib.

4. A man newly-married or about to be married; a bridegroom.

"By this the brides are waked, their *grooms* are dressed." *Dryden: Cymon & Iphigenia,* 340.

5. One of several officers in the royal household; as, *Groom* of the Stole, &c.

¶ *Groom of the Stole:* [STOLE].

***groom-porter,** *s.* An officer of the Royal household, whose duty it was to see that the king's lodging was furnished with tables, chairs, stools, and firing, and also to provide cards and dice, &c., and to decide disputes arising at cards, dice, bowling, &c. He was allowed to keep an open gaming-table at Christmas. The office was abolished by George III.

"The *groom-porter* had a room appropriated to gaming."—*Pope: Dunciad*, i. 310 (Note).

grooms-man, *s.* One who attends on the bridegroom at a wedding; the best man.

"Sudden at the *grooms-man's* side
'Tis he! a well-known voice has cried."
Longfellow: Blind Girl of Castel-Cuillé, iii.

groŏm, *v.t.* [GROOM, *s.*] To tend, care for, or dress, as a groom does a horse.

***groŏm'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *groom; -less.*] Without a groom.

"A rough colt, listless and *groomless.*"—*Disraeli: Lothair*, ch. xxviii.

***groŏm'-lĕt,** *s.* [Eng. *groom*, s.; dimin. suff. *-let.*] A little or young groom. (*Hook.*)

***groŏm'-shĭp, *grome-ship,** *s.* [Eng. *groom; -ship.*] The office or position of a groom.

"He [Silas Titus] did with the consent of his Majesty resign his *gromeship.*"—*Wood: Athenæ Oxon.*

groŏt, *s.* [Dut. = great.] An old money of account in Bremen, value $\frac{1}{16}$ ths of an English penny. [GROAT.]

groŏve, *grove, *s.* [Dut. *groef, groeve* = a grave, a groove.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* A channel, furrow, or long hollow, such as may be cut with a tool; a rut, furrow, or channel, such as may be formed by the action of water; a channel formed by any agency.

2. *Fig.:* The natural course or fixed routine of one's life or events.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Gun.:* A spiral channel between the lands in rifling.

2. *Join.:* A channel in the edge of a board. In matched-boarding it receives the tongue.

*3. *Mining:* A shaft or pit.

4. *Anat.:* There are many grooves in the human frame, as, the bicipital, the lachrymal, and the subcostal grooves.

groove-ram, *s.*

Needle-making: A stamp for making the groove in which the eyes of needles are formed.

groŏve, *v.t.* [GROOVE, *s.*] To cut or form a groove or channel in; to furrow.

"The aperture is *grooved* at the margin."—*Pennant: Brit. Zool.; The Wreath Shell.*

groŏved, *a.* [GROOVE, *s.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Having a groove, furrow, or channel in it; channelled; furrowed.

"Each *grooved* and dovetailed like a box."
Swift: George-Nim-Dan-Dean's Answer to T. Sheridan.

2. *Bot.:* Fluted, channeled, marked with longitudinal furrows.

grooved-bit, *s.* A wood-boring tool, adapted to be used in a brace, and having a cylindrical stem with a spiral groove.

grooved-wheel, *s.*

1. A wheel having circumferential indentations, as a mode of increasing the traction or effective frictional surface contact; a friction-wheel.

2. A band-wheel or pulley having peripheral depressions for a round band, as in some lathes.

groŏv'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *groove*, v.; *-er.*]

*1. One who or that which cuts or forms a groove.

2. A miner. (*Provincial.*)

groŏv'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [GROOVE, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act or process of cutting or forming a groove; a groove, or set of grooves.

grooving-planes, *s. pl.* Carpenters' and joiners' planes, which are adapted for cutting grooves, as the plough, fillister, router-plane, landing-plane, &c.

***grōpe, *groop, *groupe, *growpe, *grupe,** *s.* [O. Fris. *grôpe*; Dut. *groep*; Sw. & Dan. *grop.*] A channel to carry off urine from a stable or stall.

"A *grupe: minsorium.*"—*Cathol. Anglicum.*

***grōpe** (1), ***growpe, *growpyn,** *v.t.* [GROPE, *s.*] To make a groove or channel; to form grooves.

"I *growpe*, sculpe, or suche as coulde grave, *groupe* or carve."—*Palsgrave.*

grōpe (2), ***grape, *graip, *gropen, *groop,** *v.t. & t.* [A.S. *grâpian* = to handle, to seize, from *grâp* = the grasp of the hands, the grip of the fingers, from *gripan* = to gripe; O. H. Ger. *greifan*; Icel. *greifa.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To feel with the hands.

"Loke what ther is put in thin hond and *grope.*"
Chaucer: C. T., 13,164.

2. To use the hands; to handle.

"If my fader *groop* and fele, by drede lest he wene me wiln to bigile hym.'—*Wycliffe: Genesis* xxvii. 12.

3. To search or seek to find something in the dark; or, as a blind person, by feeling about with the hands; to feel one's way as with the hands.

"We *grope* for the wall like the blind."—*Isa.* lix. 10.

4. To seek to find one's way through doubt or perplexity.

"*Groping* no longer in night."
Longfellow: Children of the Lord's Supper.

*5. To seek to find anything.

"As blindly *groped* they for a future state."
Dryden: Religio Laici, 23.

*6. To examine closely.

"He is the *gropande* God."
Early Eng. Allit. Poems: Cleanness, 591.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To feel with the hands; to touch; to handle.

"Than *gropede* he euery wounde."
Sir Ferumbras, 1,388.

2. To seek out by feeling with the hands in the dark or as a blind person: as, To *grope* one's way.

"We have *groped* as blinde men the wall."—*Wycliffe: Isaiah* lix. 10.

*3. To try to discover or find out; to seek into; to try; to sound; to probe.

"How vigilant to *grope* men's thoughts, and to pick out somewhat whereof they might complain."—*Hayward.*

*4. To inquire into; to examine.

"To *grope* tendurly a conscience."
Chaucer: C. T., 7,399.

grōp'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *grop(e); -er.*] One who gropes; one who tries to find his way by groping.

"A *groper* after novelties, in any wise do flye."
Drant: Horace; Epistle to Lollius.

grōp'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [GROPE, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act or state of seeking one's way by feeling with the hands in the dark, or as a blind person.

***groping-iron, *grupinge-yren,** *s.* A tool for forming grooves.

"The *groping-iron* then spake he."—*MS.* in *Halliwell.*

grōp'-ĭng-lĭ, *adv.* [Eng. *groping; -ly.*] In a groping manner: as one who gropes.

grōp'-pīte, *s.* [From *Gropp(torp)*, in Sweden, where it occurs, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: A rose-red or brownish-red crystalline mineral of splintery fracture: its hardness, 2·5; sp. gr., 2·73. Compos.: 45·01; alumina, 22·55; sesquioxide of iron, 3·06; magnesia, 12·28; lime, 4·55; soda, 0·22; potassa, 5·23; water, 7·11 = 100. Occurs in limestone. (*Dana.*)

***grōp'-ple,** *v.i.* [A frequent. from *grope* (q.v.).] To grope.

"To *gropple* in the brook for crayfish."—*T. Hughes: Tom Brown at Oxford*, ch. xxx.

grōr-ōī'-līte, *s.* [From *Groroi*, in Mayenne, France, where it occurs, and Gr. λίθος (*lithos*) = stone.]

Min.: A variety of Wad (Bog-manganese). The colour is brownish-black, the streak reddish-brown. (*Dana.*)

grōs (*s* silent), *s.* [Fr., = thick, strong.] [GROSS, *a.*]

Fabric: A heavy silk with a dull finish.

gros-em, *s.* A silver coin, used in Switzerland, value 4s. 8d. sterling.

grŏs'-bēak, *grŏss'-bēak, *s.* [Eng. *gross*, and *beak.* So named from the thick bills of the several species.]

1. *Singular:*

(1) *Spec.:* The genus Coccothraustes (q.v.).

(2) *Gen.:* Some other birds having thick bills. [¶]

2. *Pl.:* The English name of Coccothraustinæ, a sub-family of Fringillidæ.

¶ The Cardinal Grosbeak (*Cardinalis virginianus*), an American bird. The Pine Grosbeak is *Loxia enucleator*, called also Pine Bullfinch; and the Social or Republican Grosbeak is *Philæterus socius.* It is from South Africa, and belongs to the sub-family of Ploceinæ (Weaver-birds).

grō'-shĕn, *s.* [GROSS.] A small silver coin used in the North German States, value $\frac{1}{30}$th of a thaler, or about $1\frac{1}{2}$th of a penny sterling. Each groschen is sub-divided into ten pfennings.

grō'-sĕr, grō'-sĕrt, grō'-sĭ-ĕr, *s.* [GROSSART.]

grōss, *grosse, *a. & s.* [Fr. *gros* (fem. *grosse*) = thick, coarse, from Low Lat. *grossus*, from Lat. *crassus* = thick, coarse; Ital. *grosso*; Sp. *grueso.*]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Literally:*

1. Thick; fat; bulky; great and coarse.

"A *gross* fat man."—*Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV.*, ii. 4.

2. Coarse; opposed to fine or delicate.

"Fine and delicate sculptures are helped with nearness, and *gross* with distance."—*Wotton: Architecture.*

* 3. Thick; dense; not attenuated; not pure; coarse.

"They would shake the *gross* clouds to the ground."
Drayton: Barons' Wars, bk. ii.

* 4. Coarse; unbecoming; inelegant.

"The gloomy hue,
And feature *gross.*" *Thomson: Summer*, 888.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Dull; stupid; crass; heavy.

"If she doth then the subtile sense excel,
How *gross* are they that drown her in the blood?"
Davies. §

2. Coarse; vulgar; not refined; indelicate; sensual; obscene.

"He shuns the *grosser* joys of sense."
Byron: Corsair, i. 2.

3. Enormous; great; shameful; disgraceful; flagrant.

"That *gross* idolatry, which consisted in the worship of the images of dead men."—*Bp. Horsley: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 67.

4. Whole; entire; total; applied to a sum or amount without any deduction; opposed to *net.*

* 5. Plain; palpable; easily discernible.

"Tis *gross* you love my son."
Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well, i. 3.

B. *As substantive:*

* 1. The main body, part, or mass; the chief part, the mass.

"Comets, out of question, have likewise power and effect over the *gross* and mass of things."—*Bacon.*

* 2. The main force or body.

"Several casuists are of opinion that, in a battle, you should discharge upon the *gross* of the enemy, without levelling your piece at any particular person."—*Addison: Freeholder.*

* 3. The sum total; the full or entire amount.

"I cannot instantly raise up the *gross*
Of full three thousand ducats."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, i. 3.

* 4. A collective or united body.

"After they have separated themselves in many petty divisions, they rejoin one by one into a *gross.*"—*Dryden.*

5. The gross or great hundred; the number of twelve dozen; twelve times twelve.

¶ 1. *A great gross:* Twelve gross or 144 dozens.

2. *In the gross; in gross:*

(1) In the bulk, or undivided whole; wholesale.

"Trafficking in *grosse.*"—*Carew: Survey in Cornwall*, p. 65.

(2) On the whole; as a whole, without regard to the separate parts.

"Some men pass swiftly from the effect they look upon in *gross* to the most obvious seeming cause."—*Digby: Of Bodies*, ch. xxxvi.

3. *Advowson in gross:*

Law: An advowson separated from the property of a manor, and annexed to the person of its owner.

4. *Common in gross:*

Law: A common not appurtenant to land, but annexed to a man's person.

* 5. *Villein in gross:*

Feud. Law: A villein who did not belong to the land, but immediately to the person of his lord, and who was transferable by deed, as other chattels, from one person to another.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *gross* and *coarse:* "These terms are synonymous in the moral application. *Grossness* of habit is opposed to delicacy: coarseness to softness and refinement. A person becomes *gross* by an unrestrained indulgence of his sensual appetites, particularly in eating and drinking; he is *coarse* from the want of polish either as to his mind or manners." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

gross-fed, *a.* Fed or supported on gross or coarse food.

gross-headed, *a.* Thick-headed, dull, stupid. (*Milton.*)

Gross-Mennonites, *s. pl.*

Ch. Hist.: A name given on the Continent in the seventeenth century to the more wild or lax Mennonites, as distinguished from those who were refined or more strict. The former were called again Waterlanders. (*Mosheim: Ch. Hist.*, cent. xvii.)

gross-weight, *s.*

Comm.: The weight of any merchandise or commodity, including the dross, dust, bag, case, cask, chest, or other receptacle in which it is contained. The *net* or *neat* weight is that of the commodity after the tare and tret have been deducted. [NET, *a.*, TARE, *s.*]

grŏs-sā′-lēs, *s. pl.* [Lat. *gross(us)*; masc. or fem. suff. *-ales.*] [GROSSAL.]

Bot.: An alliance of epigynous exogens, having the flowers dichlamydeous and polypetalous, the seeds numerous and minute, with the embryo small, lying in a large quantity of albumen. Lindley includes under it the orders Grossulariaceæ, Escalloniaceæ, Philadelphaceæ, and Barringtoniaceæ (q.v.).

grŏs′-sąrt, grŏs′-sĕrt, *s.* [A corrupt. of Fr. *groseille.*] A gooseberry (q.v.).

grŏss′-bēak, *s.* [GROSBEAK.]

* **grōss′-fŭl,** * **grosse-full,** *a.* [Eng. *gross; -full.*] Exceeding gross.

"Thy *grossful* faults."
Chapman: Bussy D'Ambois, i. 2.

grōss-ĭf-ĭ-cā′-tion, *s.* [GROSSIFY.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of making gross, coarse, or thick; the state of becoming gross or thick.

2. *Bot.:* The swelling of the ovary after fertilization.

* **grōss′-ĭ-fȳ,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Eng. *gross; i* connective, and suff. *-fy.*]

A. *Trans.:* To make gross, coarse, or thick.

B. *Intrans.:* To become gross, coarse, or thick.

grōss′-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *gross; -ly.*]

* 1. In a gross manner; in bulky parts; coarsely; bulkily.

"London likes *grossly*; but this nicer pit
Examines, fathoms, all the depths of wit."
Dryden: Prologue to the Univ. of Oxford.

2. Coarsely, vulgarly; without refinement; rudely.

"Speak not so *grossly.*"
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, v.

3. Shamefully, disgracefully, flagrantly.

"But that which in an age of good government is an evil may, in an age of *grossly* bad government, be a blessing. —*Macaulay: Hist. of Eng.*, ch. L

* 4. Stupidly.

"Led so *grossly* by this meddling priest."
Shakesp.: King John, iii. 1.

* 5. Palpably, evidently, plainly.

"To counterfeit thus *grossly* with your slave."
Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, ii. 2.

grōss′-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *gross; -ness.*]

* 1. The quality or state of being gross or bulky; bulk, bulkiness.

"The element immediately next the earth in *grossness* is water."—*Digby: Of Bodies*, ch. xxvii.

2. Coarseness, rudeness; want of refinement or delicacy.

"I will purge thy mortal *grossness* so."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, iii. 1.

3. Enormity; shocking nature or qualities; shamefulness; disgracefulness.

"Hiding the *grossness* with fair ornament."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, ii. 2.

* 4. Stupidity.

"Such impossible passages of *grossness.*"
Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, iii. 2.

* 5. Coarseness; want of clearness or purity; density.

"[Its] foggy *grossness* so opposed the light
As it would turn the noonsted into night."
Drayton: Moon-Calf.

† **grŏs-sụ-lā′-çē-æ,** *s. pl.* [GROSSULARIACEÆ.]

grŏs-sụ-lā′-çē-oŭs (or **ceous** as **shŭs**), *a.* [Mod. Lat. *grossulace(æ)*; suff. *-ous.*]

Bot.: Of or belonging to the Grossulaceæ or Grossulariaceæ (q.v.).

grŏs′-sụ-lạr, *a.* & *s.* [Low Lat. *grossula* = a gooseberry; Class. Lat. *grossulus* = a small unripe fig, dimin. of *grossus* = an unripe fig; and Eng. suff. *-ary.*]

A. *As adj.:* Of, belonging to, or resembling a gooseberry.

B. *As substantive:*

Min.: The mineral, called by the French *grossulaire.* The same as GROSSULARITE (q.v.).

grossular-garnet, *s.*

Min.: The same as GROSSULARITE (q.v.).

grŏs-sụ-lăr′-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Low Lat. *grossul(a)* = a gooseberry; and Lat. fem. sing. adj. suff. *-aria.*]

Bot.: A sub-genus of Ribes, having spinous branches, the leaves plaited in bud, and one to three flowered peduncles. (*Sir Joseph Hooker.*)

grŏs-sụ-lăr-ĭ-ā′-çē-æ, † **grŏs-sụ-lā′-çē-æ,** *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *grossularia* (q.v.), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: Currantworts; the typical order of Lindley's alliance Grossales. It consists of either unarmed or spiny shrubs, with alternate lobed leaves having a plaited vernation, flowers in axillary racemes, a superior calyx four or five-parted, five minute petals, five stamens; a two, three, or four-cleft style; a one-celled ovary, with two opposite parietal placentæ; and the fruit a berry, enclosing numerous seeds suspended among the pulp by long fundamental cords. Lindley enumerated two genera, and estimated the known species at ninety-five. They are from the temperate and mountainous parts of Europe, Asia, and America. The typical genus is Ribes, containing the gooseberry, currant, &c. Sir Joseph Hooker calls the order Ribesieæ, and reduces it to a tribe of Saxifragraceæ.

grŏs′-sụ-lạr-īte, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *grossularia* = the gooseberry genus; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: A variety of garnet, called by Dana from its composition Lime-alumina-garnet. The most typical sub-variety is the Wilnite, of Siberia, which is pale green. Others are Cinnamon-stone or Essonite, Succinite, and Romanzovite.

* **grōss′-ȳ,** * **grōss′-ĭĕ,** *a.* [Eng. *gross; -y.*] Gross.

"Spending their *grossie* humours."—*Fuller: Worthies; Lincoln*, ii. 2.

* **grot** (1), *s.* [GROAT.]

grŏt (2), *s.* [Fr. *grotte*, from Low Lat. *crupta* = a crypt; Lat. *crypta.*] A grotto. [CRYPT.]

"The Sibylline *grot* beside the dead
Lake of Avernus." *Dyer: Ruins of Rome.*

grō-tĕs′que (que as k), * **gro-tesc,** * **grotes-co,** *a.* & *s.* [Fr., from Ital. *grottesca*, from *grotta* = a grotto, because such paintings were found in old crypts and grottoes.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Strangely or wildly formed; of irregular or extravagant form or proportions; antic, ludicrous, laughable, ridiculous.

"Many a *grotesque* form and face."
Longfellow: To a Child.

2. Applied to artificial grotto-work, decorated with rock-work, shells, &c.

B. *As substantive:*

1. This term, which is now familiar among all the lovers of the art of painting, was by the Italians appropriated to that peculiar manner of composition and invention observed among the antique monumental paintings which were discovered in the subterraneous chambers that had been decorated in the times of the ancient Romans; and as the Italians apply the word Grotto to express every kind of cave or grot, all paintings which were in imitation of the antique designs discovered in those chambers, which for ages had been covered with ruins, are grotesqued or grotesque, which is now applied to English subjects of a quaint and anomalous character.

2. A name given to the light and fanciful ornaments used formerly to characterize persons and things.

3. Whimsical figures or scenery.

4. Artificial grotto-work.

5. In printing, a squat-shaped type.

GROTESQUE TYPE.

grō-tĕs′que-lȳ (que as k), *adv.* [Eng. *grotesque; -ly.*] In a grotesque, extravagant, or ludicrous manner.

"Death has despoiled the jester of his habiliments, and *grotesquely* decorated himself therewith."—*Explanation of Holbein's Dance of Death*, p. 49.

grō-tĕs′que-nĕss (que as k), *s.* [Eng. *grotesque; -ness.*] The quality or state of being grotesque; extravagance.

grō-tĕsq′-uĕr-y (q as k), *s.* [Eng. *grotesque; -ry.*] The act or practice of indulging in grotesque whims or antics; extravagant or ludicrous conduct; the expression of grotesque ideas.

"The most daring *grotesqueries* of humour."—*Chambers' Encyc.* (1868), x. 210.

grō′-thīte, *s.* [Named after P. Groth, who first described it; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.)]

Min.: A mineral akin to Titanite or Sphene, but differing from it in cleavage. It is clove-coloured or dark brown in mass, and reddish-brown and translucent in thin splinters. Hardness, 6·5; sp. gr., 3·5 to 3·6. Compos.: Silica, 30·51; titanic acid, 31·16; sesquioxide of iron, 5·83; lime, 31·34, &c. Occurs in syenite near Dresden.

* **grŏt′-tą,** *s.* [GROTTO.]

grŏt-tĕs′que (que as k), *s.* [GROTESQUE.]

grŏt′-tō, * **grŏt′-tą,** *s.* [Ital. *grotta*; Fr. *grotte.*] [GROT (2).]

1. A cave or natural cavity in the earth; a natural covered opening in the earth.

"Zoroaster consecrated a round *grotto*, such as nature had formed it."—*Bolingbroke: Letter to Mr. De Pouilly.*

2. An artificial or ornamental cave or cavern-like apartment, decorated with rock-work, &c., and resorted to for coolness in hot weather.

grotto-work, *s.* Artificial and ornamental rock-work, shell-work, &c., in a garden.

grou-an, *s.* [GROWAN.]

grŏund, * **grond,** * **grondc,** * **grounde,** * **grownd,** * **grund,** *s.* [A.S. *grund*; cogn. with Dut. *grond*; Icel. *grunnr*; Dan. *grund*; O. H. Ger. *grunt*; Ger. *grund*; Goth. *grundus*; Sw. *grund*; O. Fris. & O. S. *grund*; Gael. *grunnd*; Ir. *grunnt.* Probably from A.S. *grindan* = to grind, the original meaning being dust or earth.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) The surface of the earth; the outer crust of the globe. (*Milton: P. L.* vii. 332.)

(2) The surface of a floor or pavement, as supposed to be resting upon the earth.

"Dagon was fallen on his face to the *ground.*"—1 *Samuel* v. 4.

* (3) The pit of a theatre. [GROUNDLING.]

(4) The earth, as distinguished from air or water.

"They . . . soaring the air sublime,
With clang despised the *ground.*"
Milton: P. L., vii. 422.

5. A region, a territory, a country.

"The brook that parts
Egypt from Syrian *ground.*" *Milton: P. L.*, i. 421.

(6) Land; estate; property.

"A fair house built on another man's *ground.*"—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, ii. 2.

(7) *Pl.:* The ornamental land attached to a house; as a lawn, a park, &c.

(8) The position or place where a body of men is set; the position occupied by an army.

(9) Bottom; solid earth. (*Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV.*, i. 8.)

* (10) The lowest depths; the bottom. (*Old Eng. Homilies*, p. 19.)

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) (*Pl.*): The foundation or basis on which anything is built up or supported.

"Not that the *grounds* of hope were fixed."
Tennyson: Two Voices, 227.

(2) (*Pl.*): The first or fundamental principles of knowledge.

"Their thoughts will be best taken up in the easy *grounds* of religion and the story of scripture."—*Milton: On Education.*

* (3) A fundamental principle.

"Contrary to this true *ground* of Plato."—*Raleigh: Hist. World*, bk. i., ch. i., § 15.

(4) The fundamental cause; the true reason, cause, or motive.

"Albeit the *grounds* and first original causes from whence they have sprung be unknown."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity.*

(5) A foil or background to set anything off.

"Like bright metal on a sullen *ground*."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV., i. 2.

(6) *Pl.*: Sediment; dregs; lees, fæces, at the bottom of liquors: as, the *grounds* of coffee, &c.

* (7) The bottom; lowest or deepest part.

"Crist saht all hiss hentess *grund*."
Ormulum, 13,286.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Carpentry:*

(1) *Pl.*: Pieces of wood nailed on as guides for the plastering, which comes flush with the face of the grounds. To them the mouldings and other finishings are nailed.

(2) Framing or pieces forming a basis for other structure, as ground-sills.

(3) Sheathing upon quarters or studding to form a basis for cornice work or mouldings.

2. *Engrav.*: An acid-resisting composition of asphaltum, four parts; Burgundy pitch, two parts; white wax, one part. This is melted and mixed, and tied up in a silk rag; the plate is heated and the composition smeared on. It is then spread by a silk dabber, and blackened by the smoke of a candle or an oil-lamp. When cool it is ready for the etching-point.

3. *Fabric*: The prevailing colour.

4. *Japan.*: The pigment mixed with hard varnish which forms the basis for the japan or polished varnish surface.

5. *Mining*: Strata containing the mineral lode, or coal seam; also called the country.

6. *Music:*

(1) A composition in which the base, consisting of a few bars of independent notes, is continually repeated to a continually varying melody.

(2) The plain song; the tune on which descants are raised.

"For on that *ground* I'll build a holy descant."
Shakesp.: Richard III., iii. 7.

7. *Painting:*

(1) The first layer of paint placed upon canvas previous to the commencement of the artist's work on a picture; the substratum of house-painting.

(2) *Pl.*: The substance with which the canvas and panel are covered to render them fit for painting on. Grounds are either absorbent or non-absorbent. Absorbent grounds are prepared by mixing chalk or plaster into a paste with animal glue or flour paste. By the old painters, gold grounds were used. Also called priming.

8. *Sculpt.*: The flat surface from which the figures rises; said of works in relief.

9. *Sports*: The place, or piece of ground assigned to a player.

10. *Telegraphy:*

(1) An accidental connection between the line wire and the earth.

(2) The earth in its capacity as the return-circuit carrying body. The wire is carried to earth and connected to a ground-plate, or in cities to a water or gas-main, which forms an admirable and extensive conductor.

¶ For the difference between *ground* and *foundation*, see FOUNDATION.

¶ 1. *To break ground:*

(1) *Lit.*: To penetrate or cut through the soil for the first time.

(2) *Fig.*: To take the first step, or make the first move in any direction or undertaking; to make a start.

* 2. *To come to the ground*: To fall to the ground. (*Lit. & fig.*)

3. *To fall to the ground*: To come to nought; to fail.

4. *To gain ground:*

(1) To advance; to make way against opposition; to meet with success.

(2) To prevail; to become more general or widely spread.

"I wonder it has *gained* no more *ground* in other places."—*Temple.*

* 5. *To gather ground*: To gain ground.

"And *gathers ground* fast at the labourer's heels,
Homeward returning." *Milton: P. L.*, xii. 631.

* 6. *To get ground*: To gain ground.

"They *get ground* and vantage of the king."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., iii. 2.

* 7. *To give ground*: To give way; to yield; to recede; to retire.

"*Giving* no *ground* unto the house of York."
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., ii. 6.

8. *To lose ground:*

(1) To be driven back; to retreat; to give way.

"At length the left wing of the Arcadians began to *lose ground*."—*Sidney.*

(2) To lose advantage.

"He has *lost ground* at the latter end of the day, by pursuing his point too far."—*Dryden: Fables.* (Pref.)

(3) To lose credit; to become less general or extensive.

9. *To stand one's ground*: To stand firm; not to yield or give way.

"He will *stand his ground* against all the attacks that can be made upon his probity."—*Atterbury.*

10. *To take the ground:*

Naut.: To touch the bottom; to become stranded.

* 11. *To set on ground*: To discomfit, to gravel; to run aground.

"To *set* him *on ground*, and expose him to the contempt of the people."—*Andrewes: Sermons*, v. 127.

ground-angling, *s.* Angling without a float, with the weight placed a few inches from the hook.

ground-annual, *s.*

Scots Law: A estate created in land by a vassal, who, instead of selling his land for a gross sum, reserves an annual ground-rent from the vendee, this ground-rent being a perpetual charge upon the land.

ground-ash, *s.*

1. A young ash-plant; an ash sapling.

"Some cut the young ashes off about an inch above the ground, which causes them to make very large straight shoots, which they call *ground-ash*."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

2. *Ægopodium Podagraria.*

ground-bailiff, *s.*

Min.: A man who has the supervision of a mine or mines; an overseer.

ground-bait, *s.* Bait made of barley or malt boiled and dropped into the bottom of the water where a person intends to fish for the purpose of attracting the fish thither.

"Take the depth of the place where you mean after to cast your *ground-bait* and to fish."—*Walton: Angler.*

ground-base, ground-bass, *s.*

Music: A bass passage of four or eight bars in length, constantly repeated, each successive time accompanied with a varied melody and harmony.

† **ground-bear**, *s.*

Zool.: *Ursus arctos.*

ground-beetles, *s. pl.*

Entom.: The predatory family of Carabidæ (q.v.). They pursue their prey upon the ground.

* **ground-chamber**, *s.* A room or apartment on the ground floor.

"A *ground-chamber* just under the college-library."—*Mede: Life*, p. 72.

ground-cherry, *s.*

Bot.: (1) *Cerasus Chamæcerasus*; (2) In America, *Physalis viscosa.*

ground-cistus, *s.*

Bot.: *Rhododendron Chamæcistus.*

ground-crista, *s.*

Bot.: *Cassia Chamæcrista.*

ground-cuckoos, *s. pl.*

Ornith.: Cuckoos of the genus Centropus. They have a long hind claw like that of a lark. (*Swainson.*)

ground-cypress, *s.*

Bot.: *Santolina Chamæcyparissus.*

ground-doves, *s. pl.* [GROUND-PIGEONS.]

ground-elder, *s.*

Bot.: Dogs' Mercury, *Mercurialis perennis.*

ground-enell, *s.*

Bot.: *Scandix pecten.*

ground-fern, *s.*

Bot.: *Nephrodium Thelypteris.* (*Britten & Holland.*)

ground-finches, *s. pl.*

Ornith.: The name given by Swainson to Fringillinæ, the typical sub-family of the family Fringillidæ.

ground-flax, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Camelina (q.v.).

ground-floor, *s.* The lower story of a house; the floor on a level, or nearly so, with the exterior ground.

* **ground-form**, *s.*

Gram.: The stem or basis of a word to which the inflexions are added in declension or conjugation.

ground-furze, *s.*

Bot.: *Ononis arvensis.*

ground-glass, *s.* Glass whose surface is ground, so as to break up the pencils of light passing through it, preventing the passage of a distinct image. Lamp globes are ground in order to mellow and disperse the light passing through them. The process is effected by the wheel, sand-blast, by rotating with pebbles inside, or by fluoric acid.

ground-gru, *s.* The name given in Lincolnshire to ground-ice (q.v.).

ground-hele, *s.*

Bot.: *Veronica officinalis.*

ground-hemlock, *s.*

Bot.: *Taxus baccata*, a creeping variety of the Common Yew. (*American.*)

ground-hog, *s.*

Zoology:

1. The name given by the English at the Cape of Good Hope to *Orycteropus capensis*, a mammal like a short-legged hog; called by the Dutch *aardvark* (q.v.).

2. The American name for *Arctomys monax*, the woodchuck of New England. (*Goodrich & Porter.*)

* **ground-hold**, *s.*

Naut.: Tackle for holding on to the ground.

"Like as a ship with dreadfull storm long tost,
Having spent all her mastes and her *ground-hold*."
Spenser: F. Q., VI. iv. 1.

ground-honeysuckle, *s.*

Bot.: *Lotus corniculatus.* (*Britten & Holland*).

ground-ice, *s.*

Hydrol., Geol., &c.: Ice which forms at the bottom of a river or other body of water, before the surface appears to freeze. As water at 40° F. is heavier than that at 32°, the former tends to sink and the latter to rise. It is therefore difficult to explain why, in some cases, the former should freeze first. Such, however, is the fact. Ground-ice can bring up gravel and even boulders from the bottom of a river, and float them away. It has been observed to do so in the Siberian rivers, in the Baltic, and even in the Thames (*Lyell: Prin. of Geol.*). Called also ground-gru.

ground-ivy, *s.*

Bot.: *Nepeta Glechoma*, a labiate plant, with blue purple flowers and deeply crenate pubescent leaves, common in Britain in hedgerows and copses. It is found also in the north of Europe, on the continent of Asia, and in Japan. It flowers from March to June. It is bitter and aromatic. It was formerly used for beer and tea. Country people employ it as a pectoral medicine.

ground-jasmine, *s.*

Bot.: *Stellera Chamæjasme.*

ground-joint, *s.*

Mach.: A joint made by grinding together two pieces of metal with emery and oil; or pieces of glass with fine sand and water: the glass stopper is a specimen of the latter.

ground-joist, *s.*
Carp.: A joist of the basement or ground-floor; often termed a sleeper.

ground-lackey, *s.*
Entom.: Clisiocampa castrensis, a moth of the family Bombycidæ, which occurs on the banks of the Thames below Erith.

ground-law, *s.* Fundamental or essential law. (*C. Kingsley.*)

* **ground-layer,** *s.* One who lays the foundation of anything; the origin or cause.
"He was the *ground-layer* of the other peace."—*Stow* (an. 1653).

ground-laying, *s.*
Porcelain: A coating of boiled oil to the surface of porcelain, in course of manufacture, to receive the colour; bossing.

ground-line, *s.*
Geom. & Perspect.: The line of intersection of the horizontal and vertical planes of projection.

ground-liverwort, *s.*
Bot.: A lichen, *Peltidea canina.* Dog-lichen.

ground-lizard, *s.*
Zool.: Ameiva dorsalis, a small lizard from the West Indies. It frequents roadsides and open pastures in Jamaica.

ground-mail, *s.* Money or a fee paid for the right of interring a corpse in a churchyard. (*Scotch.*)

ground-marker, *s.*
1. An implement for laying off corn-rows. It is frequently attached to a corn-planter, to make a mark for planting on the next bout.
2. An apparatus for marking out the ground for cricket or lawn-tennis.

ground-mould, *s.*
Civ. Eng.: A templet or frame by which the surface of the ground is brought to the required form, as in terracing or embanking.

ground-needle, *s.*
Bot.: Erodium moschatum.

* **ground-nest,** *s.* A nest built on the ground.
"And now the herald lark
Left his *ground-nest.*" *Milton: P. R.,* ii. 280.

ground-niche, *s.*
Arch.: A niche having its base or seat on a level with the ground-floor.

ground-nut, *s.*
Bot.: Various plants; spec. (1) *Arachis hypogæa;* (2) the Earth-nut, *Bunium flexuosum;* (3) *Apios tuberosa;* (4) an American name for *Panax trifolium.*

ground-oak, *s.*
1. *Ord. Lang.:* An oak sapling.
2. *Bot.: Teucrium Chamæpitys.*

ground-pearl, *s.*
Entom.: Coccus or *Margarodes formicarum,* found in ants' nests in the West Indies. (*Goodrich & Porter.*)

ground-pig, *s.*
Zoology:
1. A South African mammal, *Aulacodus Swinderianus.*
2. & 3. The same as GROUND-HOG (q.v.).

ground-pigeons, ground-doves, *s.pl.*
Ornith.: The family Gouridæ (q.v.).

ground-pine, *s.*
Botany:
1. *Ajuga Chamæpitys.* It is not of the pine, but of the mint order, and is an annual villous plant with the cauline leaves tri-partite, and the solitary axillary flowers yellow. It grows on chalky fields in the south of England; also on the continent of Europe, in the north of Africa, and the west of Asia. Said to be called pine from its resinous smell.
2. *Persoonia Chamæpitys.*
3. The Common Club-moss, *Lycopodium clavatum.*
4. *Lycopodium dendroideum,* a North American plant.

ground-plan, *s.*
Arch.: A representation, on a horizontal plane, of the foundation or of the arrangement of the lower tier of rooms of a building.

ground-plane, *s.*
Perspect.: The horizontal plane of projection in perspective drawing.

ground-plate, *s.*
1. *Build.:* The lower horizontal timber of a building on which the frame is erected; a sill.
2. *Rail. Eng.:* A bed-plate for sleepers or ties in some kinds of ground. [MUDSILL.]
3. *Teleg.:* A metallic plate buried in the earth to conduct the electric current thereto. It should bear a certain proportion to the size of the conductor which is attached to it; it should have a surface as many times larger than the surface of the conductor as the difference in the conductivity of the conductor and the earth. Connection to the pipes of a gas or water-main is usual in cities.

ground-plot, *s.*
I. *Literally:*
1. The ground upon which any building is placed.
2. The same as GROUND-PLAN (q.v.).
II. *Fig.:* Any basis or foundation.

ground-plum, *s.*
Bot.: Astragalus caryocarpus, found in the United States. It is not a genuine plum, but a papilionaceous plant.

ground-rat, *s.* The same as GROUND-PIG (q.v.).

ground-rent, *s.* Rent paid for the privilege of building on the ground of another.
"The *ground-rent* is scarce anything."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations,* bk. v., ch. ii.

* **ground-room,** *s.* A room on the ground-floor of a house.
"I beseeched him hereafter to meditate in a *ground-room;* for that otherwise it would be impossible for an artist of any other kind to live near him."—*Tatler.*

ground-rope, *s.* The rope along the bottom of a trawl-net.

ground-seat, *s.*
Sadd.: A ply of canvas or linsey drawn over the straining which supports the padding and seat of a saddle.

ground-snake, *s.*
Zool.: Celuta amœna, a salmon-coloured snake of small size, and not venomous, occurring in the United States. Called also Worm-snake.

ground-squirrel, *s.*
Zool.: Tamias, a genus of burrowing squirrels, found in the United States. One species is called the Chipmunk.

ground-star, *s.*
Bot.: Geastrum (q.v.).

ground-table, *s.*
Arch.: The foundation course of stones.

ground-tackle, *s.*
Naut.: The ropes and tackle connected with the anchors and mooring apparatus.

ground-tier, *s.*
1. *Nautical:*
* (1) The lowest range of water-casks in the hold of a vessel.
(2) The lowest range of any materials or commodities stored in the hold.
2. *Theat.:* The lower or pit range of boxes in a theatre.

ground-timbers, *s. pl.*
Shipbuild.: Those which lie on the keel and are bolted to the keelson; floor-timbers.

ground-ways, *s. pl.*
Shipbuild.: The large blocks and planks which support the cradle on which a ship is launched.

ground-wheel, *s.*
Agric.: That wheel of a harvester which, resting on the ground, is turned by contact therewith, when the machine is at work, and which drives the cutter.

ground-willow, *s.*
Bot.: Polygonum amphibium, the form which grows on land. (*Britten & Holland.*)

grŏ̄und, * **grounde,** * **growd-yn,** * **grund,** *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *grundan;* O. H. Ger. *grundan;* Dut. *gronden;* Sw. *grunda;* Dan. *grunde.*]
A. *Transitive:*
I. *Ordinary Language:*
1. *Literally:*
(1) To set or place upon or in the ground.
"Every burgher . . . should *ground* arms in token of submission."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xiii.
(2) To bring to the ground; to bring down.
"What paetricks at a shot he *grundit.*"
Hogg: Scottish Pastorals, p. 7.
(3) To found; to lay the foundation of.
"It es to the swi als a wall
Grunded ful fast." *Cursor Mundi,* 20,432.
2. *Figuratively:*
(1) To found, as upon a cause, reason, principle, or basis; to base.
"One is art, another is rhetorike, in which two all laws of mens reason been *grounded.*"—*Chaucer: Testament of Love,* bk. iii.
(2) To instruct thoroughly in the first or elementary principles.
"He was *grounded* in astronomye."
Chaucer: C. T., 421.
II. *Naut.:* To run ashore or aground; to cause to take the ground: as, To *ground* a vessel.
B. *Intransitive:*
Naut.: To run ashore or aground; to take the ground.
¶ For the difference between to *ground* and to *found,* see FOUND.

grŏ̄und, *pret. & pa. par. of v.* [GRIND, v.]

grŏ̄und'-age (age as ĭj), *s.* [Eng. *ground; -age.*] A tax or due paid for the ground or space occupied by a ship while in port.
"It is ordinary to take toll and custom for anchorage, *groundage,* &c."—*Spelman: Of the Admiral Jurisdiction.*

grŏ̄und'-ĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [GROUND, v.]

* **grŏ̄und'-ĕd-lĭ,** *adv.* [Eng. *grounded; -ly.*] In a grounded or firmly-established manner; upon firm grounds or principles.
"He hath given the first hint of speaking *groundedly,* and to the purpose, upon this subject."—*Glanvill.*

* **grŏ̄und'-ĕn,** *pa. par.* [GRIND, v.]

grŏ̄und-heĕle, *s.* [GROUND-HELE.]

grŏ̄und'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [GROUND, v.]
A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).
C. *As subst.:* The act or process of founding or establishing; instruction in elementary principles.

grounding-in, *s.* The application of the secondary and subsequent colours to a cotton cloth, after it has received the colour of the first block. It is a term used in hand-block printing, and the grounding-in or re-entering may be of a mordant, a topical colour, or a resist. The correspondence of position of the colour in the pattern is secured by points on the block; equivalent to the register-point of the chromatic process of letterpress-printing or lithography.

grounding-tool, *s.*
Engr.: The rocker by which the mezzotint steel plate is roughened.

* **grŏ̄und'-ĭng-lĭ,** *adv.* [Eng. *grounding; -ly.*] On firm or sure grounds or principles.
"He hath given the first hint of speaking *groundingly* and to the purpose."—*Digby: Of Bodies,* ch. xxxii.

grŏ̄und'-lĕss, * **ground-les,** *a.* [A.S. *grundleás;* O. H. Ger. *grundlôs;* Icel. *grunnlaus;* Dan. *grundlös;* Ger. *grundlos.*]
* 1. Having no bottom; bottomless.
"I wolde it were a *groundles* pit." *Gower,* iii. 234.
2. Having no ground or foundation; wanting reason or cause for support; baseless, unauthorized.
"Is it but a *groundless* creed?"
Wordsworth: Glen-Almain.

grŏ̄und'-lĕss-lĭ, *adv.* [Eng. *groundless; -ly.*] In a groundless manner; without any ground, reason, or cause.
"Divers persons . . . have *groundlessly* ascribed the effect to some peculiar quality of those two liquors."—*Boyle: On Colours.*

gróund'-lĕss-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *groundless; -ness.*] The quality or state of being groundless or without just reason, cause, or foundation.

"Sophron alone might evince the *groundlessness* of such an opinion."—*V. Knox: Essays*, No. 159.

gróund'-lĭng, *s.* [Eng. *ground*, and dimin. suff. *-ling.*]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* A spectator who stood on the floor of a theatre; hence, one of the vulgar.

"To split the ears of the *groundlings*."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, iii. 2.

2. *Zoology:*

(1) Various fishes which tend to keep to the bottom of the water in which they live; spec., the Spined Loach, *Cobitis tænia.*

(2) *Gobius niger*, more commonly called the Black Goby, Rock Goby, or Rock-fish.

* **gróund'-lȳ,** * **grund-liche,** * **grund-like,** *a. & adv.* [O. H. Ger. *gruntlicho;* Dut. *grondelijk;* Ger. *gründlich.*]

A. *As adj.:* Hearty, strong.

"Ich habbe bigunnen a weore mid *grundliche* strengthe." *Layamon*, ii. 238.

B. *As adverb:*

1. Heartily, strongly.

"O bok ful *grundlike* he swore." *Havelok*, 2,307.

2. Deeply; solidly; not superficially.

"A man, *groundly* learned already, may take much profit himself in using by epitome to draw other men's works, for his own memory sake, into shorter room."—*Ascham.*

gróunds, *s. pl.* [Ground, *s.*]

gróund'-sęl (1), * **gróund'-swĕll,** * **grene-swel,** * **groun-soyle,** * **grun-sel, ground-le-swal-low,** *s.* [A.S. *grundeswylige, grundeswelge, grundeswilie, grundswylige*, lit. = ground-swallower—*i.e.*, occupier of the ground, abundant weed, from *grund* = ground, and *swelgan* = to swallow.]

Bot.: A composite plant with pinnatifid leaves and small yellow flowers, as a rule with no rays, which grows as a weed in gardens, and is given to cage-birds, which are fond of the seeds.

"This *groundswell* is an hearbe much like in shape to germander."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xxv., ch. xiii.

gróund'-sĕl (2), **gróund'-sĭll,** * **ground-syll,** * **grun-sel,** *s.* [Eng. *ground; -sill.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. A sleeper; the lower timber which supports the remainder of the frame.

* 2. A threshold.

"[He] so fyll downe deed on the *groundsyll*."—*Berners: Froissart; Cronycle*, vol. i., ch. clxxvi.

* **II.** *Fig.:* A groundwork; a basis; a foundation.

"Who the *groundsill* of that work doth lay."
Drayton: Lady Geraldine to Earl of Surrey.

groundsel-tree, *s.*

Bot.: *Baccharis halimifolia*, a North American composite plant.

* **gróund'-sĭll,** *v.t.* [Groundsill, *s.*] To furnish with, or as with a threshold.

"They *groundsilled* every door with diamond."
Quarles: Emblems, v. 14.

* **gróund'-sŭp,** * **grownde-sope,** * **grund-sope,** *s.* [A.S. *grundsópa;* Dut. *grondsop;* Ger. *grundsuppe.*] Dregs, lees, grounds.

"*Growndesope* of any lycoure. *Fex, sedimen.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

gróund'-swĕll (2), *s.* [Eng. *ground*, and *swell* (*s.*).] A long, deep swell, or rolling of the sea, occasioned along the shore, or where water is shallow, by a distant storm or gale.

"Heavily the *groundswell* rolled."
Longfellow: Sir Humphrey Gilbert.

* **gróund'-wâll,** * **grownd-walle,** * **grund-wal,** *s.* [A.S. *grundweal;* M. H. Ger. *gruntweal;* Sw. *grundval.*] A foundation.

"Crist iss stan to ben *grunnddeall*
Off all hiss hallghe temmple."
Ormulum, 13,372.

gróund'-wŏrk, *s.* [Eng. *ground*, and *work.*]

1. The ground; the first stratum; that which forms the foundation or basis of anything.

"The *groundwork* is of stars." *Dryden.*

2. A fundamental principle; the fundamental part.

"The main skill and *groundwork* will be to temper them such lectures and explanations, upon every opportunity."—*Milton: On Education.*

3. The first principle; the original reason.

"The *groundwork* thereof is nevertheless true and certain."—*Spenser: State of Ireland.*

grôup, *s.* [Fr. *groupe*, from Ital. *groppo* = a knot, heap, or group, from Ger. *kropf* = a bunch, a crop, or craw; cf. Icel. *kroppr* = a bunch or hunch on the body; Scotch *craupen* = hump-backed.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* An assemblage; a cluster or number of persons or things collected without any regular arrangement or order.

"Their panniered train a *group* of potters goad."
Wordsworth: Evening Walk.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Art:* The union of several figures, or of various material objects placed in contact with each other, for the purpose of forming a single mass. It is necessary that some of the figures comprised in a group be subordinate to the rest, that those which are most important in the action be also the most prominent, and call the attention to the place which they occupy in the group by the attitude, light, development, &c.

2. *Music:*

(1) A series of notes, of small time-value, grouped together; a division or run.

(2) The method of setting out band parts in score.

3. *Natural Science:*

(1) *Min.:* A number of minerals essentially agreeing in their chemical composition. Dana has a group called fluorides, another called oxygen-compounds, &c. Many of these again are sub-divided.

(2) *Geol.:* A series of rocks, or strata, which, speaking broadly, were deposited at the same period. Lyell arranged the fossiliferous strata in groups and periods, the former referring to the order of succession on the surface of the earth, the latter to the series of events thence inferred.

(3) *Bot.:* A particular grade in classification. Lindley had groups in his *Natural System of Botany*, though he abolished them in his *Vegetable Kingdom.* The designation "group" was inferior in extent to "sub-class," and superior to "alliance." He made them end in *-osa*, as Albuminosa.

(4) *Zool.:* A designation which may be considered as equivalent to "tribe," and superior to "family." Stainton, in his *British Butterflies*, makes them end in *-ina*, as Bombyc*ina*, Noctu*ina*, &c.

grôup, *v.t.* [Group, *s.* Fr. *grouper.*] To form into or place in a group; to bring together into a group or cluster; to arrange in a group or groups; specif., in art to combine or arrange in groups a number of material objects or figures so as to produce a picturesque and harmonious whole.

grôup'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Group, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of forming or placing in groups: as arrangement in groups.

2. *Art:* The combining or joining objects in a picture for the satisfaction of the eye, and also for its repose; and although a picture may consist of different groups, yet these groups of objects, managed by the chiaro-oscuro, should all tend to unity.

* **grôup'-lĕt,** *s.* [Eng. *group;* dimin. suff. *-let.*] A little group.

"Which organic groups again hold smaller organic *groupsets*."—*Carlyle: French Revolution*, pt. i., bk. iv., ch. ii.

gróuse, * **growse,** * **grouss,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful. According to Skeat *grouse* is a false form, evolved as a supposed singular from the older word *grice* (cf. *mouse, mice*). *Grice* is from O. Fr. *griesche* = gray or peckled (speckled), *poule griesche* = a moorhen, the hen of the grice or moorgame. (*Cotgrave.*)]

Ornithology, &c.:

1. *Sing.:* Various game-birds, specially the *Tetrao tetrix*, called the Black-grouse, and *Lagopus scoticus*, the Red-grouse. The male of the former is called the Black-cock (q.v.), and the female the Grey-hen. The Red, called also the Common Grouse, inhabits moors, feeding on the young shoots of the heath. It is considered to be peculiar to Britain.

2. *Pl.:* The family Tetraonidæ.

grouse-family, *s. pl.*

Ornith.: The family Tetraonidæ (q.v.). Besides Tetrao it contains the genus Lagopus (Ptarmigan), &c. The Ruffled-grouse is the genus Bonasia, Sand-grouse are the family Pteroclidæ, and the Wood-grouse is the Capercailzie (q.v.).

* **gróuse,** *v.i.* [Grouse, *s.*] To hunt after or shoot grouse.

grou-some, *a.* [Grewsome.]

gróut, * **grut,** *s.* [A.S. *grût* = groats, coarse meal; cogn. with Dut. *grut* = groats; Icel. *grautr* = porridge; Dan. *grød* = boiled groats; Sw. *gröt* = thick pap; Ger. *grütze* = groats; Lat. *rudus* = rubble, rubbish. Allied to *grit* and a doublet of *groats.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Coarse meal; pollard.

"As for *grout*, it is an old Danish dish."—*King: Art of Cookery*, let. ii.

* 2. Rubbish, dirt, filth.

"The toun dykes on every syde,
They were depe and full wyde,
Full off *grut*, no man myghte swymme."
Richard Cœur de Lion, 4,339.

3. (*Pl.*): Lees, grounds, dregs.

4. That which purges off.

"Sweet honey some condense, some purge the *grout*."
Dryden: Virgil: Georgic iv. 239.

5. A kind of thick ale; liquor with malt infused for ale or beer before it is fully boiled.

6. A species of wild apple.

II. *Building:*

1. A thin, coarse mortar used to run into crevices between the stones or bricks of a structure.

2. A finishing or setting coat of fine stuff for ceilings.

gróut, *v.t.* [Grout, *s.*]

Build.: To fill up the joints or spaces between stones by pouring in grout.

* **gróut'-hĕad,** *s.* [A corrupt. of O. Fr. *grosse-teste* = great head.] A blockhead; a thick-head.

"Yet trust not Hob *Grouthead*, for sleeping too long.'
Tusser: May's Husbandry, § 32.

gróut'-ĭng, *s.* [Eng. *grout; -ing.*]

Building:

1. The act or process of filling up the joints or spaces between stones by pouring in grout.

2. Grout.

* **gróut'-nōl,** * **gróut'-nōld,** *s.* [Cf. *grout-head; nol* = head.]

1. A blockhead.

"That same dwarfe's a pretty boy, but the squire's a *groutnold*."—*Beaum. & Flet.: Knight of the Burning Pestle*, ii.

2. A kind of fish.

grōve, *s.* [A derivative from *grave* = to cut. Hence *grove* is a doublet of *groove* (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* A cluster or group of trees shading an avenue or walk; a small wood.

"Thou shuldest never out of this *grove* pace."
Chaucer: C. T., 1,604.

2. *Fig.:* A cluster or group of objects resembling a grove or wood.

II. *Comparative Religion:*

1. *Ethnic:* The sacred character of groves is closely but not inseparably connected with Tree- and Serpent-worship (q.v.). Bearing in mind the dictum of Statius (*Theb.*, iii. 661), "Primus in orbe deos fecit timor," one can imagine how the solitude and mystery of primeval forests must have wrought on uncultured races, and led them to hold such places in reverence as the abode of the mighty and not always beneficent nature-forces. As man progressed, and the objects of his worship became personified, the sacred character of groves by no means passed away. The grove at Dodona, and Grant Allen's spirited translation of Catullus (*Carm.* lxiii.), in which we read of the frantic fury of Atys, of his repentance and flight, and how when the turret-crowned goddess heard his plaint, she sent one of her lions after the fugitive, with the result that he

"Fled back to the *grove* aghast,
There all the days of his lifetime as Cybelle's thrall he passed"—

will prove the case for Greece; and there is scarcely a Latin poet whose works do not furnish instances in point. Ovid (*Met.* viii. 741, sqq.) tells of the fate that befel Erisichthon, because he ravaged Ceres' sacred grove—*i.e.*, in which Ceres herself was wor-

shipped. The *Germania* of Tacitus (7, 9, 39, 40, 43) furnishes the earliest testimony to the estimation in which groves were held by Teutonic and kindred nations. Other passages occur in the *Annals* and the *History*, and Stallybrass thus Englishes Grimm's (*Deut. Myth.*, ch. iv.) condensation of them :—

"Gods dwell in these *groves*; no images are mentioned by name as being set up, no temple-walls are reared. But sacred vessels and altars stand in the forest, heads of animals hang on the boughs of trees. There divine worship is performed and sacrifice offered."

From Pliny (*H. N.*, xvi. 95) we learn the part that groves of oak-trees played among the ancient Druids, and he seems to favour the derivation of their name from the Greek δρῦς. There is also a fine passage on the same subject in Lucan (*Phar.*, i. 447–54). In remote places, a belief in the sacredness of groves still lingers. Sir John Lubbock (*Origin of Civilisation* (1882), p. 287) says that "even recently an oak copse in the Isle of Skye was held to be so sacred that no one would venture to cut the smallest branch from it." Dennis (*Buried Cities of Etruria*, i. 57) says that he saw a clump of trees on Monte Musino, and considers it a relic of a sacred grove; and Fergusson (*Rude Stone Monuments*, ch. xiii.) says of the Khonds and the Khassias, "In Cuttack we have sacred groves, human sacrifices, and a powerful priesthood, all savouring of Druidism."

2. *Jewish :*

(1) In a solitary passage of the Old Testament, "grove" is the probably correct rendering of the Hebrew word אֶשֶׁל (*eshel*). Abraham "planted" one in Beersheba, and "called there on the name of the Lord, the everlasting God" (Gen. xxi. 33). The original meaning of the word Eshel is a particular tree; Gesenius thinks the Oriental Tamarisk (*Tamarix orientalis*), which, however, would scarcely be shady enough. אֵלוֹן (*Elon*), rendered in the Authorized Version "plain," seems to mean "grove." If so, then Abraham at a certain period lived in one, that of Mamre (Gen. xiv. 13), and built an altar in it to Jehovah (Gen. xiii. 18); whilst in a second one there was an important pillar (Judg. ix. 6). Other groves were those of Moreh (Gen. xii. 6), of Zaanaim (Judg. iv. 11), of Tabor (1 Sam. x. 3), &c.

(2) In all other cases in the text of the A. V., "grove" is the rendering of the Hebrew word אֲשֵׁרָה (*Asherah*), which is almost certainly an idol, and not a plantation of trees, for Josiah brought one out of the house of the Lord (2 Kings xxiii. 6). The people of Judah also "built them" high places, images, and groves (1 Kings xiv. 23). The combination of images and groves occurs constantly (2 Kings xvii. 16; 2 Chron. xiv. 3; Isa. xxvii. 9, &c.). The idol seems to have been of wood, for it could both be cut down (Exod. xxxiv. 13; Deut. vii. 5; Judg. vi. 25–28; 2 Kings xviii. 4, xxiii. 14; 2 Chron. xiv. 3, xxxi. 1, xxxiv. 3–4) and burnt (Deut. xii. 3; 2 Kings xxiii. 15). It was upright (?), and therefore probably of the human and not the bestial form (Isa. xxvii. 9). The name Asherah recalls that of the Phœnician goddess Ashtoreth; the former, as suggested by Berthean, being probably the name of her idol, the latter of herself. There was a relation between Baal and Asherah, and while in Elijah's time there assembled at Carmel 450 prophets of Baal, there were with them 400 "prophets of the groves" (1 Kings xviii. 19). The Asherah seems to have been connected with phallic rites. [ASHTORETH.]

grove-dock, *s.*

Bot. : *Allmex Nemolapathum.*

grove-spirits, *s. pl.* [FOREST-SPIRITS.]

Grove, *s.* [William Robert Grove, F.R.S.]

Grove battery, Grove's battery, *s.*

Elect. Mach. : A double fluid galvanic-battery, invented, in 1839, by Mr. Grove. It consists of a glass jar or cell, in which is placed a cylindrical plate of zinc, and within this again a porous cup. In the glass jar, or cell, is placed sulphuric acid diluted with twenty times its bulk of water, and in the porous cup strong nitric acid. It is a powerful but not a constant battery

Grove's cell, *s.*

Elect. : A cell or jar of a Grove's battery.

"The destructive force of a *Grove's cell*."—*Everett : C. G. S. System of Units* (1875), ch. xi., p. 74.

Grove's gas-battery, *s.*

Elect. Mach. : A battery in which there are two glass tubes, and within each a platinum electrode, covered with finely-divided platinum, and furnished on the outside with binding screws. One of the tubes is partially filled with hydrogen, the other partially with oxygen, and they are inverted over dilute sulphuric acid, so that half the platinum is in the liquid and half in the gases. By joining the dissimilar plates a battery is produced so powerful that one element of it will decompose iodide of potassium, and four will decompose water. (*Ganot.*)

grŏv′-ęl, *v.i.* [From the adv. *groveling* (q.v.), the termination *-ing* being mistaken for the sign of the pr. par. of a verb.] [GROF.]

1. *Lit. :* To creep on the earth; to lie prone or with the face towards the ground; to move with the body prostrate on the earth.

"*Grovelling* and prostrate on yon lake of fire."
Milton : P. L., i. 280.

2. *Fig. :* To be mean; to be without dignity or elevation; to act meanly; to take pleasure in mean or base things.

"Several thoughts may be natural which are low and *grovelling*."—*Addison : Spectator.*

grō′ve-līke, *a.* [Eng. *grove*, and *like*.] Thick, bushy; resembling a grove.

"Once, *grove-like*, each huge arm a tree."
Tennyson : Aylmer's Field, 510.

* **grŏv′-ęl-īng,** * **grof-lynges,** * **grov-el-yng,** * **gruf-el-ynge,** * **gruf-linges,** *adv.* [Icel. *grúfa*, in the phrase *liggja á grúfu* = to lie grovelling.] [GROF.] Prone; flat on one's face or belly.

"*Grouelyng* to his fete thay felle."
E. Eng. Allit. Poems ; Pearl, 1,119.

grŏv′-ęl-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *grovel ; -er.*] One who grovels; a person of low, mean spirit or tastes.

"This lagging race of frosty *grovellers*."—*Johnson : Lives of the Poets ; Milton.*

grŏv′-ĕl-īng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [GROVEL.]

A. *As pr. par. :* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective :*

1. Lying prone or flat on the face; creeping on the belly or in the dust.

"Downward fell into a *grovelling* swine."
Milton : Comus, 52.

2. Mean, base, low; with low tastes or desires.

"I was a *grovelling* creature once."
Cowper : Olney Hymns, lii.

C. *As subst. :* The act of lying or creeping on the belly; mean; base conduct or desires.

"Sink without *grovelling* : without rashness rise."
Broome : To Pope.

* **grŏv′-ĕt,** *s.* [Eng. *grov(e) ; dimin. suff. -et.*] A little grove.

"With divers boscages and *grovets* upon the steep or hanging grounds thereof."—*Beaum. & Flet. : A Masque ; The Device.*

* **grō′v-ȳ,** *a.* [Eng. *grov(e) ; -y.*] Pertaining to or abounding in groves.

grōw, * **growe,** * **grow-yn,** *v.i. & t.* [A.S. *grówan* (pa. t. *greów*, pa. par. *grówen*): cogn. with Dut. *groeijen ;* Icel. *gróa ;* Dan. *grøe ;* Sw. *gro* ; allied to *green* (q.v.).]

A. *Intransitive :*

I. *Literally :*

1. To increase or become enlarged; to increase in bulk by the assimilation of new matter into the living organism.

"Fair hangs the apple frae the rock,
But we will leave it *growing*."
Wordsworth : Yarrow Unvisited.

2. To be produced by vegetation; to spring up and come to maturity by a natural process.

"Not fairer *grows* the lily of the vale."
Falconer : Shipwreck, i.

3. To increase in stature.

"I hope he is much *grown* since last I saw him."
Shakesp. : Richard III., ii. 4.

4. To issue or spring, as plants out of a soil.

II. *Figuratively :*

1. To increase in any way; to become larger, greater, stronger, or more prevalent; to wax; to be augmented.

"The *growing* labours of the lengthened way."
Pope : Essay on Criticism, 230.

2. To advance to any state.

"Days that *grow* to something strange."
Tennyson : In Memoriam, lxx. 11.

* 3. To increase in number.

"*Growe* ye and be ye multiplied."—*Wycliffe : Genesis* i. 28.

4. To improve; to make progress; to advance.

"*Grow* in grace."—*2 Peter* iii. 18.

5. To come forward, to come nearer; to advance.

"It was now the beginning of October, and winter began to *grow* fast on."—*Knolles : Hist. of the Turkes.*

6. To accrue; to be forthcoming.

"And he seith, this thing I schal do : I schal throwe doune my bernes : and I schal make greiter, and thidir I schal gedere thingis that *growen* to me in my goodis."—*Wycliffe : Luke* xii.

* 7. To be due or owing.

"Ev'n just the sum that I do owe to you,
Is *growing* to me by Antipholus."
Shakesp. : Comedy of Errors, iv. 1.

8. To be changed from one state to another; to become.

"I should *grow* light-headed, I fear."
Tennyson : Maud, I. xix. 139.

9. To arise, to spring; to proceed as from a cause or reason, as plants out of a soil. (Followed by *out*.)

"They will not seem stuck into him, but *growing out* of him."—*Dryden : Virgil ; Æneid.* (Dedic.)

10. To adhere, to become attached; to take root, to become rooted. (Followed by *to* or *unto*.)

"That we become a part of what has been,
And *grow unto* the spot, all-seeing but unseen."
Byron : Childe Harold, iv. 128.

* 11. To swell.

"Mariners are used to the tumbling and rolling of ships from side to side, when the sea is never so little *grown*."—*Raleigh : Hist. of the World.*

B. *Trans. :* To cause to grow; to cultivate; to raise by cultivation; to produce : as, To *grow* wheat, &c.

¶ 1. *To grow up :*

(1) To arrive at manhood, to advance to full stature or maturity; to attain full growth.

(2) To close and adhere; to become united in one body.

2. *To grow together :* To become united in one body; to be closely united; to be incorporated. (*Lit. & fig.*).

"We *grew together* like a double cherry."
Shakesp. : Midsummer Night's Dream, iii. 2.

¶ For the difference between to *grow* and to *be*, see BE.

grōw′-ąn, *s.* [Arm. *grouan* = sand.]

Min. : Decomposed granite.

¶ *Soft growan :* A name commonly applied to any decomposed gritty rock. (Weale.)

growan-lode, *s.*

Mining : Any lode which abounds in rough gravel or sand.

* **growe,** *s.* [GROVE.]

* **growe,** *v.* [GROW.]

grōw′-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *grow ; -er.*]

1. One who or that which grows or increases in bulk or size.

"It will grow to a great bigness, being the quickest *grower* of any kind of elm."—*Hortimer : Husbandry.*

2. One who grows, cultivates, or raises; a producer, a cultivator.

grōw′-īng, * **grow-yngo,** *pr. par., a. & s.* [GROW.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj. :* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive :*

1. The act or state of increasing in bulk by natural process; growth.

"Lich to tres he hath *growing*."—*Gower*, i. 25.

2. The act or business of raising or producing vegetables, &c.; cultivation.

* 3. That which has grown; a growth, a crop.

"A more thicke and more large *growyng* of hoare."—*Udal : Corinthians* xi.

growing-point, *s.*

Bot. : A minute cellular axis in the centre of a bud, from which growth proceeds. It is in direct communication with the woody and cellular tissue of the stem.

growing-slide, *s.* A cell formed between two glasses, adapted as a slide for a microscope, and supplied with water by the capillary action of a few filaments of cotton extending thence to a little reservoir of water. It is designed for preserving algæ or infusoria in a growing condition.

grŏw′l (1), *v.i. & t.* [Dut. *grollen* = to grumble; Ger. *grollen* = to be angry, to bear ill will, to rumble; Gr. γρυλλίζω (*grullizō*) = to grunt, γρυλλός (*grullos*) = a pig, from γρῦ (*grū*) = a grunt.]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To snarl or murmur like an angry cur.

"The gaunt mastiff, *growling* at the gate."
Pope: Moral Essays, iii. 198.

2. To grumble; to speak angrily or gruffly.

"'What took him there?' *growled* the King."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

3. To make a hoarse, murmuring sound.

"The *growling* winds contend."
Armstrong: Art of Preserving Health, bk. i.

B. *Trans.:* To utter or express in a growling or gruff manner.

"*Growled* defiance in such angry sort."
Cowper: Task, vi. 379.

* **grŏwl** (2), *v.i.* [A corrup. of *crawl* (q.v.).] To crawl, to creep.

"Lies continually *growling* out of his fleshe."—*Udal: Apopth. of Erasmus*, p. 178.

grŏwl, *s.* [Growl, *v.*] The snarl of an angry cur; a grumbling or gruff sound made by an angry person; a grumble, a complaint.

grŏwl'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *growl*; *-er.*]

1. *Lit.:* One who growls; a grumbling, gruff person.

2. *Fig.:* A four-wheeled cab. (*Slang.*)

"He had evidently studied the driver of a London *growler*, and produced a good sound readable type of man."—*Daily Telegraph*, Oct. 16, 1883.

grŏwl'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Growl, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of snarling or grumbling; a growl.

grŏwl'-ĭng-lĭ, *adv.* [Eng. *growling*; *-ly.*] In a growling, gruff, or grumbling manner.

* **grŏwl'-sŏme,** *a.* [Eng. *growl*; *-some.*] Inclined to growling or grumbling.

"*Growlsome* people, who talk about religion, and don't practise it."—*E. J. Worboise: Sissie*, ch. xxx.

grōwn, *pa. par. & a.* [Grow.]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Increased or advanced in growth.

"Tarry at Jericho till your beards be *grown*."—*2 Samuel* x. 5.

2. Advanced to full age, stature, or maturity.

"I saw lately a pair of China shoes, which I was told were for a *grown* woman, that would scarce have been big enough for one of our little girls."—*Locke.*

grown-over, *a.* Overgrown; covered with growth of anything.

"I went by the field of the slothful, and by the vineyard of the man void of understanding, and lo, it was all *grown over* with thorns, and nettles had covered the face thereof."—*Proverbs* xxiv. 31.

grown-up, *a. & s.*

A. *As adj.:* Advanced to full age; full-grown.

B. *As subst.:* A grown-up person. (*Colloq.*)

"I always did like *grown-ups*."—*Dickens: Our Mutual Friend*, bk. ii., ch. i.

grŏwse, *v.i.* [Ger. *grausen* = to make to shudder, to shiver.] To shiver; to have chills. (*Scotch.*)

grōwth, * **grothe,** *s.* [Icel. *gródhr, gródhi.*] [Grow.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act or process of growing; the gradual increase of animal or vegetable bodies by the assimilation of new matter into the living organism; development from a seed, root, or germ by the addition of matter through ducts and secretory vessels.

2. Increase in number, extent, prevalence, bulk, frequency, &c.

"The *growth* of their trade, riches, and power at home."—*Sir W. Temple: On Government.*

3. Increase in stature; advance towards maturity.

"Though an animal arrives at its full *growth* at a certain age, perhaps it never comes to its full bulk till the last period of life."—*Arbuthnot: On Aliments.*

4. That which grows or is grown; anything produced in growth; a product.

"The prosperous *growth* of this tall wood."
Milton: Comus, 209.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Physiology:*

(1) *Animal:* Growth continues as long as the addition of new matter to the body exceeds the amount of waste. This happens in early life; after maturity is reached new matter and waste about balance each other.

(2) *Vegetable:* Similar principles regulate the growth of plants.

2. *Mining:* The accumulation of water in the levels of a mine.

¶ *Correlation of Growth:*

Biol.: [Correlation].

* **grŏwt'-hĕad,** *s.* [Grouthead.]

grŏwt'-nōl, *s.* [Groutnol.]

grŏyne (1), *s.* [Groin (1), *s.*]

grŏyne (2), *s.* [Groin (2), *s.*]

grŏyned, *a.* [Groined.]

* **grŏyn'-ĭng,** *s.* [Groin (2), *v.*]

1. The grunting of a pig.

2. Discontent, grumbling.

grōz'-ĕt, *s.* [A corruption of Fr. *groseille.*] A gooseberry. (*Scotch.*)

"As plump and grey as onie *grozer*."
Burns: To a Louse.

grōz'-ĭng, *a.* [Etym. doubtful.]

grozing-iron, *s.*

1. An instrument with an angular steel projection, used for cutting glass before the general application of the diamond to that object.

2. *Plumb.:* A tool used in smoothing the solder joints of lead pipe.

grŭb, * **grobbe,** * **grubbe,** * **grub-byn,** *v.i. & t.* [Prob. a variant of *grope* (q.v.).]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To dig in or under the ground.

"So depe thai *grubbed* and so fast
Thre crosses fand thai at the last."
Legends of Holy Rood, p. 94.

2. To take one's food. (*Slang.*)

3. To drudge about, to perform low, dirty, or menial work.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To dig up; to root up by digging; to dig up by the roots. (Generally with *out* or *up.*)

"The very stumps of oak, especially that part which is dry and above ground, being well *grubbed*, is many times worth the pains and charge, for sundry rare and hard works."—*Evelyn: On Forest Trees*, ch. iii., § 14.

2. To supply with food; to provide with victuals. (*Slang.*)

grŭb, *s.* (Grub, *v.*)

1. The chrysalis of an insect; also its larva; a maggot, a caterpillar.

"The old teeth, therefore, are cast off with the exuvias of the *grub*."—*Paley: Natural Theology*, ch xii.

2. A short, thick-set man; a dwarf. (Used in contempt.)

3. A dirty, slovenly person.

4. That which is grubbed up, roots or stumps of trees, &c. (*American.*)

5. Food, victuals. (*Slang.*)

grub-axe, *s.* [Grubbing-axe.]

grub-plank, *s.* Offal plank used in fastening the cribs and strings of a lumber raft together. (*American.*)

grub-saw, *s.* A hand-saw used for sawing up marble slabs into strips, such as shelves, mantelpieces, &c. The kerf is started by a narrow chisel while lying upon the rubbing-bed. It has an iron blade notched at the edge, and stiffened by a backing of wood, like the metallic back of a tenon-saw.

* **grub-worm,** *s.* A grub.

"And gnats and *grub-worms* crowded on his view."
Smart: The Hilliad.

grŭb'-bĕr, *s.* [Eng. *grub*, v.; *-er.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* One who or that which grubs.

II. *Agriculture:*

1. An agricultural implement used for stirring and loosening the soil to plough depth. It is a heavy cultivator drawn by four horses, and supported on wheels.

2. A machine or tool to pull up stumps and roots of bushes, saplings, and small trees.

grŭb'-bĭ-ą, *s.* [Named after Michael Grubb, a Swedish patron of botany.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the order Grubbiaceæ (q.v.).

grŭb-bĭ-ā'-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *grubbi(a)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: The name given in 1841 by Endlicher to an order of epigynous exogens, included by Lindley in Bruniaceæ (q.v.).

grŭb'-bĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Grub, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act or operation of digging or rooting up stumps, roots, &c.

grubbing-axe, *s.* An implement having a curved bit presented at right angles to the helve, like an adze, and another bit presented in the line of the helve, like an axe; a mattock.

grubbing-hoe, *s.* A heavy hoe for digging round stumps or stones.

* **grŭb'-ble,** *v.i. & t.* [A frequent. from *grub* (q.v.); cf. Ger. *grübeln*, and Eng. *grovel.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To feel or grope as in the dark; to grovel.

"But being now deprived of the image of God, the soul *grubbles* here below."—*Hopkins: On Regeneration*, ser. ii.

B. *Trans.:* To feel with the hands; to grope over.

grŭb'-bĭ, *a.* [Eng. *grub(b)*; *-y.*] Dirty, slovenly. (*Hood: A Black Job.*)

Grŭb'-strēēt, *s. & a.* [See def.]

* **A.** *As substantive:*

1. *Lit.:* Originally the name of a street near Moorfields, in London, much inhabited by men engaged in the production of low-class fugitive literature; whence any mean production is called *grubstreet.* Foxe, the martyrologist, lived in Grub-street. Its name was changed in 1830 to Milton-street.

2. *Fig.:* Poor, mean, or needy authors.

B. *As adj.:* Mean, poor, low.

* **grucche,** * **grucch-en,** * **gruch-en,** *v.i.* [Grudge, *v.*]

* **grucch-yng,** *s.* [Grucche.] A grumbling or complaint.

grŭdge, * **grochen,** * **grucche,** * **gruc-chen,** * **gruchen,** *v.i. & t.* [O. Fr. *grocer, groucher, gruger* = to murmur; a word of doubtful origin, but probably onomatopoetic and Scandinavian.]

A. *Intransitive:*

* 1. To murmur; openly to express dissatisfaction; to complain.

"Mid the farisees and scribes *grucchiden*; seiynge for this receyveth synful men and eteth with them."—*Luke* xv. 2.

* 2. To grieve, to repine, to feel compunction.

"We *grudge* in our conceyence when we remember our synnes."—*Bp. Fisher.*

* 3. To find fault; to raise objection.

"They *grucht* not with her burial there."—*Walpole. Anec. of Painting*, vol. i., ch. ii.

4. To feel unwillingness or reluctance to do any act or for any reason.

"Use hospitality one to another without *grudging*."—*1 Peter* iv. 9.

5. To feel envy or ill-will against any one or for any reason; to be envious.

"*Grudge* not one against another."—*James* v. 9.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To see with envy or ill-will; to envy; to feel discontent or envy at; to grumble at; to find fault with. (*Tate: Absalom & Achitophel*, ii. 206.)

2. To grant, allow, or permit with reluctance; to begrudge the acquisition or possession of.

"They *grudge* me my natural right to be free."
Cowper: Trans. from Guion.

* 3. To cherish or harbour with malice or with an envious and discontented spirit.

"Perish they
That *grudge* one thought against your Majesty."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., iii. 1.

grŭdge, *s.* [Grudge, *v.*]

* 1. Ill-will, discontent, anger.

"Heavy looke, and lumpish pace, that plaine
In him bewraid great *grudge*, and maltalent."
Spenser: F. Q., III. iv. 41.

* 2. An unwillingness or reluctance to benefit.

3. A feeling of malice or malevolence; hatred; secret enmity.

"There is some *grudge* between 'em; 'tis not meet
They be alone." *Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar*, iv. 3.

* 4. A remorse of conscience.

* 5. A slight symptom of disease.

"Struggling against the *grudges* of more dreadful calamities."—*Milton.*

***grŭd'ge-fŭll,** *s.* [Eng. *grudge; -full.*] Feeling a grudge, envy, or discontent; grudging, envious.

"Rayle at them with *grudgefull* discontent."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. viii. 28.

***grŭd'ge-kĭn,** *s.* [Eng. *grudge;* dimin. suff. *-kin.*] A little or slight grudge. (*Thackeray.*)

grŭdg'-eōnş, *s. pl.* [Fr. *grugeons*, from *gruger* = to grind, to crush.] Coarse meal, grouts; the siftings of meal remaining after the fine parts have passed through the sieve.

grŭdg'-ēr, *groch-er, *grucch-er, *grutch-are, *s.* [Eng. *grudg(e); -er.*] One who grudges or grumbles; a grumbler.

"These ben *gruccheris*, ful of playnts, wandringe after desires."—*Wycliffe: Judas* ii.

grŭdg'-ĭng, *groch-ing, *grucch-yng, *grudge-yng, *grutch-ing, *pr. par., a., & s.* [GRUDGE, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. Grumbling, murmuring, complaining.

"As by continual murmur or *grutching*."
Chaucer: C. T., 5,988.

2. Uneasiness or discontent at the possession of anything by another; envy.

3. Reluctance, unwillingness.

"Such as they would leane behinde them at their awne price, without any *grudging*."—*Grafton: Edward II.* (an. 1325).

*4. A secret wish or desire.

"Even in the most sincere advice he gave,
He had a *grudging* still to be a knave."
Dryden: Medal, 58.

*5. Afterpain; remains of any pain or disease.

"So clerely was she delivered from all *grudgeyng* of the ague."—*Udal: Matthew* viii.

*6. A symptom of disease, as the chill before a fever.

*7. An anticipation or premonitory feeling of anything; a presentiment.

grŭdg'-ĭng-lĭ, *groch-inde-liche, *grucch-en-de-li, *adv.* [Eng. *grudging; -ly.*] In a grudging manner; with reluctance, unwillingness, or grudging.

"Trouble is *grudgingly* and hardly brooked,
While life's sublimest joys are overlooked."
Cowper: Charity, 218.

grŭdg'-ĭngş, *s. pl.* [GRUDGEONS.] Coarse meal.

***grŭdg'-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *grudg(e); -ment.*] Discontent, grudging.

"Rather to Jacynth's *grudgment*."
Browning: Flight of the Duchess.

grŭe, *v.i.* [GREW, *v.*]

grû'-el, *s.* [O. Fr. *gruel* (Fr. *gruau*), from Low Lat. *grutellum*, dimin. of *grutum* = meal, from O. Low Ger. *grut* = groats (q.v.).] Food made by boiling oatmeal in water; any kind of mixture made by boiling ingredients in water.

"Make the *gruel* thick and slab."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, iv. 1.

¶ *To give one his gruel:* To severely punish or kill a person. (Brewer says that the allusion is to the practice, common in France in the sixteenth century, of giving poisoned possets, an art brought to perfection by Catherine de Medici and her Italian advisers.)

"*Gave* the truculent rascal *his gruel*."
Barham: Ingoldsby Legends; Babes in the Wood.

grûe'-sŏme, *a.* [GREWSOME.]

***gruf, *grufe,** *adv.* [GROFF.]

***grŭff,** *s.* [Prob. connected with *grave* (q.v.).] A pit.

"In one of the deepest *gruffs* (for so they call their pits)."—*Boyle: Works*, v. 686.

grŭff, *a. & s.* [Dut. *grof* = coarse, great, heavy; Sw. *grof* = coarse; Dan. *grov;* Ger. *grob;* M. H. Ger. *gerob, grop.*]

A. *As adj.:* Of a rough, surly, or harsh aspect or look; sour, rough, harsh, hoarse. (Applied to the voice.)

"After some *gruff* muttering with himself."
King: The Skillet.

B. *As substantive:*

Min. (*Pl.*): The worst pieces rejected in the manufacture of black-lead pots. These are coarse, harsh, gritty, and deficient in lustre.

***grŭff'-ĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *gruff; -ish.*] Rather or somewhat gruff.

"A short elderly gentleman, with a *gruffish* voice."—*Dickens: Sketches by Boz; Watkins Tottle.*

grŭff'-lĭ, *adv.* [Eng. *gruff; -ly.*] In a gruff, rough, or surly manner.

"The form of Mars high on a chariot stood,
All sheathed in arms, and *gruffly* looked the god."
Lewis: Statius: Thebaid vii.

grŭff'-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *gruff; -ness.*] The quality or state of being gruff; roughness; surliness.

grû'-grû, *s.* [An American negro word (?).]

1. *Entom.:* The larva of a huge insect (*Calandra palmarum*), eaten in South America. Called also Ver Palmiste.

2. *Bot.:* A name given in Trinidad to two palms—*Astrocaryum vulgare* and *Acrocomia sclerocarpa.*

grû'-ĭ-dæ, *s.pl.* [Lat. *grus* (genit. *gruis*) = a crane.]

Ornith.: A family of Grallatores, tribe Cultrirostres. It consists of large handsome birds, with a strong sharp-edged bill, long slender legs, with a considerable part of the tibiæ bare; toes four, the two outer ones connected by a very small membrane, the hind one short and elevated. It contains two sub-families; Gruinæ (Cranes proper), and Psophinæ (Trumpeters) (q.v.).

grû-ĭ'-næ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *grus* (genit. *gruis*) = a crane, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Ornith.: The typical sub-family of the family Gruidæ (q.v.). The mandibles are of equal length and pointed at the tip; the tertiary feathers of the wings are often long and decomposed into beautiful pendent plumes on each side of the tail. The sub-family contains the Cranes proper.

***grû-ĭn-ā'-lēş,** *s. pl.* [Lat. *grus* (genit. *gruis*) = a crane, and masc. or fem. pl. adj. suff. *-ales.*]

Bot.: The name given by Linnæus to an order in his *Natural System*, under which he included the Cranesbills.

grŭl'-shy, *a.* [Etym. doubtful.] Gross, coarse, clumsy.

"They had a genteeler turn than the *grulshy* bairns of the cottars."—*Galt: Annals of the Parish*, p. 28.

***grŭm,** *a.* [A.S. *gram, grom* = furious, angry, offended; O. S. *gram;* Icel. *gramr* = wroth, *gröm* = fiends.]

1. Sour, surly, severe, harsh, morose, glum.

2. Low, deep in the throat, gruff, guttural; as, a *grum* voice.

grû'-măch (*ch* guttural), *a.* [Gael. *gruamach* = gloomy, sulky, morose, sullen, of a forbidding countenance.] Ill-favoured, grim. (*Scotch.*)

"The nickname of Gillespie *Grumach* (or the grim)."
—*Scott: Legend of Montrose*, ch. xii.

grŭm'-ble, *v.i. & t.* [Fr. *grommeler;* O. Ger. *grummelen;* a frequent. of *grummen, grumen,* or *gromman;* Dut. *grommon* = to grumble, to growl; cf. Ger. *gram* = vexation, *grimmen* = to rage; Russ. *grome* = thunder; A.S. *gram* = angry.]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To murmur with discontent; to give vent to expressions of dissatisfaction.

"Now wrangling and *grumbling* to keep up the ball!"
Goldsmith: Retaliation.

2. To growl, to snarl.

"From the old Thracian dog they learned the way
To snarl in want and *grumble* o'er their prey."
Pitt: To Mr. Spence.

3. To make a hoarse noise or rattle; to rumble.

"Shake the woods
That *grumbling* wave."
Thomson: Winter, 75.

***B.** *Trans.:* To express or utter in a grumbling manner.

grŭm'-ble, *s.* [GRUMBLE, *v.*]

1. The act or state of grumbling; a complaint.

2. (*Pl.*) A grumbling, discontented disposition.

*3. Grime, dirt.

"The *grumbles* and mud of their acquaintance."—*Sanderson: Sermons*, i. 150.

grŭm'-blĕr, *s.* [Eng. *grumbl(e); -er.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who grumbles; a discontented or dissatisfied person.

"Some uncourtly *grumblers* described it as the only good thing that had been done since the king came in."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

2. *Ichthy.:* Various species of Trigla (Gurnard), which utter sounds like grumbling when, being caught, they are lifted from the water. (*Griffith's Cuvier.*)

Grŭm-ble-tō'-nĭ-ąnş, *s.* [Apparently modelled on some such word as Accringtonians = inhabitants of Accrington, Barringtonians = inhabitants of Barrington, &c.]

Hist.: The inhabitants of an imaginary town or parish notable for grumbling; a nickname given in England to the Country, as distinguished from the Court party during the reigns of the later Stuarts. The reason why they grumbled was that, in modern language, they constituted the Opposition, and naturally found fault with the measures of their political adversaries who were in power.

"Who were sometimes nicknamed the *Grumbletonians*, and sometimes honoured with the appellation of the Country party."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

grŭm'-blĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [GRUMBLE, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of murmuring in discontent; complaining in dissatisfaction.

"I have served
Without or grudge or *grumblings*."
Shakesp.: Tempest, i. 2.

grŭm'-blĭng-lĭ, *adv.* [Eng. *grumbling; -ly.*]

1. In a grumbling, dissatisfied, or discontented manner; with grumblings or complaints.

*2. Hoarsely, roughly.

"They speak good German at the Court and in the city; but the common and country people seemed to speak *grumblingly*."—*Browne: Travels*, p. 136.

***grŭm'-bŏl,** *s.* [GRUMBLE.] A term of reproach; a surly person.

"Come, *grumbol*, thou shalt mum with us."—*Dekker: Satiromastix.*

***grûme,** *s.* [O. Fr., Fr. *grumeau* = a clot; from Lat. *grumus* = a little heap.] A fluid of a thick, viscid consistence; a clot, as of blood.

grŭm'-lĭ, *a.* [Eng. *grum(e); -ly.*] Muddy, thick, as with dregs or sediment.

grŭm'-lĭ, *adv.* [Eng. *grum; -ly.*] In a grum, surly, morose, or sullen manner.

grŭm'-męlş, *s. pl.* [Eng. *grume;* dim. suff. *-el.*] Dregs, sediment.

grŭm'-mĕt, *s.* [GROMMET.]

***grŭm'-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *grum; -ness.*] Sourness, sullenness.

"The *grumness* of thy countenance."—*Wycherley: Country Wife*, i. 1.

grû'-mōse, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *grumosus*, from Class. Lat. *grumus* = a little hill, a hillock.]

Bot.: Clubbed, knotted. (*Paxton.*) [GRUMOUS.]

grû'-moûs, *a.* [Eng. *grum(e); -ous.*]

***I.** *Ord. Lang.:* Thick, clotted, concreted.

"But, having for this purpose exposed some serum of human blood to cold air, in two freezing nights consecutively, the serum was not found to congeal, though some *grumous* parts of the same blood did, as has formerly been noted."—*Boyle: Works*, vol. iv., p. 751.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Anat.* (*of blood*): Clotted, coagulated.

2. *Bot.:* Divided into little clustered grains, as the fæcula in the stem of the sago palm, or the root of Neottia Nidus-avis. (*Lindley.*)

grû'-moûs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *grumous; -ness.*] The quality or state of being grumous; clotted or concreted.

grŭmph, *v.i.* [An imitative word.] To grunt; to make a noise like a sow.

"A *grumphin*, girnin, snarlin jade."
Burns: Poems, p. 82.

grŭmph, *s.* [GRUMPH, *v.*] A grunt; a noise like a sow.

"He drew a long sigh or rather *grumph*, through his nose."—*Saxon & Gael.*, i. 42.

grŭm'-phĭe, *s.* [Eng. *grumph; -ie.*] A sow. (*Scotch.*)

"Wha was it but *Grumphie*."
Burns: Hallowmas.

grŭmp'-ĭ-lĭ, *adv.* [Eng. *grumpy; -ly.*] In a grumpy, sullen, surly, or gruff manner; gruffly.

grŭmp'-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *grumpy; -ness.*] The quality or state of being grumpy or surly; surliness, gruffness.

"The amount of bearish *grumpiness* he displays towards those determined to see him off."—*The World*, quoted in *Times*, April 13, 1876.

***grŭmp'-ĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *grump(y); -ish.*] Cross.

"If you blubber or look *grumpish*."—*Mrs. Trollope: Michael Armstrong*, ch. vi.

grŭmp'-ȳ, *a.* [From the same root as *grum* and *grumble* (q.v.).] Surly, cross, angry, gruff.

gru'-nâu-ĭte (the first **u** as **ü** in German), *s.* [From Grünau, in Sayn Altenkirchen, where it occurs.]

Min.: An isometric brittle mineral of metallic lustre, light steel-gray to silver-white colour, becoming yellowish or grayish when tarnished, and a dark gray streak; its hardness 4·5; sp. gr. 5·13. Compos.: sulphur 33·10 to 38·46; bismuth 10·41 to 14·11; nickel 22·78 to 40·65; iron 0·28 to 11·73; copper 1·68 to 11·59; and lead 1·58 to 7·11. (*Dana.*)

*** grund,** *s.* [GROUND.] The ground; bottom.

grŭnd'-ęl, *s.* [Eng. *grund* = ground; *-el.*] The fish called a Groundling (q.v.).

*** grŭnd'-sęl,** *s.* [GROUNDSEL (1), *s.*]

gru'-nêr-ĭte (**u** as **ü** in German), *s.* [Ger. *grünerit.* Named after Grüner, who first described it.]

Min.: Iron Amphibole, an asbestiform or lamellar fibrous brown and silky variety of Amphibole. (*Dana.*) The *British Museum Catalogue* makes it a variety of Hornblende.

*** grŭn'-sęl,** *s.* [GROUNDSILL.]

grŭn'-stāne, *s.* [For *grund* = grind; *stane* = stone.] A grindstone. (*Scotch.*)

"Hand their noses to the *grunstane.*"
Burns: Dedic. to Gavin Hamilton, Esq.

grŭnt, * gronte, * grunt-en, * grunt-on, *v.i. & t.* [An extension of A.S. *grunan* = to grunt; cogn. with Dan. *grynte*; Sw. *grymta*; Ger. *grunzen*; Lat. *grunnio*; Gr. γρύζω (*gruzo*) from γρῦ (*gru*) = the grunt of a pig.]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To make a noise like a pig; to snort; to groan like a hog.

"Gryll could but *grunt.*"
P. Fletcher: Purple Island, vii.

* 2. To gnash the teeth.

"They *gruntiden* with teeth on hym."—*Wycliffe: Deeds* vii. 54.

B. *Trans.:* To express or utter in a grunting manner.

grŭnt, *s.* [GRUNT, *v.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A deep guttural sound, like the snort or noise made by a hog.

"Meditative *grunts* of much content."
Tennyson: Walk to the Mail, 79.

2. *Ichthy.* (*Pl.*): A popular name given in the United States to a fish, *Pogonias chromis.*

grŭnt'-ẽr, * grunt-are, *s.* [Eng. *grunt*; *-er.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who grunts.

"*Gruntare. Grunnitor.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

2. A hog.

"A draggled mawkin,
That tends her bristled *grunters* in the sludge."
Tennyson: Princess, v. 26.

II. *Technically:*

Brass-found.: An iron rod, with a hook on the end, by which an assistant aids in supporting the crucible, by catching hold of the shoulder of the crucible-tongs.

grŭnt'-ĭng, * grunt-inge, * grunt-ynge, * grynt-ing, *pr. par., a., & s.* [GRUNT, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of snorting or making a noise like a hog.

"And thereupon followed such cruel slaughter, that nothing was heard but *grunting* and groning of people, as they lay on heapes ready to die, weltering together together in their own blood."—*Holinshed: Historie of Scotland* (an. 1521).

* 2. The act of gnashing or grinding the teeth.

"There schal be wepyng and *grynting* of teeth."—*Wycliffe: Matthew* viii. 12. (*Purvey.*)

grŭnt'-ĭng-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *grunting*; *-ly.*] In a grunting manner; with a grunt.

grŭn'-tle, * groun-tle, *v.i.* [A frequent. from GRUNT (q.v.).] To grunt.

"Ly as a sowe muzling and *grountling* vpon the earth."—*Rollock: On 1 Thes.* p. 9.

grŭn'-tle, *s.* [GRUNTLE, *v.*]

1. A grunting noise.

2. A snout.

"An' gouts torment him inch by inch,
Wha twists his *gruntle* wi' a glunch."
Burns: Scotch Drink.

*** grŭnt'-lĭng,** *s.* [Eng. *grunt*; dimin. suff. *-ling.* A young pig or hog.

grŭnts, *s.* [GRUNT, *s.*, II.]

grŭn'-zĭĕ, *s.* [GROIN (2), *s.*] The mouth; the snout.

"She dights her *grunzie* wi' a hushion."
Burns: Sic A Wife As Willie Had.

Grŭs, grŭs, *s.* [Lat., = a crane.]

1. *Ornith.:* (*Of the form* grus): The typical genus of the sub-family Gruinæ, and the family Gruidæ. [CRANE.]

2. *Astron.:* (*Of the form* Grus): The Crane, a constellation introduced by Bayer, and now arranged as one of Lacaille's twenty-seven Southern constellations. It is situated between Eridanus and Sagittarius.

grŭsh'-ĭe, *a.* [Etym. doubtful.] Thick; of a thriving growth. (*Scotch.*)

"Their *grushie* weans an' faithfu' wives."
Burns: Twa Dogs.

*** grŭtçh,** *v. & s.* [GRUDGE, *v. & s.*]

*** grȳ,** *s.* [Gr. γρῦ (*gru*) = a grunt, a syllable; a bit.]

1. A measure, equal to one-tenth of a line.

"Three inches and nine *grys* long, and one inch seven lines in girt. —*Boyle: Works,* vi. 541.

2. Anything very small, or of little value.

Grŭ'-yêre, *s. & a.* [Fr. *Gruyère, Gruyères*; Ger. *Greyerz.*]

A. *As subst.:* A town in Switzerland, canton Friberg.

B. *As adj.:* Of or belonging to the place, described under A.

Gruyère-cheese, *s.* A celebrated kind of cheese made at Gruyère. It owes its flavour chiefly to *Melilotus officinalis.*

grȳde, *v.t.* [GRIDE.]

*** gryf-on,** *s.* [GRIFFIN.]

grȳl'-lĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *gryll(us)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A family of saltatorial orthoptera, made to include the crickets, or sometimes the grasshoppers. [GRYLLUS etym.] In the former case the grasshoppers are called Acridiidæ, from the genus Acridium or Acrydium. In the latter the Crickets are termed Achetidæ (q.v.). The family Gryllidæ is now elevated into a tribe Gryllina (q.v.).

grȳl-lĭ'-na, *s. pl.* [Lat. *gryllus*; neut. pl. adj. suff. *-ina.*]

Entom.: A tribe of saltatorial orthoptera. The outer wings in repose are sloped like a roof, the antennæ are long, slender, and tapering. The tarsi are four-jointed. The males have an apparatus at the base of the wing-covers for chirping. The female has an exserted ovipositor.

grȳl-lō-tăl'-pa, *s.* [Lat. *gryllus* = a cricket, and *talpa* = a mole.]

Entom.: Mole-cricket; a genus of crickets (Achetidæ or Gryllidæ) having the legs and tarsi of both the anterior feet broad, flat, and indented like hands, so as to be well adapted for digging. It is a British insect.

grȳl'-lŭs, *s.* [Lat., = a cricket, a grasshopper.]

Entom.: The typical genus of the family Gryllidæ and the tribe Gryllina (q.v.). [GRASSHOPPER.]

*** grȳpe,** *v.t.* [GRIPE, *v.*]

*** grȳpe,** *s.* [GRIPE (2), *s.*]

grȳ'-phæ-a, *s.* [Lat. *gryps*, (genit. *gryphis*) = a griffin.]

Palæont.: A sub-genus of Ostrea (oyster), having the left valve with a prominent incurved umbo, the right one small and concave. Thirty species are known from the Lias to the Chalk. *Gryphæa incurva*, from the Lias of England, France, Germany, &c., is the type. (*Woodward*, &c.)

† grȳph'-ĭte, *s.* [Lat. *gryphus* = a griffin, and *-ite* (*Palæont.*).] [GRYPHÆA.]

Palæont.: An old name for a gryphæa (q.v.).

† gryphite-limestone, *s.*

Geol.: Lias, so called from the fact that Gryphæas abounds in it.

*** gryph-on,** *s.* [GRIFFON.]

grȳp'-ĭ-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *grypus, gryphus*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Ornith.: Wedge-tailed Humming-birds, a sub-family of Trochilidæ (Humming-birds), type Gryphus (q.v.).

grȳ-pō'-sĭs, grȳ-phō'-sĭs, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Gr. γρυπόω (*grupoō*) = to become bent. (Used of the nails.)]

Pathol.: The growing of the nails inward.

grȳ'-pŭs, grȳ'-phŭs, *s.* [Lat. *gryphus* = a griffin; *grypus* = Gr. γρυπός (*grupos*) = curved, hook-nosed.]

Ornith.: The typical genus of the sub-family Gryphinæ (q.v.). Only one species is known, which is from Brazil.

grȳs'-bŏc, grȳs'-bŏk, *s.* [Dut. *grijsbok*, from *grijs* = gray, and *bok* = goat.]

Zool.: A South African antelope (*Calotragus melanotis*). It has straight, upright, pointed, shining horns, with two or three small annuli at the roots. On the upper parts the hair is red mixed with white, below it is sandy-brown or red, and on some there is black about the head. Length of the animal, nearly three feet. It is found in South Africa, goes in pairs, not in flocks, and furnishes excellent venison.

gû-a-çhar'-ō, *s.* [Sp. *guacharo* and *guacharaca*, from the cavern and mountain of Guacharo, in the valley of Caripe, in Venezuela.]

Ornith.: *Steatornis Caripensis*, a goatsucker from South America, which feeds, however, not on flying insects, but on hard fruits, a very rare characteristic of a nocturnal bird. It is valued for its fat, to obtain which the Indians slaughter it in the cavern of Guacharo once a year. (*Humboldt.*)

guacharo-bird, *s.*

Ornith.: The same as GUACHARO (q.v.).

guacharo-oil, *s.* The fat of the Guacharo-bird, which, on being melted, becomes half liquid, transparent, and inodorous. It will keep for a year without turning rancid.

guacharo-seeds, *s. pl.* Seeds found in the gizzard of the Guacharo-bird.

gû-a'-cō, *s.* [Native name in Central America.]

Botany:

1. *Properly:* *Aristolochia Guaco*, a plant celebrated for its efficacy in curing snake-bites.

2. *Hence:* Other plants with the same properties, spec., *Mikania Guaco* and *Aristolochia anguicida.*

¶ *Mexican guaco:*

Pharm.: A poison stated by Dr. Uslar to be from a species of convolvulus.

guă-dăl-ca-zar'-ĭte (**u** as **w**), *s.* [Named by Petersen from its original locality, Guadalcazar, in Mexico.]

Min.: A mineral essentially a seleno-sulphide of mercury and zinc. It is represented by the formula 6 Hg S + Zn S. It occurs massive and crypto-crystalline, and is of a deep black colour. Though resembling cinnabar in composition, it is quite different in its physical properties, having a bluish-black streak and a greasy metallic lustre. (*T. Davies, F.G.S.*)

gŭ'-ăg, *s.* [Cornish.]

Min.: An old, abandoned working.

guaiac (as **gwā'-yăk**), *a. & s.* [Native name of the tree in parts of South America.]

A. *As subst.:* Guaiacum (q.v.).

B. *As adj.:* Of or belonging to guaiacum.

guaiacic (as **gwā-yăs'-ĭc**), *a.* [Eng., &c. *guaiac(um)*; *-ic.*] Pertaining to, or derived from, Guaiacum (q.v.).

guaiacic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: Guaiaretic acid, $C_{20}H_{28}O_4$. Obtained by boiling powdered guaiacum resin with milk of lime for half an hour, filtering and extracting the residue with hot alcohol, distilling off the alcohol, and dissolving the acid in caustic soda, decomposing the crystallized sodium salt with hydrochloric acid, and recrystallizing from glacial acetic acid. Guaiacic acid is thus obtained in colourless needles, which melt at 80°. They are soluble in alcohol, and the solution gives a grass-green colour with ferric chloride. It forms crystalline salts.

guaiacol (as **gwā'-yạ-cŏl**), *s.* [Eng., &c. *guaiac(um)*, and *(alcoh)ol.*]

Chem.: $C_7H_8O_2$, or $C_6H_4 < {OH\ (1) \atop OCH_3\ (2)}$. Methyl ether of pyrocatechin. Obtained by the dry distillation of guaiacum resin. It also occurs in wood-tar creosote. It is also formed by the dry distillation of calcium vanillate with slaked lime; and by heating to 170° equal molecules of pyrocatechin, caustic potash, and methyl potassium sulphate. Guaiacol is a pleasant-smelling aromatic oil, boiling at 200°. When heated with hydriodic acid, it is decomposed into methyl iodide and pyrocatechin. When heated with zinc dust, it yields anisol, $C_6H_5{\cdot}OCH_3$. Its alcoholic solution gives an emerald-green colour, with ferric chloride. It unites with alkalis.

guaiaconic (as **gwā-yạ-cŏn'-ĭc**), *a.* [Eng., &c. *guaiac(um)*, and *-onic.*] See the compound.

guaiaconic-acid, *s.*

Chem: $C_{19}H_{20}O_5$. Contained in the mother liquid obtained in the preparation of guaiacic acid. The liquid is evaporated to dryness, and the residue treated with boiling alcohol, evaporated, and separated from the resin by means of ether. Guaiaconic acid is amorphous, melting at 100°, and is insoluble in water. It is easily soluble in alcohol, ether, chloroform, and in acetic acid. It is turned blue by oxidizing agents. The calcium and lead salts are insoluble in alcohol.

guaiacum (as **gwā'-yạ-cŭm**), *s.* [Latinized from *guaiac* (q.v.).]

1. *Bot.:* A genus of Zygophyllaceæ, tribe Zygophylleæ (q.v.). Calyx of five unequal segments; petals five-stalked; stamens ten; fruit, a five-angled, five-celled capsule, sometimes by abortion two or three-celled. *Guaiacum officinale* is an ornamental tree with blue flowers, growing in Jamaica. The wood furnishes *Lignum vitæ* (q.v.); its resin is called Gum guaiacum (q.v.). The leaves of *G. sanctum* are used in the West Indies as a substitute for soap. The bark and wood of both species are used as sudorifics, diaphoretics, or alteratives.

2. *Phar.:* Guaiac wood, Lignum vitæ, *Guaiaci lignum*, the wood of *Guaiacum officinale*, a native of St. Domingo and Jamaica. When a log is bored longitudinally, and placed in the fire, a dark brown aromatic resin exudes, which is collected, and which is soluble in alcohol and ether. An alcoholic solution gives a blue colour when placed on a slice of a raw potato, the guaiacic acid acting on the gluten. The resin is used to prepare *Mixtura guaiaci* (Mixture of guaiacum), and *Tinctura guaiaci ammoniata* (Ammoniated tincture of guaiacum). The resin taken internally causes irritation of the intestinal canal. The tincture is used externally in cases of chronic rheumatism as a stimulant.

guaiacum-resin, *s.*

Chem.: A reddish-brown resin, obtained from the wood of *Guaiacum officinale*. The resin dissolves in potash; and in concentrated sulphuric acid with a red colour. A tincture of the resin is turned blue by oxidizing agents: as chromic acid, ferric chloride. Guaiacum resin, fused with caustic potash, yields protocatechuic acid.

gû'-ạn, *s.* [The Guiana name of the bird.]

Ornith.: The genus Penelope, which belongs to the family Cracidæ (Curassows). [PENELOPE.]

† **guâ'-nạ** (**u** as **w**), *s.* [IGUANA.] The same as IGUANA (q.v.).

guă-na'-cō (**u** as **w**), *s.* [Sp. American.]

Zool.: *Auchenia Guanaco*, a llama, believed by many to be the original stock from which the domesticated animal of that name was derived. The guanaco inhabits the chain of the Andes to their most southerly point.

guăn'-ạ-mīde (**u** as **w**), *s.* [Eng. *guan(o)*, and *-amide.*]

Chem.: $C_4H_5N_3O$. Aceto-guanamide. Obtained by heating one part of aceto-guanamine with two parts of concentrated sulphuric acid to 150°. The cold solution is treated with alcohol, the precipitate dissolved in water, and re-precipitated by lead acetate, and the lead salt decomposed by H_2S. Guanamide crystallizes out of alcohol in small rhombic needles, easily soluble in water, acids, and alkalis, slightly soluble in alcohol.

guăn'-ạ-mīnes (**u** as **w**), *s. pl.* [Eng., &c. *guan(o)*, and *amines.*]

Chem.: Bases obtained by heating the fatty acid salts of guanidine to from 220° to 230°. Guanamine, $C_3H_5N_3$, or Formoguanamine, obtained by heating guanidine formate to 200°. $3(CH_5{\cdot}N_3{\cdot}HCO{\cdot}OH) = C_3H_5N_3 + 4NH_3 + CO_2 + 2CO + 2H_2O$. The fused mass is mixed with an equal volume of cold water filtered, the residue dissolved in a small quantities in hot water, and precipitated with a concentrated solution of oxalic acid. The oxalate is decomposed by caustic soda, which throws down the base in white crystalline needles, melting above 350°, which are easily soluble in boiling water, and slightly soluble in alcohol. Aceto-guanamine is obtained by heating dry guanidine acetate to 230°. It melts at 265°, and is soluble in alcohol and in hot water. This substance was formerly called guanamine.

guăn'-ĭ-dīne (**u** as **w**), *s.* [Eng., &c. *guan(in)*, and *-idine.*]

Chem.: CH_5N_3. Carbotriamine, $N_3 \begin{cases} C^{iv.} \\ H_5 \end{cases}$ or Carbimido-diamine, $C < {NH_2 \atop NH \atop NH_2}$. An organic amine, obtained by the action of potassium chlorate and hydrochloric acid on guanin. $C_5H_5N_5O + H_2O + O_3 = CH_5N_3 + CO_2 + C_3H_3N_2O_3$, parabanic acid; by heating biuret and hydrochloric acid gas in a sealed tube to 170°; by the action of alcoholic ammonia on chloropicrin at 100°, $C(NO_2)Cl_3 + 7NH_3 = CH_5N_3 + 3{\cdot}NH_3{\cdot}HCl + NH_3{\cdot}HNO_3$; also by the action of aqueous ammonia on ethyl orthocarbonate at 150°, $C(OC_2H_5)_4 + 3NH_3 = CH_5N_3 + 4C_2H_5{\cdot}OH$; by heating ammonium chloride with cyanamide in an alcoholic solution to 100°, $NH_4Cl + CN{\cdot}NH_2 = CH_5N_3{\cdot}HCl$. Guanidine is best obtained by preparing the sulphate from the carbonate, and then removing the sulphuric acid by baryta water. Guanidine forms colourless deliquescent crystals, which are very soluble in alchol and in water. The solution absorbs carbonic acid from the air. When guanidine is boiled with baryta water, it is converted into ammonia and urea, $CO < {NH_2 \atop NH_2}$. By the action of concentrated acids on alkalis, it is decomposed into CO_2 and NH_3.

guanidine-carbonate, *s.*

Chem.: $2CH_5N_3{\cdot}H_2CO_3$. Obtained by boiling 100 parts of guanidine sulpho-cyanate with fifty-eight parts of K_2CO_3, dissolved in a very small quantity of water. The carbonate is then precipitated by alcohol, and recrystallized out of boiling water.

guanidine-nitrate, *s.*

Chem.: $CH_5N_3{\cdot}HNO_3$. Obtained by boiling guanidine sulpho-cyanate with ammonium nitrate, and concentrating the solution, when guanidine nitrate, which is only slightly soluble in cold water, crystallizes out in large plates.

guanidine-sulphocyanate, *s.*

Chem.: $CH_5N_3{\cdot}HCNS$. This salt is easily prepared by heating ammonium sulphocyanate to between 180° and 190°, for twenty hours, in a flask over a flame, with a long tube to carry off the vapours. It is then dissolved in its own weight of cold water, filtered, and concentrated by evaporation on a water bath. On cooling, it deposits crystals of guanidine-sulphocyanate, which melt at 118°.

¶ *Substitution Compounds of Guanidine* are obtained by heating cyanamide with the hydrochlorates of primary amines, $CN{\cdot}NH_2 + NH_2{\cdot}CH_3{\cdot}HCl = CN_3H_4(CH_3){\cdot}HCl$. Methyl-guanidine is also obtained by boiling creatine with mercuric oxide and water. Triethyl-guanidine, $CN_3H_2(C_2H_5)_3$, is obtained by boiling an alcoholic solution of diethylthio-carbamide and ethylamine with mercuric oxide, $CS < {NHC_2H_5 \atop NHC_2H_5} + NH_2{\cdot}C_2H_5 + HgO = HgS + H_2O + C_2H_5{\cdot}N = C < {NH{\cdot}C_2H_5 \atop NH{\cdot}C_2H_5}$. Diphenylguanidine, $C < {NH{\cdot}C_6H_5 \atop NH \atop NH{\cdot}C_6H_5}$, is obtained by the action of gaseous cyanogen chloride on dry aniline, and also by boiling cyananilide with aniline hydrochlorate. It crystallizes in needles, which melt at 147°.

guạn-ĭf'-ĕr-ŏŭs (**u** as **w**), *a.* [Eng. *guano*, and Lat. *fero* = to produce.] Producing guano.

gua'-nīne (**u** as **w**), *s.* [Eng., &c. *guan(o)*, and *-ine.*]

Chem.: $C_5H_3N_5O$. It exists in the pancreatic juice of mammalia and in the excrement of the spider. It is prepared by boiling Peruvian guano with milk of lime till the liquid is no longer coloured brown. The residue, containing guanine and uric acid, is boiled with a solution of sodium carbonate and filtered, and then sodium acetate is added, and hydrochloric acid added till the solution is strongly acid. The guanine is precipitated, and purified by dissolving in hot nitric acid and precipitating by ammonia. Guanine is an amorphous powder, insoluble in water, alcohol, and ether. Soluble in excess of concentrated ammonia. It forms crystalline salts with acids. By the action of nitrous acid it is converted into xanthin. Guanine, when evaporated with fuming nitric acid on a piece of platinum foil, leaves a yellow residue; this, when treated with caustic soda, gives a red colour, which, on being heated, becomes a purple-red.

gua'-nīte (**u** as **w**), *s.* [Peruvian *guano*, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: The same as STRUVITE (q.v.).

gua'-nō (**u** as **w**), *s.* [Peruvian Spanish = the droppings of sea-fowl.]

1. *Min.:* A grayish-white, yellowish, dark brown, or reddish substance, classed by Dana as a mineral, which he places among his Anhydrous Phosphates and Sulphates. It is a bone phosphate of lime or osteolite with some impurities. Its lustre on a fresh fracture is resinous; its structure often granular or oolitic. Found in islands off the Peruvian and other South American coasts, also in those of the coast of Africa and elsewhere. Guano from different localities has been differently named. It has been called Pyroclasite, Pyroguanite, Sombrerite, and Glaubapatite (q.v.).

2. *Geol.:* Guano is formed by the droppings of multitudinous birds, in secluded places where they have been undisturbed for ages. If, in any locality, little rain falls, this tends to the rapid accumulation of guano. The dried bodies of the birds are often found in it.

3. *Comm.:* Immense quantities of guano have been imported into Britain from the islands off the coast of Peru, it being an exceedingly valuable manure.

gua'-nō (**u** as **w**), *v.t.* [GUANO, *s.*] To manure or dress with guano.

gua'-rạ (**u** as **w**), *s.* [Brazilian.]

Ornith.: *Ibis rubra*, the Scarlet Ibis of America. [IBIS.]

gua-ra'-chạ (**u** as **w**), *s.* [Sp.]

Music: A lively Spanish dance in $\frac{3}{8}$ or $\frac{6}{8}$ time, usually accompanied on the guitar by the dancer himself.

guâ-râ'-nạ (**u** as **w**), *s.* [A Brazilian Indian word.]

Phar.: The powdered seeds of *Paullinia sorbilis*, from Brazil. An infusion is used instead of coffee in South America. Guarana contains five per cent. of theine.

guarana-bread, *s.* Bread made by the Brazilian Indians from guarana. It is used in Brazil as a stomachic, a febrifuge, and as aphrodisiac.

* **guăr'-ạnd,** *s.* [GUARANTEE.] A guarantee, a warranty.

"Your majesty having been the author and *guarand* of the Peace of Aix."—*Temple: Letter to the King*, Nov. 30, 1674.

guăr-ạn-teē', * **gar-ran-tie,** * **gua-ran-ty,** * **gar-ran-ty,** * **gar-ran-ty,** *s.* [O. Fr. *garrantee*; Fr. *garantie*, fem. of *garanti*, pa. par. of *garantir* = to warrant, from *garant* = a warrant, a guarantee.] [WARRANT, WARRANTY.]

1. An engagement or undertaking on the part of a third person or party that the conditions or stipulations of an engagement or promise entered into by any person shall be fulfilled; the act of guaranteeing the performance or carrying out of any engagement.

"The *guaranty* of the Peace of Aix."—*Temple: Letter to Arlington*, Sept. 2, 1670.

2. One who binds himself or becomes surety for the performance of certain acts by another; a guarantor.

"The Treaty of Nimeguen, of which the King of England was *guarantee*."—*Burnet: Own Time* (an. 1680).

3. The person or party to whom a guarantee is given.

4. Any security or warranty.

"We might be secured by the *guaranty* of the general peace."—*Marvell: Works*, i. 566.

guăr-ạn-tēē', *gŭar'-ạn-tȳ, *v.t. & i.* [GUARANTEE, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To give or be a guarantee for the performance of; to warrant; to undertake or engage the due fulfilment of any engagement or promise entered into by any person; to be surety for; to become bound for.

2. To be a warrant that any article, such as a purchase, is of the quality represented.

3. To be surety or warrant to; to bind oneself to; to be or act as a security or guarantee.

"To *guaranty* them against any thing like a necessity for giving in to that pernicious practice."—*Burke: On the Affairs of India.*

4. To undertake to secure to another; to undertake to uphold or maintain; to be guarantee for the acquisition or possession of.

"By the treaty of alliance she *guaranteed* the Polish constitution in a secret article."—*Brougham.*

5. To indemnify; to hold harmless.

B. *Intrans.:* To be surety, warrant, or guarantee; to warrant; to be responsible.

guarantee-society, *s.* A joint-stock society established for giving guarantees for the due and proper fulfilment of engagements between two parties, or for making good losses caused by defalcations, &c., on the payment of a premium.

guăr-ạn-tor', *s.* [Eng. *guarant(ee); -or.*] One who gives a guarantee to another for the due fulfilment by a third party of any engagement or promise entered into by him; a warrantor; a surety; one who engages to guarantee or secure another in any right or possession.

***gŭar'-ạn-tȳ,** *s. & v.* [GUARANTEE, *s. & v.*]

guard (*u* silent), *v.t. & i.* [O. Fr. *guarder, garder, warder;* Fr. *garder,* from O. H. Ger. *warten;* M. H. Ger. *warden* = to watch; cogn. with Eng. *ward* (q.v.).]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To secure the safety of against loss, damage, injury, or attack by watching; to watch over for purposes of defence or security; to defend, to protect.

"I'll *guard* thee like a tender flower."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, iv. 17.

† 2. To watch over, so as to keep in restraint: as, To *guard* one's tongue, To *guard* one's actions. [GUARDED.]

* 3. To provide or secure against objection or attack.

"Homer has *guarded* every circumstance."—*Broome: On Odyssey.*

* 4. To protect or secure the edge or border of by trimming or binding; to edge, to trim, to deck out. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"A long motley coat, *guarded* with yellow."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., Prol. 16.

* 5. To gird; to fasten by binding.

* 6. To protect; to arm against attack.

"Our heart *guarded* with the breast-plate of righteousness."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 3.

B. *Intrans.:* To watch by way of caution or defence; to be wary, to be cautious, to take precautions; to be on one's guard, to take heed. (Followed by *against.*)

"To *guard* against such mistakes it is necessary to acquaint ourselves a little with words."—*Watts.*

¶ *To guard one's self against:* To be on one's guard; to take precautions; to make one's self secure by caution.

"One would take care to *guard one's self against* this particular imperfection."—*Addison.*

guard (*u* silent), *** garde,** *s.* [O. Fr. *guarde;* Fr. *garde.*] [GUARD, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act or state of guarding or watching; a state or posture of caution or vigilance for the protection, defence, or security of any person or thing against injury, loss, or attack.

2. One who or that which guards, secures, protects, or watches over any person or thing for protection against injury, loss, or attack, or to secure the safety of or prevent escape.

(1) A man or body of men engaged to defend a person or place against attack or injury, or prevent escape; a sentinel, a watch.

"Slain by the *garde.*"—*Goldyng: Justine* fo. 88.

(2) A man in charge of a railway train or mail coach.

(3) A quality or endowment which serves to keep off evil.

"His greatness was *guard*
To bar heaven's shaft."—*Shakesp.: Pericles*, ii. 4.

(4) That which serves to secure against objection or censure; caution of expression.

"They have expressed themselves with as few *guards* and restrictions as I."—*Atterbury.*

3. An attachment or appliance designed to secure anything against loss or injury of any kind.

(1) The bow or basket of a sword hilt to protect the hand.

(2) A chain or cord for attaching a watch to one's person or dress.

(3) A bow or wire round a lantern to protect the glass.

(4) An upright piece of wood in a narrow passage to prevent the lock of a canal or the corner of a street from being injured by passing boats or vehicles. A fender, guard-pile, or post, as the case may be.

(5) An ornamental edging, lace hem, or border.

"The *guards* are but slightly basted on."—*Shakesp.: Much Ado About Nothing*, i. 1.

(6) A kind of fender used to prevent the too close access of children to the fire.

"Round the *guard* of our nursery."—*De Quincey: Autob. Sketches*, i. 13.

* 2. (*Pl.*): Ornaments in general.

"Rhymes are *guards* on wanton Cupid's hose."
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, iv. 3.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bookbind.:* One of the slips of paper bound in with a blank book to thicken it at the back, when the leaves are intended to contain mounted slips or drawings.

2. *Cricket:* The position of the bat for most effectually protecting the wicket.

3. *Fencing & Boxing:* The position of the arms or weapon in defence; a posture of defence.

4. *Firearms:*

(1) A bow beneath a gun-stock protecting the trigger.

(2) A safety-lock of a fowling-piece to prevent the accidental dropping of the hammer.

(3) A nipple-shield to protect the little tube which receives the percussion-cap.

5. *Agric.:* One of the teeth projecting forward from the cutter-bar of the harvester. The knife plays through the guards, and the knife sections make a shear cut against the soles of the guard-slots.

6. *Mach.:* A light frame in which the nuts of bolts fit to prevent their becoming unscrewed by the vibration of the engine.

7. *Mil.:* The *élite* of the army, so called from its being their especial duty to guard the person of the sovereign. They are superior in rank to and better paid and clothed than the rest of the army. They consist of seven battalions of infantry, three constituting the Grenadier Guards, two the Coldstream Guards, and two the Scots Guards; and of three regiments of cavalry, named respectively the 1st and 2nd Life-guards and the Royal Horse Guards (Blue).

8. *Naut.:* An extension laterally of the deck of a river steamboat, beyond the lines of the hull, making it overhang the water. It frequently comes flush with the outside of the paddle-box. (*American.*)

9. *Zool.:* The cylindrical fibrous sheath protecting the phragmacone (internal chambered shell) of a Belemnite.

¶ (1) *To be* or *stand on one's guard:* To be watchful or cautious.

"Tis best we *stand upon our guard.*"
Shakesp.: Tempest, ii. 1.

(2) *To be off one's guard:* To be careless, inattentive, or heedless.

(3) *To mount guard:*

Mil.: To go on duty as a guard or sentinel.

guard-boat, *s.* A boat employed to row round and about ships of war in a harbour to see that a proper look-out is kept; also a boat employed by the harbour authorities to see that the quarantine regulations are properly observed.

"At night the launch was again moored with a top chain, and *guard-boats* stationed round both ships as before."—*Cook: Third Voyage*, bk. v., ch. iv.

guard-cells, *s. pl.*

Bot.: Cells of crescent form, with thinner walls than those of the ordinary cells, from which, moreover, they are distinguished by containing chlorophyll.

*** guard-chamber,** *s.* A guard-room.

*** guard-coat,** *s.* A coat guarded or edged with lace, &c.

"Coming down a tavern-stairs in his master's fine *guard-coat.*"—*Steele: Spectator*, No. 88.

guard-finger, *s.* [GUARD, *s.*, II. 5.]

guard-lock, *s.*

Hydraul. Engin.: A tide-lock, forming a communication between a basin and tide-water.

guard-pile, *s.* [GUARD, *s.*, I. 3 (4).]

guard-plate, *s.* The plate which closes the opening in front of a cupola-furnace; it is attached to the iron casing by staples. In the centre of the plate is the tapping-hole, through which the melted metal flows when the stopping is withdrawn.

guard-rail, *s.*

1. *Railroad:* A short rail placed on the inside of a main rail, so as to keep a wheel on the track by pressing against the inside of the flange of the wheel. It is used when there is a short break in the continuity of the other rail, as in switches and crossings. A safety, side, or wing rail.

2. *Nautical:*

(1) A hand-rail on the bridge of a steam-vessel.

(2) A breast-rail on the break of a poop.

(3) A safety-rail around a hatchway.

guard-room, *s.* A room or apartment for a guard; a room where military offenders are confined.

"To seek his *guard-room* in the perch."
Scott: Rokeby, v. 19.

guard-ship, *s.*

Naut.: A vessel of war stationed in a port or harbour to act as a guard, to see that the harbour regulations are observed, and to receive seamen until they can be draughted off to their respective ships.

"Our *guard-ships* were remote at sea."—*Baker: Charles II.* (an. 1667).

*** guard'-a-ble** (*u* silent), *a.* [Eng. *guard; -able.*] That may or can be guarded, defended, or protected.

*** guard-age** (pron. **gard'-ĭj**), *s.* [Eng. *guard; -age.*] That which guards or protects one; a guard, wardship.

"A maid so tender, fair and happy,
Run from her *guardage* to the sooty bosom
Of such a thing as thou."—*Shakesp.: Othello*, i. 2.

guard'-ạnt (*u* silent), *a. & s.* [O. Fr., pr. par. of *guarder* = to guard.]

A. *As adjective:*

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* Guarding, watching; acting as a guard or watch.

"*Guardant* before his feet a lion lay."—*Southey.*

2. *Her.:* [GARDANT].

*** B.** *As subst.:* A guard, a guardian.

"My angry *guardant* stood alone."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., iv. 7.

guard'-ĕd (*u* silent), *** gard'-ĕd,** *pa. par. & a.* [GUARD, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Protected, watched over, defended.

"What! said he nought . . .
Of *guarded* pass?"
Scott: Lady of the Lake, iv. 16.

* 2. Edged, trimmed, bound.

3. Circumspect, cautious, careful, wary; as, To be *guarded* in one's language.

4. Done, uttered, or managed with care or circumspection; characterized by care.

"However moderate his opinions, however *guarded* his conduct."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

guard'-ĕd-lȳ (*u* silent), *adv.* [Eng. *guarded; -ly.*] In a guarded, careful, or circumspect manner; with care or circumspection.

"So *guardedly*, that it was impossible to make any serious charge against the author."—*Sheridan: Life of Swift.*

*** guard'-ĕd-nĕss** (*u* silent), *s.* [Eng. *guarded; -ness.*] The quality or state of being guarded; care, caution, circumspection.

"The very restraint and *guardedness* of the language employed."—*Daily Telegraph*, Oct. 31, 1883.

***guar-den,** *s.* [GUARDIAN.]

***guar-den-age,** *s.* [GUARDIANAGE.]

guard'-ẽr (*u* silent), *s.* [Eng. *guard; -er.*] One who guards; a guard.

"The bold *guarders* of the house shall shake."
Scott: Epidemic Mortality.

***guard'-fŭl** (first *u* silent), *a.* [Eng. *guard; -ful(l).*] Guarded, wary, circumspect, cautious.

"I meanwhile
Watch with *guardful* eye these murderous motions."
Aaron Hill.

guard'-ĭ-ạn (*u* silent), ***guard-en,** *s.* & *a.* [O. Fr. *gardien.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who has the charge, care, or custody of any person or thing.

"She speaks of him, her author, *guardian*, friend."
Cowper: Charity, 399.

*2. A repository or storehouse.

"Colmeskill,
The sacred storehouse of his predecessors,
And *guardian* of their bones."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, ii. 4.

II. *Law:* One who has the charge, custody, and supervision of any person not legally capable of managing his own affairs.

"Of the several species of *guardians*, the first are *guardians* by nature—viz., the father and (in some cases) the mother of the child. This guardianship is a mere personal right in the father or other ancestor to the custody of the person of the infant, until he or she attains twenty-one years of age. For if an estate be left to an infant, the father is by common law the *guardian*, and must account to his child for the profits. There are also *guardians* for nurture, which are the father, or, if he be dead, the mother, till the infant attains the age of fourteen years; a guardianship which, like that by nature, has no reference to the infant's property, but relates merely to his person."
—Blackstone: Commentaries, bk. i., ch. 13.

B. *As adj.:* Guarding, watching, defending; acting as a guardian or protector, especially in the phrase *guardian* angel.

"No father's *guardian* hand my youth maintained."
Savage: The Bastard.

¶ (1) *Guardians of the poor:* Persons elected by the ratepayers and owners of property in a parish to supervise the relief of the poor, the management of the workhouses, &c., and generally to carry out the poor laws.

*(2) *Guardian of the spiritualities:* A person to whom the spiritual jurisdiction of any diocese is committed during the vacancy of the see. He may be either guardian in law or *jure magistratus*, as the archbishop is of any diocese within his province; or guardian by delegation, as he whom the archbishop or vicar-general doth for the time depute. (*Cowel.*)

*(3) *Guardian of the temporalities:* A person to whom the temporal jurisdiction and the profits of a vacant see are committed.

guardian angel, *s.*

1. *Lit. & Theol.:* It is a pious belief (q.v.) but not an article of faith in the Latin and Greek Churches that to every individual of the human race there is assigned at birth an angel as guardian and protector. These duties are fulfilled by warding off temptations that may injure the person's spiritual condition, or by instilling into the soul wise counsels and holy warnings Theologians deduce this belief immediately from Matt. xviii. 10, and the Fathers of the Church strongly inculcate it, and in the Lives of the Saints instances are given of the active interference of guardian-angels. The belief is shared by Anglican High Churchmen. Bishop Bull (*Sermons* (ed. 1714), ii. 506) speaks of the belief that every Christian has a guardian-angel as "highly probable." Smith (*Dict. of Bible*, s.v. Angel) says that the notion of special guardian-angels watching over individuals is consistent with the text in Matthew, though not necessarily to be deduced therefrom. He adds that the existence of the belief in the early Church is shown from Acts xii. 5. The Roman Church celebrates the Feast of Guardian Angels on October 2. It is a double. [GUARDIAN-SPIRIT.]

"Whence is taken the name of *guardian-angels!* From the following words of Holy Scripture: He shall give his angels charge over thee to guard thee in all thy ways (Ps. xci. 11)."*—Schaff: Creed of the Greek & Latin Churches*, p. 462.

2. *Fig.:* A protector, a defender.

guardian-spirit, *s.*

Compar. Relig.: Probably the idea of guardian-spirits had its origin in a low form of Animism—that each person is double, that when he dies his other self, whether remaining near at hand or gone far away, may return, and continue capable of injuring his enemies and aiding his friends. It finds expression in some form in all primitive religions, and in many which have reached a higher stage of development. The Australian native believes that when a warrior kills his first foe the spirit of the slain enters the body of the slayer, and becomes his guardian; in Tasmania a native has been heard to ascribe his deliverance from danger to the care of his deceased father's spirit; and the most important religious rite of a North American Indian is to obtain a patron genius. In Asia, in Africa, and among the Indians of South America, the belief in guardian-spirits obtains, as it did formerly among the Aryans of Northern Europe. (*Grimm: Deut. Myth.* (ed. Stallybrass), ch. xxviii.) But it is in classic paganism that it appeals to us most gracefully. Menander (ap. Clement. *Stromat.*, v.) tells us of the good mystagogue given to every man at his birth, and the Dæmon of Socrates has quite a bibliography of his own, beginning with Plato and ending with Cardinal Manning. In Roman times the guardian-spirit was represented as a lar among the household gods, and specially venerated on the anniversary of the birth of the guarded one, with festive rites. There are few more touching passages in Roman poetry than those in which Ovid describes his feelings in exile on the recurrence of the days sacred to his own and to his wife's guardian-spirits. (*Trist.*, iii. 13, v. 5). [GUARDIAN-ANGEL.]

***guard'-ĭ-ạn-age** (*u* silent; **age** as **ĭǵ**), *s.* [Eng. *guardian; -age.*] Guardianship, protection, care.

"During the time of my nonage (whiles I was under his *guardianage*), he bare himself, not only valiant, but also true and faithfull unto me."—*P. Holland: Livius*, p. 1,092.

***guar'-dĭ-ạnce** (*u* silent), *s.* [Eng. *guardian; -ce.*] Guardianship, care, protection. (*Bp. Hall: On the Love of Christ*, § 8.)

***guar'-dĭ-ạn-ĕss** (*u* silent), *s.* [Eng. *guardian; -ess.*] A female guardian.

"I have placed a trusty watchful *guardianess*."
Beaum. & Flet.: Wit at several Weapons, i.

***guar'-dĭ-ạn-īze** (*u* silent), *v.t.* [Eng. *guardian; -ize.*] To act the part of a guardian.

***guar'-dĭ-ạn-lĕss** (*u* silent), *s.* [Eng. *guardian; -less.*] Without a guardian; unprotected, undefended.

"But first I'll try to find out this *guardianless* graceless villain."—*Wycherley: Plain Dealer*, iii. 1.

guar'-dĭ-ạn-shĭp (*u* silent), *s.* [Eng. *guardian; -ship.*] The office of a guardian; care, protection.

"A legitimate and salutary *guardianship* became an unjust and noxious tyranny."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

guard'-ĭńg (*u* silent), ***gard'-ĭńg,** *pr. par., a.*, & *s.* [GUARD, *s.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of watching over or protecting; protection, care, guardianship.

"That thei male vnder the tuicion and *guarding* of their heauenly father, bee safely defended against Satan's engens."—*Udal: Luke* xi.

*2. Trimming, or edging of a coat, &c.

guard'-irons (as **gard-ī-ūrnẹ**), *s. pl.* [Eng. *guard*, and *irons.*]

Naut.: Curved bars of iron placed over the ornamental figures on a ship's head or quarter to guard them from injury.

***guard'-lĕss** (*u* silent), ***guard-lesse,** *a.* [Eng. *guard; -less.*] Without guard or defence; unguarded, defenceless.

"His flocks left *guardlesse*."
Chapman: Homer: Iliad v.

***guard'-shĭp** (*u* silent), *s.* [Eng. *guard; -ship.*] Guardianship, care, protection, defence.

"Under whose wise and careful *guardship*
I now despise fatigue and hardship."
Swift: A Panegyric on the Dean.

guardẹ'-mạn (*u* silent), *s.* [Eng. *guard*, and *man.*]

1. One who guards, defends, or protects; a guard.

2. An officer or private in the guards.

gua'-rĕ-a (**u** as **w**), *s.* [From *guara*, the name given to one of the species by the natives of Cuba.]

Bot.: A genus of Meliaceæ, tribe Trichilieæ. The species have pinnate leaves and axillary clusters of flowers, with four or eight seeds. The juice of the bark of *Guarea Aubletii* and that of *G. trichilioides* are purgatives and violent emetics. *G. purgans* and *G. spicifera* tend to produce abortion.

guar'-ĭn-ite (**u** as **w**), *s.* [Named after Prof. Guarini, of Naples.]

Min.: A tetragonal, yellow, transparent or translucent mineral with a gray streak, having a somewhat adamantine lustre, on the cleavage face. Hardness, 6; sp. gr., 3·5. Compos.: silica, 33·64; titanic acid, 33·92; lime, 28·01, &c. Found in small cavities in a grayish trachyte on Mount Somma. (*Dana.*)

***guär'-ish,** ***gar'-ish,** *v.t.* [O. Fr. *guarissant*, pr. par. of *guarir* = to heal; Fr. *guérir.*] To heal, to cure. (*Spenser: F. Q.*, III. v. 41.)

guât-tĕr'-ĭ-ạ (**u** as **w**), *s.* [Named after John Baptiste Guatteri, an Italian botanist.]

Bot.: A genus of Anonaceæ, tribe Anoneæ. The flowers of *Guatteria virgata* are very sweet; the tree, which occurs in Jamaica, is said to be one of those furnishing lancewood. *G. longifolia* is planted for ornament along roadsides in Bengal.

gua'-vạ (**u** as **w**), *s.* [The native name of the fruit in Guiana.]

Bot.: The fruit of various species of the myrtaceous genus Psidium, specially *P. pyriferum*, *P. pomiferum*, &c., also the trees on which they grow. Their native country is

GUAVA.

America. The fruits are pulpy and luscious to the taste. *P. pomiferum* is more acid than *P. pyriferum*. Both make with sugar a cooling, but somewhat astringent preserve. The young bark and leaves, indeed, are used as astringents, and the leaves in Brazil for medicated baths.

guava-flycatcher, *s.*

Ornith.: *Turdus analis.*

guava-jelly, *s.* An excellent jelly prepared in the West and also in the East Indies, from the fruit of the guava.

guaỹ'-ạ-cạn-īte (**u** as **w**), *s.* [Named from its locality Guayacana, in the Chilian Cordilleras.]

Min.: The same as ENARGITE (q.v.).

gū-āy-ạ-quil'-īte, *s.* [GUYAQUILLITE.]

guạ'-zạ (**u** as **w**), *s.* [Some East Indian languages.] The narcotic tops of Indian hemp (*Cannabis sativa*, variety *indica*).

gua'-zạ, guaz'-zō (**u** as **w**), *s.* [Ital.] A distemper painting used by the ancients; it is very hard and durable, and the vehicle being white of egg, gum, or glue, resists the action of damp and preserves the colours completely.

gua-zū'-mạ (**gua** as **gwạ**), *s.* [The Mexican name of the plant.]

Bot.: A genus of Byttneriaceæ, tribe Byttnereæ. It consists of shrubs or small trees, with elm-like leaves, axillary cymes of pink or yellow flowers, and tubercular, nut-like fruits. They are found in tropical America, India, and Africa. The fruit of *Guazuma ulmifolia* is filled with a sweet and agreeable mucilage. In Martinique the young bark is used to clarify sugar, while the infusion of the old bark is employed as a sudorific, and as a remedy in cutaneous diseases. *G. tomentosa* is called in Jamaica Bastard Cedar. Strong fibres are made in India from its young shoots.

gua-zû'-tĭ (gu as gw), *s.* [A South American word.]

Zool.: Cervus campestris, a South American deer. An offensive smell proceeds from it, perceptible half a mile off. (*Darwin.*)

* **gū'-bĕr-nạnce,** *s.* [Lat. *gubernans,* pr. par. of *guberno* = to govern.] Government.

"With the *gubernance* of all the king's tenants and subjects."—*Strype: Memorials* (an. 1550).

* **gū'-bĕr-nāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *gubernatus,* pa. par. of *guberno* = to govern.] To govern, to rule, to administer.

* **gụ-bĕr-nā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *gubernatio,* from *gubernatus,* pa. par. of *guberno* = to govern.] The act of governing; government; rule; direction.

"May not the matters of external *gubernation* of the church be disputed?"—*Spottiswood: Church of Scotland,* bk. vi. (an. 1596).

* **gū'-bĕr-nā-tĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *gubernat(e); -ive.*] Having the power of governing; governing.

"Real and *gubernative* wisdom."—*Bp. Hacket.*

* **gụ-bĕr-nạ-tŏr'-ĭ-ạl,** *a.* [Lat. *gubernator* = a governor; Eng. adj. suff. *-ial.*] Of or pertaining to a governor or government.

gūd, gūde, *a.* [Good.]

gŭd'-dle (1), *v.t.* [Etym. doubtful. Jamieson suggests Icel. *gutla* = to agitate a liquid; *gutl* = the agitation of a liquid.] To catch fish with the hands, by groping under the stones or banks of a stream.

"I *guddle* them in aneath the stanes."—*Hogg.*

gŭd'-dle (2), *v.i.* [A variant of *guzzle* (q.v.).] To guzzle; to drink much or greedily.

gŭd'-dle (3), *v.t.* [Etym. doubtful.] To perform or do in a bungling, awkward manner; to bungle.

gŭd'-dle, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] Work of a dirty or greasy nature.

gŭd'-dlĭng, *s.* [Guddle (1), *v.*] The act of catching fish by groping.

"This is gumping or *guddling,* ony o' them ye like to ca't."—*Hogg.*

gŭd'-dŏk, *s.* [Russ.] A Russian fiddle.

gūde, gūid, *a.* [Good.]

gūd'e-lĭ̆, *a. & adv.* [Goodly.]

gūd'e-măn, *s.* [Goodman.]

gūd'e-sĭre, *s.* [Scotch *gude* = good; Eng. *sire.*] A grandfather. (*Scott: Antiq.,* ch. ix.)

* **gūd'e-wĭll,** *s.*

1. A gratuity.

2. The designation given to the proportion of meal, ground at a mill, which is due to the under-miller.

* **gūde'-wĭll-ĭ̆,** *a.* [Eng. *gudewill; -y.*]

1. Liberal.

2. Acting spontaneously; volunteering.

"Ane army rasit of *gudewilly* knichtis."—*Bellendene: T. Livius,* p. 221.

gŭdg'-eŏn, * go-jon, * goj-one, * goj-une, * goy-on, *s.* [Fr. *goujon,* from Lat. *gobionem,* accus. of *gobio* = a gudgeon, from Gr. κωβιός (*kōbios*) = a gudgeon or tench.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* A kind of small fresh-water fish, *gobio fluviatilis,* belonging to the family Cyprinidæ. It is easily caught, and is also used as a bait in pike-fishing.

"Minnows and *gudgeons* gorge the unwholesome food." *Cowper: Progress of Error,* 453.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) A person easily caught, duped, or cheated; a gull.

(2) A bait; an allurement; something to be caught to a man's own disadvantage.

"But fish not with this melancholy bait,
For this fool's *gudgeon,* this opinion."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, i. 1.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Machinery:*

(1) The metallic journal piece let into the end of a wooden shaft.

(2) The bearing portion of a shaft.

(3) One of the notches in the carrick-bits for receiving the metal bushes wherein the spindle of a windlass traverses.

2. *Naut.:* The metallic eye bolted to the stern-post to hang the rudder upon.

B. *As adj.:* Voracious, greedy, insatiable.

"In vain at glory *gudgeon* Boswell snaps."
Wolcot: Peter Pindar, p. 107.

* **gŭdg'-eŏn,** *v.t.* [Gudgeon, *s.*] To cheat, to deceive, to impose upon.

"To be *gudgeoned* of the opportunities which had been given you."—*Sir W. Scott.* (*Ogilvie.*)

* **gud-line, * gud-lene, * gud-ling,** *s.* [A corrupt. of O. H. Ger. *gulden* = golden (q.v.).] A denomination of foreign gold coin.

"Granted for payment of the *gudlines,* silver-work, and others publick debts." — *Acts Charles I.* (ed. 1814), vi. 168.

* **gue** (1), *s.* [Fr. *gueux.*] A rogue, a vagabond.

* **gue** (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] (See extract.)

"Before violins were introduced, the music was performed on an instrument called a *gue,* which appears to have had some similarity to a violin, but had only two strings of horse hair, and was played upon in the same manner as a violincello."—*Birmonstone: Zetland,* ii. 59, 60.

Guē'-bre, Ghē'-bĕr, Guē'-bĕr, Ghe-ber, Ghe-bre, *s.* [Pers. *Ghebar.*]

Religions & Ethnology:

A. *As subst.:* One of the Fire-worshippers (q.v.). See also Parsees and Zoroastrians.

"The *Ghebers* lay so much stress on their cushes or girdle, as not to dare to be an instant without it."—*Moore: Fire-Worshippers.* (Note.)

B. *As adj.:* Of or belonging to the Fire-worshippers.

"The *Gheber* belt that round him clung."
Moore: Fire-Worshippers.

guĕl'-dĕr, gĕl'-dĕr, guel-dres, s. & a. [From Gueldres, the French name of Geldern, a town of Germany, on the Niers.]

guelder-rose, gelder-rose, guel-dres-rose, *s.*

Bot.: Viburnum Opulus, a shrubby plant, six or eight feet high, belonging to the order Caprifoliaceæ, and the tribe Sambuceæ. It has subglabrous three-lobed stipulate leaves, and cymes of white flowers, and fruits of red translucent drupes. It is wild in England, also in Europe, Siberia, and North America.

Guĕlph, † Guĕlf (u as w), *s.* [A proper name = Wolf.] (See def.)

History:

1. *Gen.:* The name given to successive Dukes of Bavaria. In A.D. 1089 Guelph, the son of Guelph, Duke of Bavaria, married that Matilda, daughter of Boniface, Duke of Tuscany, who in 1076 or 1077 made the church of Rome heir to all her estates in and out of Italy, and being divorced and remarried, formally confirmed the gift in 1102.

2. *Specif.:* The name of a political party. It arose in the twelfth century, when a contest took place for the Imperial crown between Conrad of Hohenstaufen, whose adherents were called Ghibellines (q.v.), and Henry the Lion, Duke of Saxony, and nephew of Guelf or Welf, Duke of Bavaria, who commanded for him in the fight. Conrad was successful in the struggle. The exclamations Hie Guelf and Hie Gibelin are said to have been used as battle cries in a battle before Weinsberg between the two rivals in A.D. 1140. The name Guelphs was greatly extended to all opponents of the Emperor, and as the Pope had a standing feud with the representatives of the temporal power as to the line of demarcation between their respective jurisdictions, he naturally took the part of the disaffected. Besides this, he had reasons for gratitude to the House of Guelph. [1.] During the remainder of the Middle Ages, this feud divided Italy and Germany into hostile factions. The royal family of Britain are by descent Guelphs.

Guĕl'-phĭc (u as w), *a.* [Ger. *Guelph* (q.v.), and suff. *-ic.*] Of or belonging to the Guelphs.

Guelphic-order, *s.*

Her.: An order of knighthood instituted for Hanover on Aug. 12, 1815, by the English Prince Regent, afterwards George IV.

BADGE OF GUELPHIC ORDER.

guē'-non, *s.* [Fr.]

Zool.: The name given by the French to certain Simiadæ (Monkeys) of the Old World. They belong to the genera Cercopithecus and Cercocebus; their type is the Green Monkey, *Cercocebus sabæus.*

† **guĕr-dŏn, * guĕr'-dōne,** *s.* [O. Fr., from Low Lat. *widerdonum, widarlón,* a hybrid compound, from O. H. Ger. *wider* (Ger. *wieder*) = against, and Low Lat. *donum* = a gift; cf. A.S. *widherleán,* a recompense, from *widher* = against, back again, and *leán* = a loan. (*Skeat.*)] A reward, a recompense, a return, a requital.

"Verse, like the laurel, its immortal meed,
Should be the *guerdon* of a noble deed."
Cowper: Charity, 293.

* **guĕr'-dŏn,** *v.t.* [Guerdon, *s.*] To reward, to recompense, to give a guerdon to.

"For al it be so that they ben youre frendes, therefore shullen ye not suffren, that they serve you for nought, but ye oughte the rather *guerdone* hem, and shewe hem youre largesse."—*Chaucer: Tale of Melibeus.*

* **guĕr'-dŏn-ạ-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *guerdon; -able.*] That may or should be rewarded; deserving of a guerdon or reward.

"Finding it as well *guerdonable,* as grateful, to publish their libels."—*Sir G. Buck: Hist. Researches,* iii. 75.

* **guĕr'-dŏn-lĕss, * guer-don-lesse,** *a.* [Eng. *guerdon; -less.*] Without reward; unrewarded.

"But loue alas quite him so his wage
With cruel daunger plainly at the last
That with the death *guerdonlesse* he passt."
Chaucer: Complaynte, 397.

guĕr-ĭl'-lạ, guĕr-rĭl'-lạ, *s. & a.* [Sp. *guerrilla* = a skirmish, a little war; dimin. of *guerra* (Fr. *guerre*) = war, from O. H. Ger. *werra* = discord.] [War.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. An irregular warfare carried on by small independent bands; an irregular, petty war.

2. One who carries on war in an irregular manner; a member of an independent band engaged in predatory and irregular attacks upon an enemy.

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining or belonging to a band of guerillas; carrying on war in an irregular manner; consisting of guerillas.

"The *Guerilla* band
Came like Night's tempest, and avenged the land."
Scott: Vision of Don Roderick, 49.

¶ *Guerilla war* or *warfare:* An irregular mode of carrying on war by means of small, independent bands of armed men, self-constituted and ordered, unconnected with a regular army, and entitled to dismiss themselves at any time. *Guerilla warfare* is mainly carried on in a country occupied by an enemy.

Guĕrn'-sĕy, *s. & a.* [Norm. Fr. (?).]

A. *As substantive:*

Geog.: One of the Channel Islands.

B. *As adj.:* (See the compound).

Guernsey-lily, *s.*

Bot.: Nerine sarniensis.

guĕr-rĭl-le'-rō (le as lyē), *s.* [Sp.] A guerilla, or guerillist.

guĕr-rĭl'-lĭst, guĕr-ĭl'-lĭst, *s.* [Eng. *guerill(a); -ist.*] A member of a band of guerillas; one who carries on guerilla warfare.

guĕss, * ges, * gesse, * gess-yn, *v. t. & i.* [Dan. *gisse;* Sw. *gissa* = to guess; cogn. with Icel. *giska;* Dut. *gissen;* Dan. *gjette* = to guess. Probably *guess* meant originally to try, to get, being a secondary (desiderative) verb formed from to *get.* (*Skeat.*)]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To form an opinion concerning without any certain grounds or means of knowledge; to judge of at random.

"And *guessing* what words anciently meant, without consulting the ancients to know the fact."—*Waterland: Works,* iii. 279.

2. To form an opinion or idea of on probable or reasonable grounds; to conclude with probability.

"Ambushed men, whom, by their arms and dress,
To be Taxallan enemies I *guess.*"
Dryden: Indian Emperor, i. 2.

3. To conjecture rightly; to divine; to solve by a correct conjecture; to form a correct opinion concerning; as, To *guess* a riddle.

"So much room as to *guess* what he would be at."—*Warburton: Divine Legation* (*Deific. to the Free Thinkers*).

* 4. To hit upon; to reproduce from memory.

"Tell me their words, as nearly as thou canst *guess* them." *Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI.,* iv. 1.

5. To think, to suppose, to imagine, to believe.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To form a conjecture; to make a guess; to estimate.

"The met of this ilond, as Englische men *gesseth*."—*Trevisa*, ii. 39.

2. To believe, to suppose.

"There ben now fewe of suche, I *gesse*." *Gower*, iii. 180.

*3. To imagine.

"I *gessiste* that I bar in o panyere . . . alle metes that ben maad bi craft of bakers."—*Wycliffe: Genesis* xl. 47. (*Purvey.*)

4. To judge at random. (Followed by *at*.)

"*Guess at* her years." *Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra*, iii. 3.

*5. To aim.

"The archeres to hem *gesse*." *Richard Cœur de Lion*, 4,481.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between to *guess* and to *conjecture*: "We *guess* that a thing actually is; we *conjecture* that which may be: we *guess* that it is a certain hour; we *conjecture* at the meaning of a person's actions. The *guessing* is opposed to the certain knowledge of a thing; the *conjecturing* is opposed to the full conviction of a thing; a child *guesses* at that portion of his lesson which he has not properly learned; a fanciful person employs *conjecture* where he cannot draw any positive conclusion." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

guĕss, * gesse, * guesse, *s.* [GUESS, *v.*]

1. A conjecture; a judgment at random, or without certain grounds or reasons.

"If right this *guess* of mine." *Scott: Lord of the Isles*, ii. 10.

2. A riddle. (*Scotch.*)

guess-rope, guess-warp, *s.*

Naut.: A rope having one end fastened to a distant object, in order to warp a vessel towards the object.

Guess-warp boom:

Naut.: A spar run out from the side of a vessel, with a rope attached near its outer extremity, for boats to ride by when the vessel is at her moorings.

guess-work, *s.* [GUESSWORK.]

***guĕss** (2), *s.* [A corruption of *guise* (q.v.).] Guise, manner, fashion, sort.

"My lady Isabella is of another *guess* mould."—*H. Walpole.*

guĕss'-ĕr, * gess-are, *s.* [Eng. *guess; -er.*] One who guesses or conjectures; a conjecturer.

"A man that never hits on the right side, cannot be called a bad *guesser*."—*Bentley: Sermons*, iii.

guĕss'-ĭng, * gess-ing, * gess-inge, gess-ynge, *pr. pt., a., & s.* [GUESS, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of conjecturing or judging at random; a guess, a conjecture.

"William wroot so by his owne *gessynge*."—*Trevisa*, ii. 59.

***guĕss-ĭng-lĭ,** *adv.* [Eng. *guessing; -ly.*] By guess, by conjecture; conjecturally, at random.

"I have a letter *guessingly* set down." *Shakesp.: Lear*, iii. 7.

***guĕss'-ĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *guess; -ive.*] Conjectural.

"They are only *guessive* interpretations of dim-eyed man."—*Feltham: Resolves*, xcvi.

guĕss'-wŏrk, *s.* [Eng. *guess*, and *work.*] Work performed by mere guess or at random; guessing, conjecture.

guĕst, * gest, * geste, * gist, *s.* [A.S. *gæst, gest, gast, gist, giest;* cogn. with Icel. *gesti;* Dan. *giest;* Sw. *gäst;* Dan. *gæst;* Goth. *gasts;* Ger. *gast*, all = a guest; Lat. *hostis* = a stranger, a guest, an enemy, from a root *ghan* = to strike.]

1. A person received and entertained in the house or at the table of another, whether by invitation or otherwise; one who lodges or resides temporarily at an hotel or lodging-house.

"Lochiel, surrounded by more than six hundred broadswords, was there to receive his *guests*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

2. Any person, thing, or being temporarily residing, living, or placed in another.

"Go, soul, the body's *guest*." *Sir Walter Raleigh: The Lie.*

3. A name given by the superstitious vulgar in the south of Scotland to any object which they consider as the prognostic or omen of the approach of a stranger.

***guest-chamber,** *s.* A room appropriated to the entertainment of guests.

"Where is the *guest-chamber*, where I shall eat the passover with my disciples?"—*Mark* xiv. 14.

***guest-hall, * gest-halle,** *s.* A guest-chamber.

"Fair him gret in the *gest-halle*." *Lay le Freine*, 257.

***guest-hous, * gest-hus,** *s.* An inn, a place of entertainment.

"*Hospitium, gesthus*."—*Wright: Vol. of Vocab.*, p. 95.

***guest-rite,** *s.* The offices due towards a guest.

"He would not bear
In his black fleete that *guest-rite* to the war."
Chapman: Homer; Odyssey xxi.

guest-rope, *s.* [GUESS-ROPE.]

***guĕst'-tăk-ĕr,** *s.* [A corruption of *gist-taker*, that is, one who took in cattle to pasture.] An agister.

***guĕst, * gest-en,** *v.t. & i.* [M.H.G. *gesten;* Sw. *gästa;* Dan. *gjeste.*] [GUEST, *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To entertain as a guest; to treat hospitably.

"His men wer well *gested* with brede, wyne and light." *Robert de Brunne*, p. 160.

B. *Intrans.:* To lodge as a guest; to be a guest.

"My hope was now
To *guest* with him, and see his hand bestow
Rights of our friendship." *Chapman: Homer; Odyssey* xxiv.

***guĕst'-ẹn, * gest-nen, * gist-nen,** *v.t. & i.* [GUEST, *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To entertain or lodge as a guest.

"He *gestened* tham wit him that night." *Cursor Mundi*, 2,711.

B. *Intrans.:* To lodge, to be a guest.

"He wule *gistnen* mid on."—*Ancren Riwle*, p. 402.

***guĕst'-ĭng, * gest-ing, * gest-inge,** *s.* [Eng. *guest; -ing.*] A lodging as a guest.

"Thai toke thair *gesting* in the tun." *Cursor Mundi*, 11,443.

***guĕst-ĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *guest; -ive.*] Pertaining or suited to a guest; hospitable.

"Besides, if I go home,
My mother is with two doubts ouercome:
If she shall stay with me, and take fit care
For all such guests, as there seeke *guestive* fare."
Warner: Albions Eng., bk. xvi.

***guĕst'-nĭng, * gest'-ĕn-ỹng, * gest-ning, * gest-ninge, * gest-nyng,** *s.* [Eng. *guesten; -ing.*] A lodging as a guest; hospitality, a feast.

"Darie holdith riche *gestnyng*." *Alisaunder*, 1,778.

***guest'-on-ye,** *s.* [Eng. *gesten; -y.*] A feast.

"The lordys that of valew were,
They come to that *gestonye*."
Torrent of Portugal, 2,724.

guĕst'-wīse, *adv.* [Eng. *guest; -wise.*] In the manner of a guest; like a guest.

"I entering *guest-wise* on a time
The frolicke Thebane court."
Warner: Albions England, vi. 31.

guĕt-tar'-da, *s.* [Named after Etienne Guettard, a French botanist.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the family Guettardidæ. The bark and root of *Guettarda coccinea, G. Antirrhœa*, and *G. Angelica* are febrifuges and astringents.

guĕt-tar'-dĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *guettard(a)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Bot.: A family of Cinchonaceæ, tribe Coffeæ.

gueux (eux nearly as **ū),** *s.* [Fr. = a beggar, a ragamuffin, a rascal, a blackguard.]

Hist.: The nickname taken by the patriots of the Low Countries who, in the sixteenth century, opposed the religious and political tyranny of Philip II., King of Spain.

guê-vê'-î, *s.* [A South African word.]

Zool.: Various species of Cephalopus, spec. *C. pygmæa*, a diminutive antelope about a foot high, occurring at the Cape of Good Hope. Called by the Dutch the Kleene Boc, &c. There are other species of Guevei.

guĕ-vĭ'-nĭ-ạ (u as **w),** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Bot.: A genus of Proteaceæ. The fruit of one species of the genus is said to be sold in the markets of Chili, under the name of Avellano.

gŭf-fâw', gŭf-fâ', *s.* [Onomatopoetic.] A loud burst of laughter.

"The skirl at the end of the *guffa*."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xxxv.

gŭf'-fĕr, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A local name for the viviparous Blenny, *Zoarcus viviparus.*

gŭg'-gle, *v.i.* [Imitative; cf. *gurgle.*] To make a sound like that of a liquid passing through a narrow aperture, or of air being forced through a liquid; to gurgle.

"One . . . red *guggling* turkey-cock." — *Carlyle: French Revolution*, pt. ii., bk. iv., ch. iv.

gŭg'-gle, *s.* [GUGGLE, *v.*] A sound as of water or other liquid passing through a narrow aperture, or of air being passed through a liquid; a gurgle.

† **gûhr,** *s.* [Ger., = (1) fermentation, working; (2) See def., from *gähren* = to ferment.]

Min.: A loose earthy deposit in the cavities of rocks, generally white, in which case it is probably calcareous, but sometimes reddish or reddish-yellow from a mixture of oxide of iron.

guĭ'-ăc, guĭ'-ạ-cŭm (gui as **gwī), gwī'-ạ-cŭm,** *s.* [GUAIACUM.]

Gui-â'-nạ, Guy-â'-nạ, Guay-â'-nạ (Gui, Guy, and **Guay** as **Gwē),** *s.* & *a.* [The native name.]

A. *As subst.:* An extensive country in the northern part of South America, between the Amazon and the Orinoco rivers, divided into Brazilian, British, Dutch, French and Venezuelan Guiana.

B. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to the place described under A.

Guiana-bark, *s.*

Pharm.: The bark of *Portlandia hexandra*, used as a febrifuge. Called more fully French Guiana Bark.

† **guĭ'-bạa,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Zool.: An unidentified mammal resembling the gazelle. (*Goldsmith.*)

guĭ'-bĕl-line, *s.* & *a.* [GHIBELLINE.]

Guî'-cŏ-war, *s.* [Mahratta = cowherd.] The title of the Mahratta sovereign of Guzerat, in the west of India. His capital is Baroda.

guīd'-ạ-ble, *a.* [Eng. *guid(e); -able.*] That may or can be guided, led or directed.

"A submissive and *guidable* spirit, a disposition easy to all."—*Sprat: Sermon before the King* (1676), p. 11.

***guīd'-age (age** as **ĭg),** *s.* [Eng. *guid(e); -age.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of guiding; guidance; direction.

2. *Law:* The reward or pay given for safe-conduct through a strange or unknown country.

guīd'-ạnçe, * guyd-ance, *s.* [GUIDE, *v.*] The act of guiding, leading, or directing; direction; government.

guīde, * gyden, * gyde, *v.t.* [Fr. *guider;* Ital. *guidare;* Sp. *guiar;* ultimately from Goth. *witan* = to watch; A.S. *witan* = to know, *witan* = to observe; hence the original meaning was to cause or make to know, to show.]

1. To direct, lead or conduct in a way, course, or path.

"A foole may eke a wise man oft *guide*." *Chaucer: Troilus*, bk. i.

2. To direct, to rule, to regulate, to manage.

"How incapable is he frequently found of *guiding* himself."—*Goldsmith: On Polite Learning*, ch. x.

3. To point out the course to be pursued by; to direct or lead towards the proper or correct course.

"To assist your recollection, and *guide* your judgment."—*Sir W. Jones: Charge to the Grand Jury at Calcutta*, Dec. 4, 1788.

4. To influence; to direct, turn, or lead in any direction.

"In all this they are *guided* by nature."—*Burke: On the Sublime & Beautiful*, pt. iii., s. 3.

5. To instruct and direct.

* 6. To attend to, to manage, to superintend.

"I will that the younger women marry, bear children, and *guide* the house."—*1 Timothy* v. 14.

¶ For the difference between to *guide* and to *conduct*, see CONDUCT.

guīde, * gide, * gyde, *s.* [Fr. *guide;* Ital. *guida;* Sp. *guia.*] [GUIDE, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who or that which guides, directs,

or conducts another in his way or course; a conductor; a leader.

"My feet and hands at length became
Guides better than mine eyes."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. v.

2. One who or that which guides or directs a person in his conduct or course of life; a director.

"They have all the same pastoral *guides* appointed."
—*Pearson.*

3. A director; a regulator; a ruler.

"Who the *guide* of nature, but only the God of nature?"—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity.*

4. A guide-book (q.v.).

II. *Technically:*

1. *Civ. Eng.:* A pile driven to mark a site.

2. *Mach.:* A pulley to direct a band in a new direction.

3. *Mil.* (*Pl.*): A corps of the French army, formed in 1774. They were made by Napoleon I. into a guard. When, in 1860, Savoy and Nice were annexed by France in compensation for aid rendered to Italy in the war with Austria, it was a party of Guides who placed the French flag on the summit of Mont Blanc to shouts of "Vive l'Empereur."

4. *Music:* A direction; a mark of direction.

5. *Print.:* A printer's copy-holder, which marks the line.

6. *Rail. Eng.:* An additional rail to keep a locomotive or car on the track in curves, crossings, or steep grades. [GUIDE-RAIL, GUARD-RAIL.]

7. *Sewing-mach.:* A means of directing cloth to the edge or face-plate of a gauge, in making a hem or tuck.

8. *Steam-eng.:* One of the bars which keep in line the blocks on the cross-head of the piston-rod. [GUIDE-BLOCK.]

9. *Surg.:* A tool or instrument director, as the staff or director of a surgeon's probe or bistoury.

10. *Water-wheels:* A plate in the curb of a water-wheel to direct the water upon the buckets of the wheel.

guide-blocks, *s. pl.*

Steam-engin.: Metallic pieces with parallel sides fitted on the ends of the cross-head, and sliding as guides on the side frames to keep the motion of the piston-rod direct.

guide-book, *s.* A book containing directions for travellers or tourists in a strange country, giving information as to places passed through, means of transit, &c.

guide-main, *s.* A hand-guide, a mechanical contrivance for regulating the position of the wrist in pianoforte playing, invented by Kalkbrenner.

guide-pile, *s.*

Hydraul. Engin.: A pile driven to mark out or limit the field of operation or a site.

guide-pulley, *s.*

Mach.: A pulley for directing or changing the line of motion of a belt, but not otherwise concerned in the transmission of motion.

guide-rail, *s.*

Rail. Engin.: An additional rail, usually placed midway between the two ordinary rails of a railway, and employed in connection with mechanical devices on the engine, carriages, or both, in preventing the rolling-stock from running off the rails. The centre rail, gripped by horizontally rotating wheels, acts as a guide-rail.

guide-screw, *s.*

Mach.: A screw for directing or regulating certain movements.

guide-tube, *s.*

Mach.: A contrivance by which a boring-bit or drill is guided, consisting commonly of a fixed tube to prevent swerving.

* **gūīde'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *guide; -less.*] Destitute of or without a guide, leader, or director.

"His *guideless* youth."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey ii, 219.

* **gūīde'-lĕss-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *guideless; -ness.*] The quality or state of being without a guide.

"To fight with poverty and *guidelessness*."—*C. Kingsley: Alton Locke*, ch. ii.

gūīde'-pōst, *s.* [Eng. *guide*, and *post.*] A post erected at the junction of two or more roads for the purpose of pointing out the way to travellers; a finger-post.

gūīd'-ĕr, *gyd-er, *s.* [Eng. *guid(e); -er.*] One who guides, directs, or conducts; a guide, a leader, a director.

"Hence, and shut your gates upon us.
Our *guider*, come; to the Roman camp conduct us."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, i. 7.

* **gūīd'-ĕr-ĕss, * gīd'-ĕr-ĕsse,** *s.* [Eng. *guider; -ess.*] A female guide or leader, a conductress.

"O, quod I, thou that are *guideresse* of very light."—*Chaucer: Boethius*, p. 108.

* **gūīde'-shĭp, * guid-schip, * guide-schip,** *s.* [Eng. *guide; -ship.*]

1. Guidance, government.

"He desired that they would send to France for the duik of Albanie, to cum and resaive the auctoritie and *guidschip* off the realme."—*Pitscottie: Chron.*, p. 290.

2. Treatment.

"An' our sin lade—
Gar'd them work hard, an' little sust'nance gae,
That I was even at their *guidschip* wae."
Ross: Helenore, p. 62.

guī'-dŏn, *s.* [Fr.]

1. A swallow-tailed company flag in a cavalry regiment, half red and half white, dividing at the fork. The red above has "U. S." in white. The white is below, and has the letter of the company in red. The fly is 3 feet 5 inches to the end of the tail; the head is 27 inches. The lance is 9 feet long, including spear and ferrule. (*American.*)

* 2. A standard-bearer.

* 3. One of a community established by Charlemagne at Rome to guide pilgrims to the Holy Land.

Guīg'-nĕt, *s.* [Adrien Guignet, a noted French painter (?).]

Guignet's-green, *s.*

Chem.: Chromic hydroxide, $Cr_2O(OH)_4$. Obtained by fusing together equal molecules of potassium bichromate and crystallized boric acid, and lixiviating the fused mass with water. The residue is ground into a fine powder, and used as a green pigment.

guī-lăn-dī'-nạ, *s.* [Named after Melchior Guilandina, a Prussian traveller and a Professor of Botany at Padua; he died in 1589.]

Bot.: The Nicker-tree. A genus of leguminous plants, sub-order Cæsalpinieæ, tribe Eucæsalpinieæ. The bark and very bitter seeds of *Guilandina Bonduc*, an Indian tree, when pounded small and mixed with castor oil, form a valuable external application in incipient hydrocele, and the leaves fried with a little castor oil, act as a discutient in hernia humeralis. The seeds, called Bonduc or Nicker-nuts, are hard and smooth; they are used in the East for rosaries, necklaces, &c.

guild, gild, *gilde, * gyeld, * gyylde, * gylde, * yilde, *s.* [A.S. *gild* = a payment; *gegyldscipe* = a guild; *gegilda* = a member of a guild; *gieldan, gyldan* = to pay (Eng. yield); cogn. with Dut. *gild* = a guild or company; Icel. *gildi* = payment; Goth. *gild* = tribute-money; Ger. *gilde* = a guild.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A society or corporation belonging to the same class, trade, or pursuits, combined for mutual aid and protection of their interests.

"It was originally governed by a *guild* and guild-master; which was the origin of corporations, and took rise before the time of the Conquest; the name being Saxon, signifying a fraternity, which unites and flings its effects into a common stock, and is derived from *gildan*, to pay. A *guild* was a public feast, to commemorate the time of the institution; and the guild-hall the place in which the fraternity assembled."—*Pennant: Journey from Chester; Lichfield.*

* 2. A guildhall.

"The roome was large and wide
As it some *gyeld* or solemne temple were."
Spenser: F. Q., II. vii. 49.

3. A company or fellowship of any kind; an association.

"He was so deserted,
Not to be called into their *guild*."
Ben Jonson: Masques; Chloridia.

II. *Hist.:* The essential principle of the guild is the banding together for mutual help, enjoyment and encouragement. Some German scholars find the origin of guilds in the sacrificial assemblies of the Teutonic tribes; Wilda, Brentano, and others see in the family the germ from which it was developed; others again maintain that guilds have sprung from the Roman *collegia*. More than 2,000 years ago the Geeeks had their *eranoi* and *thiasoi*, and Numa is said to have encouraged the formation of craft guilds, of which Plutarch enumerates nine. The principal guilds of the Middle Ages were—

1. *Frith* or *Peace Guilds*, widely spread over the north of Europe in early times. They were sworn associations for the protection of right and the preservation of liberty, and in England the principle of the responsibility of the guild for its members was recognised. One of the most remarkable of these guilds was that founded at Roeskild by Canute for the suppression of the piracy of the Vikings.

2. On the Continent the clergy formed special societies called *Guilds of the Kalenders*, from the day of meeting being on the kalends of each month. The only English guild of this character, so far as is known, was at Bristol. It kept the town records, and in later years supported a school for the Jews.

3. *The Social* or *Religious Guilds.* Their object included not only devotions and orisons, but every exercise of Christian charity, above all things mutual assistance of the guild brothers in every exigency, and burial of the dead.

4. The *Trade Guilds*, which were of two orders—*merchant guilds* and *craft guilds.* The former, from being composed of men of substance—in many cases landowners as well as traders—early obtained State recognition by a clause in the charter of incorporation of the borough or town in which the guild was held. In London and Florence we do not hear of merchant guilds; there the craft guilds early asserted their associating power and independence, and gradually took a place in the organization of the town government. The men of the craft guilds provided for the maintenance of the customs of their craft, framed further ordinances for its regulation (including care against fraudulent workmanship), saw those ordinances properly enforced, and punished the guild brothers who infringed them. From the craft guilds arose the twelve great Companies of London and the Arte Majori of Florence. Few important towns in England were without craft guilds. London, York, Exeter, Norwich, Bristol, and Coventry were busy with their life; but "all that remains of the ancient guilds in the liveries of to-day is their common eating and drinking." In Italy, France, Germany, and even in Constantinople, guilds once formed the strength of commerce. They were abolished in France in 1789, and in Germany 90 years later, though in that country there is a movement for their revival. Russia has no guilds; the trade associations were imposed by Catherine and Peter the Great. (*Miss L. T. Smith*, in *Encyc. Brit.*)

guild-brother, *s.* A fellow-member of a guild.

guild-rents, *s. pl.* Rents payable to the Crown by any guild or fraternity.

* **guild'-ạ-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *guild; -able.*] Liable to a tax.

"Our ministers in the places *guildable*."—*Rastall: Collection of Statutes*, p. 279.

guild'-ĕr, * gild-er, * gild-ern, *s.* [A corrupt. of Dut. & Ger. *gulden* = a florin, as if a coin of *gueders* or *geldrers.*] A coin current in Holland and worth twenty stivers, or about 1s. 8d. sterling.

"One projector was for coining *guilders*; another for coining dollars."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

guild-hall', * **gylde-halle,** *s.* [Eng. *guild*, and *hall.*] A hall where a guild or corporation meets; a town-hall; a corporation-hall; specif., the town-hall of London.

"After this she went into *Guildhall*, and there gave an account of her message to Wiat, and his answer."—*Burnet: Hist. Reform.* (an. 1554).

guild'-rȳ, *s.* [Eng. *guild; -ry.*] A guild; the members of a guild. (*Scotch.*)

guile (1), * **gile,** * **gyle,** *s.* [O. Fr. *guile, gile;* Prov. *guil*, from an O. L. Ger. word represented by A.S. *wil;* Icel. *vel, vœl* = a trick, guile. (*Skeat.*)] Deceit, craft, cunning, artifice, duplicity. [WILE.]

"An Israelite indeed in whom there is no *guile*."—*John* i. 47.

* **guile** (2), * **gile,** * **gil-en,** * **gyle,** * **gylle** *v.t.* [O. Fr. *guiler.*] [GUILE, *s.*]

1. To deceive, to delude.

"Ofte sche doth me *gyle*." *Sir Ferumbras*, 5,297.

2. To disguise craftily.

"Is it repentance,
Or only a fair show to *guile* his mischief?"
Beaumont & Fletcher.

*** guīled,** *a.* [Eng. *guil(e); -ed.*]

1. Deceived, deluded.
2. Deceitful, treacherous.

"Thus ornament is but the *guiled* shore
To a most dangerous sea."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, i. 1.

guīle'-fŭl, *gīle-ful, *guyle-full, *gyle-ful, *a.* [Eng. *guile; -ful(l).*] Wily, crafty, deceitful, treacherous; full of guile or craft.

"To whom the *guileful* tempter thus replied."
Milton: P. L., ix. 567.

*** guīle'-fŭl-lȳ, * gīle-ful-i, * gyle-ful-li,** *adv.* [Eng. *guileful; -ly.*] In a guileful, treacherous, crafty, or deceitful manner; deceitfully.

"To whom the tempter *guilefully* replied."
Milton: P. L., ix. 655.

*** guīle'-fŭl-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *guileful; -ness.*] The quality or state of being guileful; treachery, duplicity, deceit, craft.

guīle'-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *guile; -less.*] Free from guile, deceit, or duplicity; sincere, frank, honest.

"If I thy *guileless* bosom had,
Mine own would not be dry."
Byron: Childe Harold, i. 13.

guīle'-lĕss-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *guileless; -ly.*] In a guileless, honest, sincere, or open manner; without deceit or duplicity.

guīle'-lĕss-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *guileless; -ness.*] The quality or state of being guileless; freedom from guile or duplicity.

guīl'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *guil(e),* v.; *-er.*] One who deceives, deludes, or betrays by guile.

"And now by fortune, was arriued here,
Where those two *guilers* with Malbecco were."
Spenser: F. Q., III. x. 37.

guīl-ĭ-ĕl'-ma, *s.* [Named after Caroline Wilhelmine, Queen of Maximilian I., King of Bavaria.]

Bot.: A genus of Palms, tribe Cocceæ, and the spiny division of them. The leaves are pinnate; the fruit, which is egg-shaped, has but one seed. Three species are known—*Guilielma speciosa* is the Peach-palm of Venezuela and Guiana. It is from sixty to eighty feet high, and is cultivated along the Amazon and the Rio Negro. The natives eat the fleshy portions of the fruit boiled or roasted. The taste is like that of potatoes. Sometimes molasses is added. When fermented in water, they form a beverage, while meal obtained from them is baked into cakes.

*** guīl'-lĕ-mĕt,** *s.* [Fr., from the name of the inventor.]

Print.: A quotation mark; a mark used to enclose a quotation (" ' " ").

guīl'-lĕ-mŏt, *s.* [Fr.]

Ornith.: Uria, a genus of natatorial birds placed under the family Alcidæ. The bill is moderate and slender, the frontal planes advancing far upon the nostrils, but divided by the culmen; the tail short, the wings pointed, the feet short, slender, and three-toed. The proper habitat of the guillemot is amid the rocks and ice-caverns of the Arctic Ocean. They deposit their solitary egg on a ledge of rock, and the young, when hatched, tumble into the sea, and swim and dive with great facility, feeding on small fish and crustaceans. Four species are found in Britain—the Common Guillemot, Willock, or Tinkershere, sometimes known as the Foolish Guillemot (*Uria Troïle*), Brünnich's Guillemot (*U. Brunnichii*), the Ringed or Bridled Guillemot (*U. lacrymans*), which closely resembles *U. Troïle*, and the Black Guillemot (*U. grylle*).

*** guīl'-lĕ-văt, * gyle-fat, * gyle-vat,** *s.* [Fr. *guiller* = to ferment, and Eng. *vat* (q.v.).] A vat used in brewing for fermenting wort.

"Gif ane burges deceis, his heire sall haue the best leid, with the mask-fatt, ane *gylefat*, ane barrell, ane gallon."—*Burrow Lawes,* ch. cxxv.

guīl-lōche', *s.* [Fr., from the name of the inventor or introducer.]

Arch.: An ornament of intertwisted bands or interlaced cords, which is made continuous as a fascia.

guīl-lō-tīne', *s.* [Fr.]

1. An apparatus for beheading criminals with a single blow. A form of it was in use in the Middle Ages, but, being improved and re-introduced by Dr. Guillotin at the time of the first French Revolution, it received its present name after him. The following description will explain the apparatus and its mode of use:—On a platform about twelve feet square, and seven feet above the ground, are erected the two upright posts between which is suspended the axe. They somewhat resemble a narrow gallows with not more than a foot between the posts. The axe, which is not unlike a hay-knife, though much heavier and broader, is drawn up to the top of the posts, between which it runs in grooves, and is held suspended by a loop in the halyards, passed over a button at the bottom. The edge of the axe is diagonal, so as to make a draw cut, giving it a fearful power and certainty in severing a human neck. On the centre of the platform stands a frame or large inverted box, much resembling a soldier's arm-chest, about six feet long and two and a half feet wide and high. One end of this abuts upon the upright posts; at the other end is a small truck having a strap and buckle by which the culprit is secured. He is advanced with his breast against the truck, to which his body is strapped, and tilted down, truck and all, upon his face; the truck, moving upon small wheels in grooves on the top of the chest, is run rapidly forward until the neck comes under the knife. The rope is unhooked from the button, the axe falls with a thud, the head drops into a basket, and the body is unstrapped and rolled into a large basket alongside. It is a vulgar error to suppose that Dr. Guillotin perished by the machine of his own invention, as he lived till 1814, and founded the Academy of Medicine. [MAIDEN.]

GUILLOTINE.

2. A guillotine-cutter (q.v.).

guillotine-cutter, *s.* A machine which cuts by a knife descending in guides. Cutters for paper and straw are thus made, and the descent is usually oblique, so as to give a draw cut.

guīl-lō-tīne', *v. t.* [GUILLOTINE, *v.*] To execute by the guillotine.

*** guīl-lō-tīne'-mĕnt,** *s.* [GUILLOTINE.] Death by the guillotine.

"Bewildered by long terror, perturbations, and *guillotinement.*"—*Carlyle: French Revolution,* pt. iii., bk. vii., ch. ii.

guīlș, *s.* [A.S. *geolo* = yellow.] A plant—the Corn Marigold.

guīlt, * gelt, * gilt, * gilte, * gult, * gylt, *s.* [A.S. *gylt* = a crime, originally a fine or payment in satisfaction of a crime; *gyld* = a recompense, *gyldan* = to pay, to yield.] [GUILD.]

1. A crime or an offence; a breach of law or duty.

"If geniall brands and bed me lothe not,
To this one *gilt* perchaunce yet might I yeld."
Surrey: Virgile; Æneis iv.

2. Criminality; the state or condition of a moral agent who has wilfully or intentionally committed a breach of any law, or duty. In guilt are included both criminality and liability to punishment.

"An involuntary act, as it has no claim to merit, so neither can it induce any *guilt.*"—*Blackstone: Comment.,* bk. iv., ch. 2.

* 3. An exposure or liability to forfeiture or other penalty.

"A ship incurs *guilt* by the violation of a blockade."
—*Kent.*

guilt-born, *a.* Springing from guilt or crime; criminal.

"There, on his sordid pallet, slept
Guilt-born Excess."
Scott: Rokeby, iii. 14.

guilt-concealing, *s.* Hiding or cloaking crimes.

"At evening snatched,
Beneath the cloud of *guilt-concealing* night."
Thomson: Autumn, 1,173.

* **guilt-sick,** *a.* Sickened by guilt or remorse.

"A *guilt-sick* conscience,
To keep us waking."
Beaum. & Fletc.: Custom of the Country, iv.

guilt-stained, *a.* Stained by guilt or crime; criminal.

*** guīlt, * gilt, * gult,** *v. i.* [A.S. *gyltian.*] To offend; to be guilty of any crime.

"Who is forsothe, that *gilteth* not in his tunge?"—*Wycliffe: Eccles.* xix. 17.

*** guīlt'-ẽr, * gilt-er,** *s.* [Eng. *guilt; -er.*] One who offends or is guilty of any crime.

"That lawe he shal yiue to the *gilteris* in the weie."
—*Wycliffe: Psalms* xxiv. 8.

guīlt'-ĭ-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *guilty; -ly.*]

1. In a guilty manner; not innocently.

"Him that hears, and readeth *guiltily.*"
Bp. Hall, bk. v., sel. 8.

2. With a bad conscience.

"Bloody and guilty, *guiltily* awake,
And in a bloody battle end thy days:
Think on lord Hastings: despair, and die."
Shakesp.: Richard III., v. 3.

guīlt'-ĭ-nĕss, * gylt-i-nesse, *s.* [Eng. *guilty; -ness.*] The quality or state of being guilty; guilt; criminality; consciousness of crime.

"O, in the battle think on Buckingham,
And die in terror of thy *guiltiness.*"
Shakesp.: Richard III., v. 3.

guīlt'-lĕss, * gilte-les, * gilt-lese, * gylt-les, * guilte-les, *a.* [Eng. *guilt; -less.*]

1. Free from guilt or crime; innocent.

"It was proved, beyond all possibility of doubt, that this man had, by false testimony, deliberately murdered several *guiltless* persons."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. iv.

* 2. Without experience; ignorant.

"The teeming earth, yet *guiltless* of the plough,
And unprovoked, did fruitful stores allow."
Dryden: Ovid; Metamorphoses i.

guīlt'-lĕss-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *guiltless; -ly.*] In a guiltless manner; innocently; without crime, guilt, or offence.

"The rageing cruelties of them, which hated the name of Christe, hathe *giltelesly* driuen them out of the places where their fathers dwelt before them."—*Udal: 1 Peter* i.

guīlt'-lĕss-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *guiltless; -ness.*] The quality or state of being guiltless or free from guilt; innocence.

"I would not have had any hand in his death, of whose *guiltlessness* I was better assured than any man living could be."—*King Charles: Eikon Basilike.*

guīlt'-ȳ, * gelt-y, * gilt-y, * gult-y, * gylt-y, *a.* [A.S. *gyltig.*] [GUILT.]

1. Having incurred guilt by the commission of some crime or offence, or by the violation of any law; criminal; rendered liable to punishment.

"Let him the *guilty* roll commence
Who has betrayed a master and a prince."
Dryden: Sacum Culpæ.

2. It is followed by *of* before the crime or offence committed or imputed.

3. Liable to blame for, justly chargeable with.

"Nor was he *guilty* of those faults of temper and of manner to which, more than to any grave delinquency, the unpopularity of his associates is to be ascribed."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xxv.

4. Cognizant of or characterized by guilt; arising from or indicating guilt; conscious of guilt.

"She changes as a *guilty* dream, . . .
Goads sleeping Fancy's wild carver."
Scott: Rokeby, i. 1.

* 5. Conscious, cognizant, chargeable.

* 6. Liable to; deserving of; having incurred. (Followed by *of.*)

"They answered and said, He is *guilty of* death."—*Matthew* xxvi. 66.

* 7. Criminal; against law and right.

"How fain, like Pilate, would I wash my hands
Of this most grievous, *guilty* murder done."
Shakesp.: Richard III., i. 4.

¶ For the difference between *guilty* and *criminal*, see CRIMINAL.

*** guilty-like,** *adv.* Like one guilty. (*Shakesp.: Othello,* iii. 3.)

guī-mau've (au as ō), *s.* [Fr., from Low Lat. *bis malva*, a corruption of *bibiscus vadra*, or *malva bibiscus.*]

Bot.: A name for the Marsh-mallow, *Althæa officinalis.*

*** guīm'-bard,** *s.* [Fr. *guimbarde* (q.v.).] The Jew's-harp (q.v.).

Guimet, *s.* [Jean-Baptiste Guimet, a French chemist, who discovered the method of producing artificial ultramarine in 1826, and erected works for its manufacture at Lyons in 1834.]

Guimet's ultramarine, *s.* [Or French

Ultramarine.] A factitious pigment of a fine azure blue colour—a compound of alumina, soda, sulphur, and a trace of iron, offered as a useful substitute for the more costly ultramarine. It is a valuable addition to the palette, being transparent and durable.

guin'-ĕa, Guin'-ĕa, *s.* & *a.* [From a native West African word (?).]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Geog.* (*of the form* Guinea): A territory on the West African coast between Cape Verga, in lat. 10° 20′ N., and Cape Negro, in lat 15° 41′ S.

II. *Ord. Lang.* (*of the form* guinea):

1. A gold coin, formerly current in Great Britain. By a proclamation issued December 22, 1717, the guinea was declared current at 21s. sterling. Its true value, as derived from

GUINEA OF GEORGE II.

the market values of gold and silver at that time was 20s. 8d. At present there is no English coin so called, but the fashion still prevails of quoting prices of some things in guineas, and subscriptions are frequently recorded in the same denomination.

"The *guinea*, so called from the Guinea gold out of which it was first struck, was proclaimed in 1663, and to go for 20s.: but it never went for less than 21s., by tacit and universal consent."—*Pinkerton: On Medals*, vol. ii., § 19.

2. A sum of money equivalent to a guinea: as, The price was 1,000 *guineas*.

3. A gold piece coined in Egypt, value 100 piastres.

B. *As adj.:* Of, belonging to, native to, or derived from Guinea. (See the compounds.)

Guinea-corn, *s.*

Bot.: Sorghum vulgare. Called also millet (q.v.).

Guinea-current, *s.*

Hydrol. & Geog.: A current running from the north into the Bight or Bay of Benin, on the Guinea coast of Africa. (*Lyell.*)

***guinea-dropper,** *s.* One who cheats by dropping counterfeit guineas.

"Who now the *guinea-dropper's* bait regards,
Trick'd by the sharper's dice, or juggler's cards."
Gay: Trivia, iii. 249.

guinea-fowl, *s.*

Ornith.: The genus Numida, of which several species are found wild in Africa. The Common Guinea-fowl, or hen, is *Numida meleagris*. It has slate-coloured plumage covered all over with round white spots. In its native haunts in Africa it lives in large flocks, frequenting by preference marshy situations. It is excellent eating, and has been introduced into barn-yards, where, however, it is unpleasantly noisy, perpetually uttering a cry like the syllables ca-mac, ca-mac. Called also the Guinea Pintado.

Guinea-grains, *s. pl.*

Pharm.: [GRAINS OF PARADISE].

Guinea-grass, *s.*

Bot.: Panicum jumentorum, or *maximum*. It is a native of Western Africa, whence it has been introduced into the warmer parts of North America, where it is cultivated for fodder.

guinea-hen, *ginny-hen, *s.*

I. *Lit.:* A guinea-fowl (q.v.).

"The natives of those islands call [them] Gallena Pintada, or the painted hen; but in Jamaica, where I have seen also those birds in the dry Savannahs and woods (for they love to run about in such places), they are called *guinea-hens*."—*Dampier: Voyages* (an. 1699).

*2. *Fig.:* A prostitute, a courtezan.

"Ere I would drown myself for the love of a *guinea-hen*, I would change my humanity with a baboon."—*Shakesp.: Othello*, i. 3.

¶ (1) *Guinea-hen flower:*

Bot.: Fritillaria meleagris.

(2) *Guinea-hen weed:*

Bot.: Petiveria alliacea. Its English name is given because guinea-hens are said to be very fond of it. It grows wild in the savannahs and woods in the West Indies, and is so acrid as to blister the tongue and affect the milk of cattle which eat it.

Guinea-peach, *s.*

Bot.: Sarcocephalus esculentus, a native of Sierra Leone. It has been introduced into British greenhouses.

Guinea-pepper, *s.*

I. *Botany:*

1. & 2. *Amomum grana Paradisi* and *A. grandiflorum*, aromatic plants growing in Western Africa, and used for the same purpose as cardamoms. (*Eng. Cyclop.*)

3. *Habzelia æthiopica.*

4. *Capsicum annuum.*

II. *Food products:* The same as CAYENNE-PEPPER (q.v.). (*Treas. of Bot.*)

guinea-pig, *s.*

1. *Lit. & Zool.: Cavia aparæa.* A domestic animal, usually coloured white, black, and orange. It is wild in Brazil, Paraguay, &c., and in that state is orange and black above, and dull yellow beneath.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) A term of reproach. (*Smollett: Roderick Random*, ch. xxiv.)

(2) A name jocosely given to a person acting as a substitute, or as a director of a public company, performing duties for which the fee is a guinea.

"What would be the use, for instance, of having M.P.'s as *guinea-pigs* if they were disqualified by the mere fact of sitting on a board from furthering the interests of their companies in Parliament?"—*Pall Mall Gazette*, March 12, 1884.

Guinea-plum, *s.*

Bot.: Parinarium excelsum, a plant of the order Chrysobalanaceæ, from Sierra Leone. It is not much esteemed. Called also Roughskin.

Guinea-ship, *s.*

Zool.: One of the names given by sailors to a floating Medusa—*Physalia pelagica.*

Guinea worm, *s.*

Zool.: Filaria medinensis—a whitish or dark-brown worm, one of the human Entozoa, parasitic generally in the feet, sometimes in the scrotum, and rarely beneath the *tunica conjunctiva* of the eye. Its length is from six inches to five, eight, or twelve feet; its thickness from half to two-thirds of a line. It is endemic in the tropical regions of Asia and Africa, especially in Upper Egypt, Abyssinia, and Guinea. (*Owen*, &c.)

guin'-ĭ-ăd (u as w), *s.* [GWYNIAD.]

guî-pūre', *s.* [Fr.]

1. A kind of lace in imitation of the antique. Patterns are cut out of cambric to form the flowers and heavy parts; the open parts are made of stitches.

2. A kind of gimp.

guīs'-ard, gȳs'-ard, *s.* [GUISE, *v.*] A disguised person; a mummer; one who volunteers vocal music for money about the time of Christmas and New Year's Day. (*Scotch.*)

guīse, *gise, *guyse, *gyse, *guize, *s.* [Fr. *guise*, from O. H. Ger. *wisa* (M. H. Ger. *wise*; Ger. *weise*) = a way, a guise, a wise; Sp., Port., & Ital. *guisa*; cogn. with A.S. *wise* = manner, wise.]

*1. Manner, way, wise, fashion, style.

"He servyd hym on the newe *gyse*."
Tryamour, 1,550.

2. External appearance, dress, habit, garb.

"In homely *guise*, as nature bade,
His simple song the Borderer said."
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, vi. 10.

3. External show or covering; cover, cloak; pretence: as, This was done under the *guise* of religion.

*4. Manner, mien; cast of behaviour or conduct.

"By their *guise*
Just men they seem."
Milton: P. L., xi. 576.

*5. Custom, practice, manner.

"But it is not their *guise* to looke on the order of any text, but as they find it in their doctours so alledge they it, and so vnderstand it."—*Tyndall: Workes*, p. 168.

***guīse, *gȳse,** *v. t.* & *i.* [O. Fr., in compos. as *desguiser*; Fr. *déguiser*.]

A. *Trans.:* To dress up; to array; to fit out.

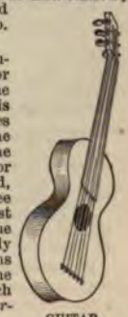
"The knyghtes *gysed* them fulle gay."
Tryamour, 770.

B. *Intrans.:* To dress up or act as a guisard or mummer.

***guīs'-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *guis(e)*; *-er.*] A masker, a mummer, a guisard.

guĭ-tar', *s.* [Fr. *guitare*, from Lat. *cithara*; Gr. κιθάρα (*kithara*) = a kind of lyre; Ital. *chitarra*; Sp. *guitarra.*]

Mus.: A stringed instrument, played by plucking or twitching the strings with the right hand, while the left is engaged in forming the notes by "stopping" or pressing the strings against the frets on the finger-board. The modern, or Spanish guitar as it is called, has six strings, the three highest of gut, the three lowest of silk, covered with a fine wire. The guitar is chiefly valuable as a portable means of accompaniment, but in the present day it is not much cultivated. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)



GUITAR.

"Till the gay mariner's *guitar*
Is heard, and seen the evening star."
Byron: The Giaour.

guit-guits, *s. pl.* [From the sound of their note.]

Ornith.: The English name given to the Cærebinæ (q.v.), the American representatives of the Sunbirds.

***guīz'-ard,** *s.* [GUISARD.]

guî-zō'-tĭ-a, *s.* [Named after Guizot, the French statesman.]

Bot.: A genus of Composites, sub-tribe Heliopsideæ. *Guizotia* (formerly *Verbesina*) *oleifera* is called in India Ram-til. It is extensively cultivated there for its bland oil. A field in flower looks pretty.

gū'-la, *s.* [Lat. = a throat.]

Arch.: The same as GOLA (q.v.).

gūl'-ar, *a.* [Lat. *gul(a)* = the throat; Eng. adj. suff. *-ar.*] Of or pertaining to the throat or gullet.

gŭlch, *s.* [Cf. Dut. *gulzig* = greedy; Sw. *gölka* = to swallow greedily, to gulp.]

*1. The act of swallowing or gulping down.

*2. A glutton.

"You'll see us then; you will, *gulch*, you will?"
Ben Jonson: Poetaster, iii. 4.

3. A deep ravine, caused by the action of water. (*Amer.*)

***gŭlch,** *v.t.* [GULCH, *s.*] To swallow greedily; to gulp down.

***gŭlch'-ĭn,** *s.* [Eng. *gulch*, *s.*; dimin. suff. *-in.*] A little glutton.

***gūle,** *v.t.* [GULES.]

Her.: To give the colour of gules to.

gūle (1), *s.* [Norm. Fr. = the beginning or first day of a month.] (For def., see etym.)

***gūle** (2), *s.* [Lat. *gula.*]

1. The throat, the gullet.

"Throats so wide and *gules* so gluttonous."—*Gauden: Tears of the Church*, p. 523.

2. Gluttony.

gūles, *goules, *s.* [Fr. *gueules*, pl. of *gueule*, the throat; Lat. *gula*; probably from the colour of the open mouth of the lion in heraldry.]

Her.: The heraldic term used to designate the colour red; on an engraved escutcheon it is represented by lines drawn vertically.

GULES.

"The showery arch
With listed colours gay, ore, azure, *gules*,
Delights and puzzles the beholder's eye."
J. Philips: Cider, ii.

gŭlf, *gulfe, *goulfe, *gulph, *s.* [O. Fr. *goulfe*; Fr. *golfe*, from Late Gr. κόλφος (*kolphos*); Gr. κόλπος (*kolpos*) = (1) the bosom, the lap, (2) a bay, a creek; Sp., Port., & Ital. *golfo.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) In the same sense as II.

(2) An abyss, a chasm, an immeasurable depth.

"Many a *gulf* profound as that Serbonian bog,
Betwixt Damiata and Mount Casius old,
Where armies whole have sunk."
Milton: P. L., ii. 592.

(3) A whirlpool, an eddy.

"England his approaches makes as fierce
As waters to the sucking of a *gulf*."
Shakesp.: Henry V., ii. 4.

2. *Figuratively:*

* (1) That which swallows; the gullet; the throat.

"That with many a lamb had glutted his *gulf*."
Spenser: Shepheards Calender; Sept.

* (2) Anything insatiable.

"A *gulf* of ruin
Swallowing gold." *Tennyson: Sea Dreams*, 79.

(3) A wide interval or difference, as in nature, position, &c.

(4) At Cambridge University, the bottom of the list of passes, where are entered the names of those who only just succeed in passing.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Geog.:* An inlet of salt water, larger than a creek, and more landlocked than a bay.

"The Venetian admiral withdrew himself farther off from the island Corfu, into the *gulf* of the Adriatic."—*Knolles: Historie of the Turkes.*

2. *Mining:* A large deposit of ore in a lode.

¶ *Gulf of the Dead:* [*Island of the Dead*].

gulf-indented, *a.* Having the line of coast broken by gulfs or bays.

Gulf Stream, *s.*

Hydrol., Geog., &c.: One of the leading currents in the ocean. As all these currents are so continuous as to be really but one current connected at the two ends, so that the movement of one part is the movement of all, the Gulf Stream cannot strictly be said to begin anywhere. It is due to the reflux of the equatorial current. The condensation and superheating of the last-named current takes place mainly in the Caribbean Sea and the Gulf of Mexico, whence arises the name *Gulf* Stream. Its temperature there is about 50°. It emerges as a defined hot current through the Straits of Florida, and courses in a north-easterly direction at a little distance from the coast of North America, so affecting the Bermudas as to make their climate semi-tropical. Between these islands and Halifax Sir Wyville Thomson found the Gulf Stream about sixty miles broad, one hundred fathoms deep, and moving at the rate of three knots an hour. It was of a deep blue colour, in marked contrast to the dull green of the Arctic reflux. The Gulf Stream moves in a north-easterly direction towards Europe. It is generally believed to be through its influence that the western coast of this continent is so much milder than the corresponding latitudes of America. Dr. William Carpenter, however, has come to the conclusion that a great part of the surface of the Atlantic is moving northwards, bringing heat with it, and in large measure producing the climatal effects hitherto credited to the Gulf Stream.

"Our beneficial ameliorator, the *Gulf-stream*."—*Sir Wyville Thomson: Voyage of the Challenger*, i. 121.

gulf-weed, *s.*

1. *Bot.:* An algal, *Sargassum bacciferum*, floating in the Atlantic within an area of more than 250,000 square miles between 20° and 45° N. latitude, and 19° and 47° W. longitude, or about seven times the extent of France. Stray plants of it are occasionally borne by the Gulf Stream to the western shores of Britain. It is from being found chiefly in this current that it is called gulf-weed. Columbus encountered the gulf-weed about 100 miles west of the Azores, and on seeing it feared that his ships would run upon a shoal.

"The wandering islands of *gulf-weed*."—*Sir C. Wyville Thomson: Voyage of the Challenger*, i. 120.

2. *Geol.:* Prof. Edward Forbes believed that the position of the gulf-weed marked where an ancient coast-line of the Lusitanian province existed on which it had originally grown. Though species of Sargassum have occasionally been found rooted on particular shores, the *Sargassum bacciferum* never has been so found. It may perhaps be an abnormal variety of *Sargassum vulgare*. It flourishes in its present position, propagating itself by breakage, the vessels which it produces not being organs of fructification, but only air vesicles. (*S. P. Woodward.*)

Gulf-weed banks: The banks where gulf-weed grows. [GULF-WEED.]

* **gŭlf,** * **gŭlph,** *v.t. & i.* [GULF, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To swallow up; to engulf; to overwhelm as in a whirlpool.

2. At Cambridge University, to place in the gulf or list of those who barely succeed in passing.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To flow like a gulf.

"And deep Charybdis *gulphing* in and out.'
Spenser: Virgil's Gnat, 542.

2. To swallow up; to overwhelm; to drown.

"The whirlpool's *gulfing* stream."
Scott: Bridal of Triermain, ii. 24.

gŭlf′-ȳ, * **gŭlph′-ȳ,** *a.* [Eng. *gulf; -y.*] Full of gulfs, whirlpools, and eddies.

"And *gulphy* Simois, rolling to the main."
Pope: Homer; Iliad xii. 21.

* **gū′-ĭst,** *s.* [Lat. *gula.*] A glutton, a gormandizer.

gŭll (1), * **gul** (1), *s.* [Corn. *gullan;* Welsh *gwylan;* Bret. *gwelan.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

* (1) An unfledged nestling.

"That ungentle *gull*, the cuckoo's bird."
Shakesp.: Henry IV., v. 1.

(2) In the same sense as II. 1.

"*Gulls* are found in great plenty in every place."—*Goldsmith: Hist. of Anim. Nat.*, pt. iii., bk. viii., ch. vi.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) One who is easily gulled or cheated; a simpleton, a dupe.

"At first I will express at full,
Who is a true and perfect *gull* indeed."
Sir J. Davis: Epig. 2.

* (2) One who has been cheated, defrauded, or stripped.

"For I do fear
Lord Timon will be left a naked *gull*."
Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, ii. 1.

* (3) A cheat, a fraud, a trick.

"I should think this a *gull*, but that the white-bearded fellow speaks it."—*Shakesp.: Much Ado About Nothing*, ii. 3.

II. *Zoology:*

1. *Sing.:* The English name of Larus, a genus of natatorial birds. They are widely distributed along the shores of the several seas and oceans, feeding voraciously on fish, or at certain times going some distance inland to look after worms in ploughed fields. They breed on rocky headlands, making a rude nest, in which they lay from two to four eggs. Yarrell describes fifteen species as either permanently resident around the shores of Britain, or as visiting them from abroad at certain seasons. They are: Sabines Gull (*Larus Sabini*), the Bonapartean Gull (*L. Bonapartii*), the Cuneate-tailed Gull (*L. Rossii*), the Little Gull (*L. minutus*), the Masked Gull (*L. capistratus*), the Black-headed Gull (*L. ridibundus*), the Laughing Gull (*L. atricilla*), the Kittiwake Gull (*L. tridactylus*), the Ivory Gull (*L. eburneus*), the Common Gull (*L. canus*), the Iceland or Lesser White-winged Gull (*L. icelandicus*), the Lesser Black-backed Gull (*D. fuscus*), the Herring Gull (*L. argentatus*), the Great Black-backed Gull (*L. maximus*), and the Glaucous or Large White-winged Gull (*L. glaucus*). Painters of coast scenes are sure to introduce one or more gulls in the air; and to prevent their disappearance they, despite the havoc they make among fish, are accorded the benefits of the Wild Birds Protection Acts of 1872 and 1876.

2. *Plural:*

(1) The sub-family Larinæ, one of three into which the family Laridæ is divided. It contains the genus Lestris (*Skua*), in addition to the gulls proper.

(2) The family Laridæ. It comprehends not only the gulls, but the terns, petrels, &c.

* **gŭll** (2), * **gul** (2), * **gulle,** *s.* [Lat. *gula* = the throat.] [GULLET.] A gulf, an eddy, a a whirlpool.

"Theyre passage sodeynely stopped by a greate *gul* (*ingens voragu*) made with the violence of the streames."—*Brende: Quintus Curtius*, fo. 115.

gŭll (1), *v.t.* [GULL (1), *s.*] To cheat, to trick, to deceive, to dupe, to take in.

"Be *gulled* no longer, for you'll find it true,
They have no more Religion, faith—than you."
Dryden: Prol. to Amboyna.

* **gŭll** (2), *v.t.* [GULL (2), *s.*] To swallow up or in.

"Thus wyth cruell warres and great bloud shed the church was torne in peces, foulye mangled with sclesmes, & choaked with errors, whiles under the colour of wine it *gulled* in poison."—*Bale: Pageaunt of Popes*, fo. 76.

* **gŭll′-age (age** as **ĭj),** *s.* [Eng. *gull; -age.*] The act of duping or tricking; the state of being gulled.

"Had you no quirk
To avoid *gullage*, sir, by such a creature?"
Ben Jonson.

* **gŭll′-cătch-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *gull*, and *catcher.*] One who gulls or catches simple or silly people; a trickster; a guller.

"Here comes my noble *gullcatcher*."
Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, ii. 5.

* **gŭll′-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *gull; -er.*] A trickster; a gullcatcher; a cheat.

* **gŭll′-ĕr,** *v.t.* [GULLER, *s.*] To cheat; to trick; to deceive.

* **gŭll′-ĕr-ȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *gull; -ery.*]

1. A pond or place for breeding or keeping gulls.

"Two other instances of such inland *gulleries* exist in England."—*S. Trollope: Sleaford* (1878), p. 98.

2. Cheating; fraud; trickery.

"The sweet deception and *gullery* of their own corrupted fancy."—*H. More: Defence of Moral Cabbala*, ch. iii.

gŭl′-lĕt, * **gol-et,** * **gol-ett,** *s.* [Fr. *goulet*, dimin. of O. Fr. *gole, goule* (Fr. *gueule*), from Lat. *gula* = the throat.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The throat; the passage in the neck through which the food passes into the stomach; the œsophagus.

"Out of the harde bones knocken they
The mary, for they casten nought away,
That may go thurgh the *gullet* soft and swete."
Chaucer: C. T., 12,471.

2. A channel for water.

"The Euxine sea and the Mediterranean, small *gullets*, if compared with the ocean."—*Heylyn: Cosmographie.*

3. A gore in a shirt.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Civ. Eng.:* A narrow working cutting made in the formation of an excavation, and used as a means of laying down a pair of rails to bring the dirt-cars to the bank.

2. *Harness:* The lower end of a horse-collar, around which passes the choke-strap, and the breast-strap which supports the pole of a carriage.

3. *Saws:* A hollow cut away in front of each saw-tooth, in continuation of the face, on alternate sides of the blade. Such saws are known as gullet-saws or brier-tooth saws. The gullet is adapted to allow the saw to be sharpened by a round or half-round file, by which the face of the tooth becomes concave when viewed edgeways, and acquires a thin cutting edge. The increased curvilinear space also allows more room for the sawdust. [GULLET-SAW.]

gullet-saw, *s.* A saw having a hollow cut-away in front of each tooth in continuation of the face and on alternate sides of the blade. Called also a brier-tooth saw.

gullet-tooth, *s.* A form of saw-tooth. [GULLET-SAW.]

gŭl′-lĕt-ĭng, *s.* [Eng. *gullet; -ing.*]

Rail. Eng.: In excavating for railroads, a system of carrying the work forward in a series of steps upon which different gangs of men are at work with pick, shovel, and wheelbarrow, assisted by temporary lines of rail and dumping-waggons if the work be sufficiently extensive. Also called notching.

gulleting-press, *s.* A press for punching or gulleting saw-blades, gumming worn saws, or paring down or retoothing broken saws. The punch is socketed in the end of a plunger whose upper portion is a double-threaded screw crowned by a fly-handle.

gŭl′-leȳ, *s.* [GULLY.]

gŭl-lĭ-bĭl′-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Eng. *gullible; -ity.*] The quality or state of being gullible; easy credulity.

gŭl′-lĭ-ble, *a.* [Eng. *gull; -able.*] That may or can be easily gulled, cheated, or duped; very credulous.

* **gŭl′-lĕd,** *a.* [Eng. *gully; -ed.*] Full of or containing gullies; channelled, furrowed.

***gŭll'-ĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *gull*; *-ish.*] Like a gull; foolish; stupid; simple.

"They have most part some *gullish* humour or other, by which they are led."—*Burton: Anatomy of Melancholy: To the Reader.*

***gŭll'-ĭsh-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *gullish*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being gullish; silliness, stupidity, gullibility.

gŭl'-lȳ (1), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] (See extract.)

"Fair *gullies*, which are little hauleh-backed dewl-knives, the iron tool whereof is two inches long, and the wooden handle one inch thick and three inches in length."—*Urquhart: Rabelais*, bk. i., ch. xxvii.

gŭl'-lȳ (2), ***gŭl'-leȳ,** *s.* [Fr. *goulet.*] [GULLET.]

1. A channel or hollow worn in the earth by water; a ditch, a dike, a gutter.

"Parts of the shore interrupted by small valleys and *gullies*."—*Cook: Third Voyage*, bk. iv., ch. iv.

2. The tram-plates or rails laid for the use of tram-waggons.

***gŭl'-lȳ,** *v.t. & i.* [GULLEY (2), *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To wear away or into a hollow or channel.

B. *Intrans.:* To run with noise.

***gŭl'-lȳ-gŭt,** *s.* [Eng. *gull* (2), v., and *gut.*] A glutton, a gormandizer.

gŭl'-lȳ-hōle, *s.* [Eng. *gully* (2), s., and *hole.*] The hole or opening through which gutters and drains empty themselves into a sewer.

gū'-lō, *s.* [Lat. = a gormandiser, an epicure.]

Zool.: A genus of plantigrade carnivorous mammals, family Melidæ (Badgers). *Gulo luscus* is the glutton (q.v.), called also the wolverine. There are other species, some zoologists including among them also the Grison (q.v.).

***gu-lōs'-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Lat. *gulosus* = gluttonous, from *gulo* = a glutton.] Gluttony, voracity, greediness, ravenousness.

"Erring in *gulosity*, or superfluity of meats."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iv., ch. ix.

gŭlp, *v.t. & i.* [Dut. *gulpen* = to swallow eagerly; O. Dut. *golpen*, *gulpen* = to quaff, from *gulp* = a wave; O. Dan. *golpe* = a gulf; Dan. *gulpe* = to disgorge. Thus *gulp* is only a variant of *gulf* or *gulph.*] [GULF.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To swallow eagerly or in large draughts.

"He does not swallow, but he *gulps* it down."
Cowper: Conversation, 340.

2. To inhale eagerly.

"Then thy spruce citizen, washed artisan,
And smug apprentice *gulp* their weekly air."
Byron: Childe Harold, i. 69.

***II.** *Fig.:* To swallow, to believe, to take in eagerly.

"Such jokes as these the old man not only took in good part, but glibly *gulped* down the whole narrative."—*Fielding: Voyage to Lisbon*, July 24, 1754.

***B.** *Intrans.:* To swallow.

"See them puff off the froth and *gulp* amain,
While with dry tongue I lick my lips in vain."
Gay: Trivia, ii. 191.

¶ *To gulp up:* To disgorge; to eject from the stomach.

gŭlp, *s.* [GULP, *v.*]

1. The act of swallowing eagerly or in large draughts.

2. A large mouthful; as much as can be swallowed at once.

"As oft as he can catch a *gulp* of air,
And peep above the seas, he names the fair."
Dryden: Ovid; Metamorphoses x.

3. The act of disgorging.

***gŭlph,** *s.* [GULF.]

gŭl-răv'-age (age as **ĭj),** *s.* [GILRAVAGE.]

gŭ-lŭn'-ça, ga-lŭn'-cha, *s.* [Some Indian languages.]

Pharm.: An Indian febrifuge prepared, according to Dr. Wright, from the bruised stems of *Tinospora verrucosa*, and *T. cordifolia*, menispermaceous plants.

***gū'-lȳ,** *a.* [Eng. *gule(s)*; *-y.*] Pertaining to or resembling gules; red in colour.

"The horrid standard of those fatal *guly* dragons."—*Milton: Reform in England*, bk. ii.

gŭm (1), ***gome, *gomme** (1), ***goom,** *s.* [A.S. *góma* = the palate, the jaws; cogn. with Sw. *gom*; Dan. *gane*; Icel. *góm*; O. H. Ger. *guomo*; Ger. *gaumen* = the palate.]

1. *Anat.:* The soft covering of the dental arches. The gums consist of a dense connective tissue, covered by a scaly and stratified epithelium.

"I find upon enquiry, that the person whose tooth had been placed in my *gums*, was labouring under a complication of the filthiest of diseases, and that the tooth inoculated them all on me."—*Knox: Winter Evenings*, Even. 58.

* 2. *Fig.:* Chatter, talk.

"There's no occasion to bowse out so much unnecessary *gum*."—*Smollett: Peregrine Pickle*, ch. xiv.

gum-boil, *s.* A boil or small abscess on the gums.

gum-rash, *s.* A rash or papular eruption frequent in children; red gums.

gŭm (2), ***gomme** (2), **gummo,** *s.* [Fr. *gomme*, from Lat. *gummi*; Gr. κόμμι (*kommi*) = gum; Sp. *goma*; Port. & Ital. *gomma.*]

1. *Bot.:* Gum is a vegetable secretion, sometimes occurring in intercellular spaces, formed by the separation of the walls of cells. It is viscid, but not oily.

2. *Chem.:* The most typical kind of gum is Gum-Arabic, which is the exudation from the stems of several species of acacia growing in Egypt and Arabia. [GUM-ARABIC.]

"Drop tears as fast as the Arabian trees
Their medicinal *gum*." *Shakesp.: Othello*, v. 2.

3. *Pharm.:* Gum is used as a demulcent to allay the irritation of the mucous membrane, also for suspending heavy powders, as nitrate of bismuth when they are given in a liquid.

4. The same as GUMMING (q.v.).

¶ Doctor's gum is said to be furnished by *Rhus Metopium*, a Jamaica plant, to which, as well as to some other plants, Hog gum has been attributed. Other compounds, in which gum is the last word, will be found scattered through the book.

gum-animal, *s.*

Zool.: A name formed from "the animal of the gum," a rendering of the term applied by the Moors to *Galago senegalensis*, a lemur said to feed on gum in three forests consisting of the trees producing gum-senegal in the Sahara. (*Griffith's Cuvier.*)

gum-animi, *s.*

Bot., Comm., &c.: A gum called in India copal, which is derived from a tree, *Vateria indica*. It is obtained by cutting a notch in the tree sloping inwards and downwards; the resin collects at the wound, and soon hardens. It is called in the south of India Piney Dammara. It is an excellent varnish. On the Malabar coast it is made into candles. (*Wright*, &c.)

gum-arabic, *s.*

1. *Bot. & Comm.:* A gum obtained from the *Acacia arabica*, which grows abundantly in India and Arabia. [ACACIA.] It is yielded also by *A. speciosa* in India, *A. nilotica* and *A. Seyal* in Arabia, *A. tortilis* and *A. Ehrenbergiana* in tropical Africa, *A. mollissima* and *A. affinis* supply a similar gum in Australia. Gum arabic can be obtained also from *Vachellia Farnesiana* of India, a small tree closely allied to the true acacias; a gum akin to it is derived from *Terminalia belerica*, a Myrobalan.

2. *Chem.:* Gum arabic occurs in transparent white tears, which are often coloured yellow or brown by impurities; it cracks on exposure to the air on the surface; it is brittle, inodorous, and has a bland, mucilaginous taste. It dissolves in water, and the solution gives a precipitate of arabin on the addition of hydrochloric acid. Gum arabic contains about 70 per cent. of arabin, $2C_6H_{10}O_5 + H_2O$, and 17 per cent. of water; the rest consists of potash and lime, which were combined with the arabin. Gum is insoluble in alcohol. By the action of nitric acid, it is converted into mucic, saccharic, and oxalic acids. Gum can be distinguished from dextrin by containing no dextrose, and by giving a milky precipitate with oxalic acid. Gum gives precipitate with soluble salts of lead, copper, &c. The sp. gr. of gum is 1·35. Ferric chloride precipitates gum and not dextrin.

Gum-arabic tree:

Bot.: (1) *Acacia arabica*, (2) *A. Verek.*

Red gum-arabic tree:

Bot.: *Acacia Adansonii.*

gum-butea, *s.*

Bot., Chem., & Comm.: A gum exuding from *Butea frondosa* and *B. superba*, two papilionaceous plants, and hardening upon their branches in beautiful ruby-coloured masses. The natives of north-western India use it in precipitating their indigo and in tanning, but English tanners object to use it on account of the colour which it imparts to leather. (*Lindley.*)

gum-cistus, *s.*

Bot.: *Cistus ladaniferus*, a plant introduced into British greenhouses in A.D. 1629 from Spain. It produces ladanum, but not in the same quantity that *Cistus creticus* does.

gum-dragon, *s.*

Bot., Comm., &c.: A gum derived from *Pterocarpus Draco*, a papilionaceous plant.

gum-elastic, *s.* Caoutchouc; india-rubber.

gum-elemi, *s.*

Bot., Chem., & Comm.: A gum said to be yielded by *Amyris Plumieri* and *A. hexandra.*

¶ *American gum-elemi:* A gum derived in part from *Icica Icicariba.*

gum-juniper, *s.*

Bot., Chem., Comm., &c.: The resin of *Callitris quadrivalvis*, a native of Barbary. The same as GUM-SANDARACH (q.v.). Once it was believed to come from the juniper, whence its name.

gum-kino, *s.*

Bot., Chem., Comm., &c.: The name given to various resins; that of the East Indies is derived from *Pterocarpus Marsupium*; that of Australia from *Eucalyptus resinifera.*

gum-lac, *s.*

Bot., Chem., Comm., &c.:

1. The juice of *Ficus indica*, *benghalensis*, and *Tsjela*, when it runs from wounds made by parasitic cocci.

2. The juice of *Aleurites laccifera*, a Ceylonese tree, belonging to the Euphorbiaceæ.

3. The juice of *Erythrina monosperma*, a papilionaceous tree.

gum-passages, *s. pl.*

Bot.: Sap receptacles extending to a greater length through the parenchyma of plants than glands do, and designed for the passage of gum. They exist in Cactaceæ, Cycadaceæ, Amygdalaceæ, &c.

gum-pot, *s.* A copper boiler used by varnish-makers for melting the gum and mixing the ingredients.

gum-resins, *s. pl.* A name given to resins which are partly soluble in water, the remainder being soluble in alcohol.

gum-sandarach, *s.*

Bot., Chem., Comm., &c.: A gum exuding from *Callitris quadrivalvis*, one of the Cupressæ, growing in Barbary, where it is called the Arar tree. It is a whitish yellow, brittle, inflammable, resinous substance, with an acrid, aromatic taste. It is used for making varnish, and when powdered constitutes pounce (q.v.).

gum-senegal, *s.*

Bot., Chem., Comm., &c.: A gum obtained in the west of Africa from the *Acacia Verek* and *A. Adansonii.*

gum-succory, *s.*

1. *Comm.:* The gum of *Chondrilla juncea.*

2. *Bot.:* That plant itself; it is a composite one.

gum-tragacanth, *s.*

Bot., Chem., Comm., &c.: A gum produced at Sierra Leone by *Sterculia Tragacantha.* One akin to it is yielded by *S. urens* of Coromandel.

gum-trees, *s. pl.*

Botany:

1. The several species of the myrtaceous genus, Eucalyptus (q.v.). Some of them are giant trees, others of more moderate size; their native country is Australia. Some are called Stringy-bark Gum-trees.

2. Xanthorrhæa, a genus of Liliaceæ.

¶ The Black, called also the Yellow, Gum-tree, is *Nyssa villosa*; the Blue, *Eucalyptus globulus*; and the Red or White Gum-tree is *E. resinifera.*

gum-water, *s.* A distillation from gum.

gum-wood, *s.*

Bot. & Comm.: The wood of various gum-trees (Eucalypti).

gŭm (3), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

1. An instrument for shaping saw-teeth. [SAW-GUMMER.]

2. A hive made of a section of a hollow log; a bee-gum.

3. A hollow log inserted vertically into the ground as a curb for a spring.

gŭm (1), *v.t. & i.* [GUM (2), *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To cover or smear with gum; to stiffen with gum.

"Or bleaching their hands at midnight, *gumming*, and bridling their beards, or making their waist small."—*Ben Jonson: Discoveries.*

2. To fasten or seal with or as with gum.

"The eyelids are apt to be *gummed* together with a viscous humour."—*Wiseman: Surgery.*

† **B.** *Intrans.:* To exude or form gum.

gŭm (2), *v.t.* [GUM (3), *s.*] To deepen and enlarge as the teeth of worn saws.

gum'-bĕl-īte (**u** as Ger. **ü**), *s.* [Named by von Kobell after von Gümbel.]

Min.: Essentially a hydrated silicate of alumina and iron, the composition approaching that of pinite. It occurs in greenish-white, short, fibrous layers in clay-slate, at Nordhalben, in Bavaria. (*T. Davies, F.G.S.*)

gŭm'-bō, *s.* [GOMBO.]

gumbo-musqué, *s.* The name given in the West Indies to the seeds of *Abelmoschus esculentus.* Reduced to powder and steeped in rum, they are considered to be a powerful remedy for snake bites.

gŭm'-lĭĕ, *a.* [Etym. doubtful.] Muddy.

"O ye wha leave the springs of Calvin,
For *gumlie* dubs of your ain delvin!"
Burns: A Dedication To Gavin Hamilton, Esq.

gŭm'-mą (pl. **gŭm'-mą-tą**), *s.* [Lat. *gummi* = gum, which the tumour resembles in its contents.] [GUM (2), *s.*]

Pathol.: A muscular node or tumour, often constituting one of the tertiary symptoms of syphilitic poisoning. It ends by softening and ulcerating.

gŭmmed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [GUM, *v.*]

1. *Lit.:* Smeared, daubed, or fastened with gum.

* 2. *Fig.:* Stiff, starched.

"We hate the stiff and *gummed* deportment of the Italian."—*Gentleman Instructed*, p. 546.

gŭm'-mĕr, *s.* [Eng. *gum* (3), *s.*; *-er.*] A tool or machine for deepening and enlarging the interdental spaces of worn saws. [SAW-GUMMER, GULLETING-MACHINE.]

gŭm'-mĭc, *a.* [Eng., &c., *gum*; *-ic.*] Derived from or pertaining to gum.

gummic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: [ARABIN].

* **gŭm-mĭf'-ĕr-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *gummi* = gum; *fero* = to bear, to produce, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*] Bearing or producing gum.

gŭm'-mĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *gummy*; *-ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being gummy; viscosity.

2. An accumulation of gummy matter.

"The tendons are involved with a great *gumminess* and collection of matter."—*Wiseman: Surgery*, bk. viii.

gŭm'-mĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [GUM, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of smearing or fastening with gum.

2. *Hort.:* A disease in trees bearing stone-fruit, characterized by a morbid exudation of gum, and arising from exposure to excess of heat or cold, or sudden alteration of temperature. It is generally fatal to the tree.

3. *Lithog.:* The treatment of a lithographic stone with a solution of gum-arabic, after, or simultaneously with, the etching process, whereby the clean parts of the stone devoid of work are protected from receiving fatty matter, and thus reject the greasy ink when the roller passes over the stone. The clean surface of the stone is damped after each impression, but, unless the gumming process were previously performed, it would not permanently resist the ink.

gŭm'-mite, *s.* [Ger. *gummit*, from Lat. *gummi*; Gr. κόμμι (*kommi*) = gum, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.). So called from its resemblance to gum.]

Mineralogy:

1. An amorphous mineral of greasy lustre, reddish or brownish colour, and yellow streak. Hardness, 2·5 to 3; sp. gr., 3·9 to 4·2. Compos.: sesquioxide of uranium, 72·0; lime, 6; silica, 4·26; phosphoric acid, 2·30; water, 14·75, &c. Occurs in Saxony. (*Dana*, &c.)

2. Halloysite (q.v.). (*Breithaupt.*)

* **gŭm-mŏs'-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Lat. *gummosus* = gummy; *gummi* = gum.] The nature of gum, gumminess; a viscous or gummy quality or nature.

* **gŭm'-moŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *gummosus*, from *gummi* = gum.] Of the nature or quality of gum; gummy.

"Resinous or *gummous* bodies dissolved in spirit of wine."—*Boyle: Works*, iv. 337.

gŭm'-mȳ, * **gum-mie,** *a.* [Eng. *gum*; *-y.*]

1. Consisting of gum; of the nature or quality of gum; viscous, adhesive.

"Of this *gummie* and glutinous substance they frame also their dores and entries which are wide and large."—*P. Holland: Pliny*, bk. xi., ch. vi.

2. Covered with or bearing gum or viscous matter; productive of gum.

"Lightning, whose thwart flame driven down,
Kindles the *gummy* bark of fir and pine."
Milton: P. L., x. 1,076.

3. Closed or held together by gum or other viscous matter.

"[He] rubs his *gummy* eyes, and scrubs his pate."
Dryden: Persius, sat. iii.

* 4. Puffy, stuffy, swollen, puffed out. (*Slang.*)

gŭmp, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; cf. Sw. & Dan. *gump*; Icel. *gumpr* = the buttocks.] A foolish fellow, a stupid. a dolt.

gŭmp'-tion, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

1. Shrewdness, cleverness, intelligence. (*Colloquial.*) (*Lytton: My Novel*, bk. iv., ch. xii.)

2. A term in painting for the art of preparing colours. Also applied to a nostrum much in request by painters in search of the supposed "lost medium" of the old masters, and to which they ascribe their unapproachable excellence. The formula for preparing this medium gives a mixture of drying linseed oil and mastic varnish which gelatinises; or simple linseed oil and sugar of lead.

gŭn, * **gonne,** * **gunne,** *s.* [A word of doubtful origin. Skeat refers it to Wel. *gwn* = a bowl, a gun; Ir. & Gael. *gunna.*] A weapon having a barrel adapted to receive and discharge a missile, which is projected by a charge of powder, gun-cotton, or air, as the case may be. The term is applied to pieces of all sizes, from the fowling-piece to the largest cannon, and in ordinary language more especially to the former, though in strict military language it is applied only to the ordnance. For descriptions of the various kinds, see Air-gun, Blunderbuss, Carbine, Cannon, Fire-arm, Howitzer, Mitrailleuse, Mortar, Pistol, Rifle, &c. A description of the various parts of a gun or fire-arm will be found under the appropriate words.

¶ 1. *Great gun:*

(1) *Lit.:* A large piece of ordnance; a cannon.

(2) *Fig.:* A person distinguished or eminent in any branch, as in speaking, science, &c.

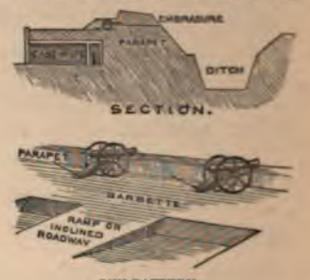
2. *To blow great guns:* To blow very strongly; to blow a gale.

gun-barrel, *s.* The barrel or tube of a gun. Gun-barrels are known as stub, stub-twist, wire-twist, Damascus-twist, stub-Damascus.

Gun-barrel drain: A cylindrical drain of small diameter.

gun-battery, *s.*

1. *Fortification:* The emplacement of two or more pieces of artillery, destined to act on the offensive or defensive. It may be:—En echarpe; having a line of fire oblique with the object. En revers; playing upon the rear of the enemy. Cross-fire; several batteries having a converging fire upon an object. Casemate; when protected by a bomb-proof chamber, and firing from embrasures. Barbette; firing over a parapet. Ricochet (smooth



GUN-BATTERY.

bores only); when the balls, with a low charge, traverse the inner face of the enemy's work, and rebound and roll along the same. Mountain; light pieces adapted to be dismounted and, with their dislocated carriages, carried on mules. Some of these have been made in two pieces, which unscrew for ease in transport.

2. *Field-artillery:* The tactical unit of field-artillery, consisting of six or eight field-guns under one command, together with the officers, men, horses, waggons, and stores. [BATTERY.]

gun-carriage, *s.* The apparatus upon which a cannon is mounted for service. It may or may not be adapted for the transportation of the piece. Land gun-carriages comprise field, siege, casemate, and barbette carriages. The two former are adapted for the transportation as well as service of the piece, while the latter are intended to be kept in one position in a fortification. In Moncrieff's gun-carriage, the gun is supported upon a moving fulcrum, which, on the firing of the gun, is caused to shift nearer to the gun and farther from a counterweight, spring, or hydraulic buffer, while at the same time the gun is brought into a lowered position for reloading, and is then automatically raised into position for firing. By the shifting of the fulcrum, the statical momentum of the balance weight is made to preponderate so greatly over that of the gun that it will, when allowed free action, after the loading of the gun, raise the same into its original position.

gun-cotton, *s.*

Chem.: Pyroxylin. Trinitro-cellulose, $C_6H_7(NO_2)_3O_5$, more probably a nitric ether of cellulose, $C_{12}H_{14}(ONO_2)_6O_4$, as by the action of reducing agents as hydric potassium sulphide, KHS, and iron and acetic acid, it is converted into cellulose. Boiled with ferrous sulphate and concentrated hydrochloric acid, it gives off all its nitrogen as N_2O_2. Gun-cotton was discovered by Schönbein in 1845. It is prepared by drying cotton-wool at 100°, and then leaving it for twenty-four hours in a mixture of one volume of nitric acid sp. gr. 1·5, and three volumes of sulphuric acid sp. gr. 1·85, the mixture being cooled to 10°. It is then washed with water, and, if required pure, again with a mixture of one part alcohol and three parts ether to remove the lower nitrates. [COLLODION.] Gun-cotton finely divided explodes between 160°—170°. It keeps best if it is washed with soda. Compressed gun-cotton burns like tinder, but is exploded by mercuric fulminate. It is used for torpedoes.

gun-deck, *s.*

Naut.: That deck of a ship of war which carries the bulk of her armament.

gun-fire, *s.*

Mil.: The hour at which the morning or evening gun is fired.

* **gun-flint,** *s.* A piece of flint fixed in the lock of a musket to fire the charge, before the introduction of percussion caps.

"Those things we brought away, leaving in the room of them medals, *gun-flints*, a few nails, and an old empty barrel with the iron hoops on it."—*Cook: Second Voyage*, bk. i., ch. vii.

gun-harpoon, *s.* A harpoon fired from a gun, used mounted in a crutch on the gun-

wale of a whaleboat. It is made of steel, and has a chain or long shackle attached to it, to which the whale-line is fastened. Some gun-harpoons carry a grenade or flask of poison.

gun-lock, *s.* The lock of a gun; the combination of parts by which the propulsive charge is caused to ignite.

Gun-lock hammer: The cock or striker of a fire-arm lock.

gun-metal, *s.* A bronze from which cannon were formerly cast. Ordinarily nine parts copper and one tin. Other metals have been sometimes added to or substituted for tin, copper still remaining the basis of the alloy.

gun-pendulum, *s.*

1. [BALLISTIC-PENDULUM.]

2. [EPROUVETTE.]

gun-port, *s.* A port or hole in the side of a ship for a gun.

gun-searcher, *s.* An instrument with one or more projecting prongs to ascertain whether the bore of a gun be honeycombed.

gun-stock, *s.* The part of a gun to which the barrel and lock are fastened. It is usually of walnut; in Europe the *Juglans regia*, in America the *Juglans nigra*.

gun-tackle, *s.*

Naut.: The ropes and pulleys attached to the sides of the ports, and to the gun-carriage (for light or smooth-bore guns), by which the gun is run out. It consists of two single blocks, one movable and the other fixed, the standing end of the fall being secured to the movable block.

* **gŭn,** *v.i.* [GUN, *s.*] To shoot with a gun; to go fowling.

"There is less danger in't than *gunning*, Sanchio."
Beaum. & Flet.: Rule a Wife, i. 2.

gū'-ṇą, *s.* [Sansc., = quality.]

Philol.: A term used, especially in Sanscrit grammar, to denote the changing of *i* and *ī* to *ē*, *u* and *ū* to *ō*, *ri* and *rī* to *ar*, by compounding them with the prefix *ā*: thus *ā* + *i*, or *ī* = *ē*, *ā* + *u*, or *ū* = *ō*, &c.

* **gū'-ṇąr-chy,** *s.* [GYNARCHY.]

gū'-nāte, *v.t.* [GUNA.]

Philol.: To change by the process known as gunation; to subject to the change of guna (q.v.).

gu-nā'-tion, *s.* [GUNA.]

Philol.: The process of gunating; the state of being gunated.

gŭn'-bōat, *s.* [Eng. *gun*, and *boat*.] A small vessel of war, of light draught of water, carrying from one to four guns.

gŭn'-ḍą, *s.* [Hind., = four of anything; a knotted string tied round a child's neck as a charm.] Four. Used by the poorer natives of Madras, &c., especially for four cowries. They are accustomed, in making their humble purchases, to place out their cowries in fours, or at least to estimate them in fours. (*Anglo-Indian.*)

"Five, nine, or twenty-one kowries, or as many *gundas* of them."—*Herklots & Jaffur Shurreef: Musulmans of India*, p. 274.

* **gŭn'-dĕ-lĕt,** *s.* [GONDOLET.]

gŭn'-jąh, *s.* [GANJAH.]

gŭnje, gąnj, *s.* [Bengali.] A granary, a depot chiefly of grain for sale; a commercial depot in general; a wholesale market held on a particular day. (*Anglo-Indian.*) (*Glossary to Mill: Hist. Brit. India.*)

¶ Gunje enters as a compound into the Indian names of places, as Ranee*gunje* or Rani*ganj*.

***gŭn'-nage (age** as **ĭj),** *s.* [Eng. *gun*; *-age*.] The armament of a ship of war.

gŭn'-nęl (1), *s.* [GUNWALE.]

gŭn'-nĕr, ***gun-nare,** *s.* [Low Lat. *gunnarius*.] [GUN, *s.*; GUNSTER.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* A person who works or is skilled in the working of a gun; a cannonier.

"Ninion Saunders, master to the sayd Gilbert Pot, and John Owen, a gunnaker, both *gunners* of the Tower."—*Stow: Edward VI.* (an. 1553).

II. *Technically:*

1. *Mil.:* An artillery soldier employed in the working of a gun.

2. *Nav.:* A warrant-officer who has charge of the ordnance-stores and ammunition on board ship, and acts as assistant to the gunnery officer.

gunner's-calipers, *s.pl.* An instrument made of sheet-brass with steel points, and shaped like a pair of bow-legged compasses. The graduations show the diameters of shot and shell, the calibres of guns, linear inches, degrees of the circle, &c.

gunner's-level, *s.* [GUNNER'S-PERPENDICULAR.]

* **gunner's-perpendicular,** *s.* An instrument for ascertaining the highest points at the breech and muzzle of a piece of ordnance, when on uneven ground, in order to determine the true line of sight. [GUNNER'S-LEVEL.]

* **gunner's-quadrant,** *s.* The gunner's quadrant is a graduated arc of 90°, or rather more, made of brass or wood, and having an arm attached, which is passed into the bore of the gun for the purpose of ascertaining the elevation. The wooden level has a leaden bullet suspended by a string, which indicates the perpendicular, the deviation from which is measured on the arc. The metallic quadrant is of more elaborate construction, and has a spirit-level attached. [GUNNER'S-PERPENDICULAR.]

gŭn'-nĕr-ą, *s.* [Named after Ernest Gunner, bishop of Drontheim in Norway, and a botanist.]

Bot.: A genus of Araliaceæ (Ivyworts). *Gunnera scabra* or *Panke*, which resembles a giant rhubarb, was found by Mr. Darwin on the sandstone cliffs of Chiloe. Its roots are used by tanners, and are astringent; its fleshy leaf-stalks are eatable. The fruit of *G. macrocephala* is commonly used in Java as a stimulant.

***gŭn'-nĕr-ĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *gunner*; *-ess*.] A female gunner.

"Brown-locked Demoiselle Kéroigne, with pike and helmet, sits there as *gunneress*."—*Carlyle: French Revolution*, pt. I., bk. vii., ch. v.

gŭn'-nĕr-ỹ, *s.* [Eng. *gunner*; *-y*.] That branch of science which deals with the construction of guns, the mode of firing them under various circumstances, the quality of the material of which they are made, size, form, and material of the projectile, quality and quantity of the charge, elevation to be given to the gun, &c.; the science of artillery.

"From the first rude essays of clubs and stones, to the present perfection of *gunnery*."—*Burke: Vindic. of National Society.*

gŭn'-nĭĕ, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Mining:

1. A large, open, excavated space in a mine.

2. In Cornish, a term applied to breadth or width; single gunnies are three feet wide.

gŭn'-nĭng, *s.* [GUN, *v.*] The act of shooting or hunting game with a gun.

***gŭn'-nỹ, gŭn'-neỹ,** *s.* [Bengali *gūni*.]

Fabric: Heavy coarse goods used for wrapping bales of cotton, for cotton bags, &c. Gunny is made from fibres of the corchorus (jute); the bag made thereof is used to carry grain, &c., on the backs of buffaloes, and for enclosing articles for exportation—rice, saltpetre, pepper, coffee.

gŭn'-pŏw-dĕr, *s.* [Eng. *gun*, and *powder*.]

1. *Chem.:* A mechanical mixture of about 74·9 per cent. of potassium nitrate, 13·3 of carbon, and 11·8 of sulphur; but the composition varies according to the uses for which it is employed. Blasting powder generally contains more sulphur. The amount of potassium nitrate can be determined by treating the powder with hot water, and evaporating the solution; the sulphur can be extracted by bisulphide of carbon. The substances produced by the explosion cannot be represented by a chemical equation, as they vary with the pressure and the size of the grains of the powder. The principal products are carbonic anhydride, CO_2, carbonic oxide, CO, nitrogen, sulphate of potassium, carbonate of potassium, and sulphide of potassium.

2. *Hist.:* According to Sir George Staunton gunpowder has been known in China and India from a remote period of antiquity as an agent for blasting rocks. The statement, however, is doubtful. In Europe, Roger Bacon alluded to it in his work *De Nullitate Magiæ*, about A.D. 1267. A German monk, Schwartz, about 1336, is said to have discovered the method of its manufacture.

gunpowder-engine, *s.* A form of gas-engine in which the motion of the piston is caused by the evolution of gas resulting from the combustion of gunpowder.

gunpowder-hammer, *s.* A pile-driver operated by the explosive force of gunpowder.

Gunpowder Plot, *s.*

1. *Hist.:* A plot, formed about A.D. 1604, by Robert Catesby, son of Sir Thomas Catesby, various Roman Catholics of rank, goaded into excitement by the penal laws directed against their faith and its professors, joining as accomplices. Their aim was to blow up the Houses of Parliament by gunpowder on November 5, 1605, and destroy king, lords, and commons by one blow. An anonymous letter of mysterious warning, sent to Lord Monteagle, having led to the discovery of the plot, various conspirators were executed on January 30 and 31, 1606, and one on May 3 following. Among those put to death was Guy Faux, who had been caught in the vault below the House of Lords with matches and touchwood upon his person ready to fire the train. In 1825, this "cellar" was converted into offices. Since 1605 all places connected with the Houses of Lords and Commons where explosives could be stowed away are annually searched at the opening of Parliament. [GUY.]

2. *Ch. Hist. & Law:* A thanksgiving service for the deliverance from the Gunpowder Plot, though, properly speaking, it never formed part of the English Liturgy, was annexed to it at the commencement of each new reign. On January 17, 1859, directions were given for its discontinuance.

gunpowder-press, *s.* A press for pressing mill-cake into hard cake preparatory to granulating.

gunpowder-tea, *s.*

Comm.: A kind of green tea, the leaves used for which, generally younger than those for other sorts, are the smallest and most closely curled, so as to constitute small balls or pellets.

gŭn'-roôm, *s.* [Eng. *gun*, and *room*.]

Naut.: A room on one of the lower decks of a ship of war, in which the junior executive and non-combatant officers live, except the warrant officers and, in some cases, the junior engineers. The senior officers of the navy and the marines live in the wardroom.

gŭn'-shŏt, *s.* & *a.* [Eng. *gun*, and *shot*.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. The act of firing a gun; a discharge of a gun; a shot.

"*Gunshots* were wildly fired in all directions."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

2. The distance to which a shot can be thrown with effect by a gun; the range of a gun or cannon.

"The parliament . . . did not intend to embark them in the perils of war, whilst themselves sate securely at home out of *gunshot*."—*Clarendon: Hist. Rebel.*, ii., 367.

B. *As adj.:* Made or caused by a shot from a gun.

"Great hath been the contention among the learned about fire and venom in *gunshot* wounds."—*Wiseman: On Surgery*, bk. vi.

gunshot-wounds, *s. pl.*

Surg.: Wounds caused by shots from guns, also by splinters of wood, iron, &c., or any other substance which the firing of guns may have made to fly about as projectiles. The treatment of such wounds is an important branch of surgery which has made great advances in recent times.

gŭn'-smĭth, *s.* [Eng. *gun*, and *smith*.] One whose trade or occupation is to make or repair firearms.

"It [walnut] is of singular account . . . with the *gunsmith* for stocks."—*Evelyn: On Forest Trees*, ch. vii., § 4.

gŭn'-smĭth-ĕr-ỹ, *s.* [Eng. *gunsmith*; *-ery*.] The art, trade, or occupation of making guns or firearms; the trade or occupation of a gunsmith.

***gŭn'-stĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *gun;* suff. *-ster* (q.v.).] The same as GUNNER (q.v.).

¶ Steele uses gunner and gunster in a ludicrously figurative sense.

"Those who recount strange accidents and circumstances which have no manner of foundation in truth, when they design to do mischief, are comprehended under the appellation of gunners; but when they endeavour only to surprise and entertain, they are distinguished by the name of *gunsters.*"—*Tatler,* No. 88.

***gŭn'-stĭck,** *s.* [Eng. *gun,* and *stick.*] A stick or rod for ramming down the charge into a gun; a rammer, a ramrod.

***gŭn'-stōne, *gone-stone,** *s.* [Eng. *gun,* and *stone.*] A shot for a cannon, round stones having been originally used for the purpose.

"Tell the pleasant prince this mock of his
Hath turned his balls to *gunstones.*"
Shakesp.: Henry V., i. 2.

Gŭn'-tĕr, *s.* [Edmund Gunter, professor of astronomy in Gresham college from A.D. 1619 to his death in 1626.

Gunter's-chain, *s.*

Surv.: A surveyor's chain 66 feet or 4 rods (of 5½ yards each) in length, having 100 links, each joined to the adjacent one by three links. A square chain is one-tenth of an acre, or 10,000 square links. It was invented by Edmund Gunter to aid in calculating areas. 7·92 inches = 1 link; 100 links = 1 chain, or 4ods, or 22 yards; 80 chains = 1 mile.

Gunter's-line, *s.* A line of numbers on Gunter's-scale used for performing the multiplication or division of numbers. It is the logarithmic scale of proportionals, which, being graduated upon the ruler, serves to solve problems in the same manner as logarithms do arithmetically. It is usually divided into 100 parts, every tenth of which is numbered, beginning with one and ending with ten, so that if the first great division stand for the one-tenth of an integer, the next great division will stand for two-tenths, and the intermediate divisions will represent hundredths of an integer, whilst the large divisions beyond ten will represent units; and if the first set of large divisions represent units, the subdivisions will represent tenths, whilst the second set of large divisions will represent tens, and the subdivisions units, &c.

Gunter's-scale, *s.* A large plane scale invented by Mr. Gunter. It has various lines of numbers engraved on it, by which questions in calculation, navigation, and surveying are solved mechanically by the aid of the dividers or a slider. On one side of it are scales of equal parts, chords, sines, tangents, rhombs, &c.; on the other side are the corresponding logarithmic lines. It consists of a flat ruler of boxwood, two feet long, having various lines laid down upon it, by means of which various problems may be performed by the extension of the compasses only.

gŭn'-wale (*w* silent), **gŭn'-nal, gŭn'-nel,** *s.* [Eng. *gun,* and *wale* (q.v.).] The upper planking covering the timber-heads round the ship; a piece of timber around the top side of a boat, and having rowlocks for the oars.

"The first rope going athwart from *gunnal* to *gunnal.*"—*Dampier: Voyage* (an. 1699).

***gŭrĝe,** *s.* [Lat. *gurges.*] A whirlpool, an eddy.

"The plain, wherein a black bituminous *gurge*
Boils out." *Milton: P. L.,* xii. 41.

***gŭrĝe,** *v.t.* [GURGE, *s.*] To swallow up; to overwhelm.

"In *gurging* gulfe of these such surging seas,
My poorer soule who drowned doth death request."
Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 227.

gŭr'-ĝĭ-ŏn, *s.* [Fr. *grugeons,* from *gruger* = to crush.] [GRUDGINGS.] The coarser part of meal, sifted from the bran.

gŭr'-gle, *v.i.* [Ital. *gorgoliare* = to gurgle, to bubble, *gorgoglio* = a gurgling, *gorgo* = a whirlpool, a gulf; Lat. *gurges.*]

1. To run or pass along with a purling sound, as water over a broken or stony bottom, or as a liquid from a bottle.

"And from the turf a fountain broke
And *gurgled* at our feet."
Wordsworth: Fountain.

* 2. To make any similar sound; to coo.

"For she will plain, and *gurgle,* as she goes
As does the widowed ringdove."
Mason: English Garden, iii.

gŭr'-gle, *s.* [GURGLE, *v.*] A purling, bubbling noise, as of water running over a broken or stony bottom, or a liquid from a bottle or other narrow aperture. (*Thompson: The Bower.*)

gŭr'-glĕt, *s.* [GURGLE, *v.*] A porous earthen jar for cooling water by evaporation.

gŭr'-gŏy'le, *s.* [GARGOYLE.]

gŭr-hŏf'-īte, gŭr-hō'-fĭ-an, *s.* [From Gurhof, in Lower Austria, where it occurs.]

Min.: Compact porcellanous dolomite, a snow-white and translucent variety of that mineral.

gŭr'-jŭn, *s.* [An East Indian word.] The native name of "Wood-oil," derived from *Dipterocarpus lævis,* in the Eastern Peninsula. [WOOD-OIL.]

***gŭr'-kĭn,** *s.* [GHERKIN.]

gŭr'-lĕt, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Masonry, &c.: A pickaxe with one sharp point and one cutting-edge.

gŭr'-mĭĕ, *s.*

Mining: A level or working. [GUNNIE.]

gŭr'-nard, gŭr'-nĕt, *gŭr'-narde, *s.* [O. Fr. *gournal, gournauld, gourneau, gournaut, grongnard* = a grunter; cf. Mod. Fr. *grondin,* from *gronder* = to grunt, referring to the noise which gurnards make when drawn from the water.]

Ichthyology:

1. *Sing.:* The genus Trigla (q.v.). They have a mailed and angular head, the opercule and shoulder bones spiny, two dorsal fins, large pectoral fins, the first three rays being without membranes and separated from the rest, so as to constitute cirri. They inhabit deep water. Eight species are found in the British seas, viz., (1) the Red or Cuckoo Gurnard (*Trigla cuculus*), Elleck, Red-fish, Soldier, or

RED GURNARD.

Rotchet; the head, back, and sides, with the dorsal and caudal fins, are bright red, the pectorals, ventrals, &c., pale red tinged with yellow, (2) The Streaked French or Rock Gurnard (*T. lineata*), (3) the Sapphirine Gurnard (*T. hirundo*), so called from the vivid green and blue hues of the under part of the pectoral fins, (4) the Little Gurnard (*T. pœciloptera,* (5) the Piper (*T. lyra*), (6) the Gray Gurnard (*T. gurnardus*), called in Ireland the Knoad or Nowd, and in Scotland the Crooner; it is a silvery-gray fish, clouded with brown and speckled with black, (7) Bloch's Gurnard (*T. Blochii*), and (8) the Shining Gurnard or Long-finned Captain (*T. lucerna*). Nos. 6, 1, and 3 are the most common, 1 and 3 specially frequenting the west coast.

2. *Pl.:* The family Sclerogenidæ or Triglidæ (q.v.). (*Yarrell, Couch,* &c.)

¶ *Flying Gurnard.* [FLYING.]

gŭr'-ō-līte, gyr'-ō-līte (gyr as **ĭr),** *s.* [Gr. γῦρος (*guros*) = a circle, and λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone. The *British Museum Catalogue* spells the word *gurolite,* Dana *gyrolite.* U is left unaltered because of the circumflex on ŭ.]

Min.: A white translucent mineral of pearly or vitreous lustre, occurring in lamellar radiated concretions. Hardness, 3 to 4. Compos.: silica, 50·7 to 51·9; alumina, 1·3 to 1·5; lime, 30·0 to 33·2; water, 14·2 to 15, &c. From Skye, from Nova Scotia, Greenland, &c.

gŭr'-rah, *s.* [Hind. *gorhá.*]

Fabric: A kind of plain, coarse Indian muslin.

***gŭr'-rŭ** (1), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] An alvine evacuation. (*Holland.*)

gŭr'-rŭ (2), **gŭrh,** *s.* [Hind. *gurh, garh;* Mahratta *gud, gad.*] A wall flanked with towers. (*Anglo-Indian.*) (*Glossary to Mill: Hist. Brit. India.*) Any small fort.

¶ It occurs in the names of many Indian places, but is generally written *ghur,* which would mean a house, and is an error. For example Gawil*ghur* should be Gawil*gurh.*

gŭrt, *s.* [A corrupt. of *gote* (q.v.).]

Min.: A channel for water.

guse, *s.* [GOOSE.]

gŭsh, *gush-en, *v.i. & t.* [Icel. *gusa, gjósa* = to gush; cf. Dut. *gudsen* = to gush; Sw. *gåsa* = to blow, to puff.]

A. *Intransitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To flow or rush out with violence or in a stream; to pour out violently.

"Out of whose eies there *gushed* streames of teares."
Surrey: Virgil; Aeneid ii.

2. To be poured out or uttered rapidly and copiously.

"Some humbler poet,
Whose songs *gushed* from his heart."
Longfellow: The Day is Done.

3. To be filled with water, tears, &c.

"Line after line my *gushing* eyes o'erflow."
Pope: Eloisa to Abelard, 38.

II. *Fig.:* To act in an extravagant or effusive manner; to be effusively sentimental.

* **B.** *Trans.:* To emit or pour out rapidly and copiously. (Followed by *out.*)

"The yawning wound
Gushed out a purple stream, and stained the ground."
Dryden: Virgil; Aeneid ix. 350.

¶ For the difference between to gush and to *flow,* see FLOW.

gŭsh, *s.* [GUSH, *v.*]

1. *Lit.:* A rapid and copious emission or flow of a liquid from an enclosed place; a liquid emitted rapidly and copiously; a rapid and copious emission of anything resembling a liquid.

"In a moment forth he teems
His little song in *gushes.*"
Wordsworth: The Green Linnet.

2. *Fig.:* Extravagant or effusive affectation of sentiment.

***gush-et,** *s.* [GUSSET.]

gŭsh'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [GUSH, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

I. *Literally:*

1. Flowing or pouring out rapidly and copiously.

2. Emitting copiously.

"[She] strove to stanch the *gushing* wound."
Scott: Marmion, vii. 32.

II. *Fig.:* Extravagantly effusive or full of sentiment; characterized by an excessive affectation of sentiment; effusively and demonstratively affectionate.

C. *As subst.:* The act or state of pouring out rapidly and copiously.

"The *gushing* of the wave
Far, far away." *Tennyson: Lotos-Eaters,* 31.

gŭsh'-ĭng-lĭ, *adv.* [Eng. *gushing; -ly.*]

1. *Lit.:* In a gushing manner; rapidly and copiously; in gushes.

"Parent of rivers, which flow *gushingly.*"
Byron: Childe Harold, iv. 71.

2. *Fig.:* With an extravagant or effusive affectation of sentiment or affection.

gŭs'-ĭng, *a.* [Sc. *guse* = goose.] [GOOSE.] (See compound.)

gusing-iron, *s.* A laundress's smoothing-iron, a flat-iron.

gŭs'-sĕt, *s.* [Fr. *gousset,* dimin. of *gousse* = the husk or cod of a bean; Ital. *guscio* = a shell or husk.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* A small piece of cloth inserted in a dress for the purpose of enlarging or strengthening some part.

"Seam and *gusset* and band."
Hood: Song of the Shirt.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Boilers:* An angular piece of iron inserted in a boiler, tank, &c., where it changes from a cylindrical to a square form, &c., as in the junction of the barrel and fire-box of a locomotive.

2. *Build.:* An angle-iron or bracket stiffening the angle of a structure.

3. *Her.:* An abatement or mark of disgrace somewhat resembling a gusset, and formed by a line drawn from the dexter or sinister chief point one third across the shield, and then

descending perpendicularly to the base. It may be on either the dexter or sinister side of

GUSSET.

the shield; on the former it is an abatement for adultery; on the latter for drunkenness. Also called a gore.

4. *Old Armour:* A small piece of chain or plate armour inserted at the junction of the armour under the arms, for the purpose of protecting that part when exposed by the movement of the arms.

gŭst (1), *s.* [Icel. *gustr* = a gust or blast; *gjósta* = a gust, from *gjósa* = to gush; Sw. dial. *gust* = a stream of air.]

1. *Lit.:* A sudden squall or violent blast of wind; a short but violent rush of wind.

"Though the weather were foule with extreme raine and *gustes* of windes."—*Hacklayt: Voyages*, vol. ii., pt. ii., p. 103.

2. *Fig.:* A sudden and violent outburst of passion. (*Drayton: Poly-Olbion*, s. 17.)

¶ For the difference between *gust* and *breeze*, see BREEZE.

***gŭst** (2), *s.* [Lat. *gustus* = a tasting; *gusto* = to taste.]

1. The sense of tasting.

2. The gratification of the appetite.

"They, fondly thinking to allay
Their appetite with *gust*, instead of fruit
Chewed bitter ashes." *Milton: P. L.*, x. 565.

3. Gratification of any kind; pleasure, enjoyment.

"Brisk perception of relishes and *gusts*, reflexions and duplications of delight."—*Bp. Taylor: Sermons*, 15.

4. A pleasing taste.

"Thy charming sight, but much more charming *gust*,
New life incites." *Gay: Wine*, 36.

5. A relish; a pleasing quality or nature.

"Their price would give a high *gust* unto them in the judgment of pallat-men."—*Fuller: Worthies: Essex.*

6. A turn of fancy; intellectual taste.

"According to the *gust* and manner of the ancients."—*Dryden: Dufresnoy.*

***gŭst,** *v.t.* [Lat. *gusto* = to taste.] To have a relish for.

"The palate of this age *gusts* nothing high."
L'Estrange: On Beaum. & Fletcher's Plays.

***gŭst'-ą-ble,** *a. & s.* [Eng. *gust* (2); *-able.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. That may or can be tasted; tastable.

"Audible, *gustable*, odorous or tactile qualities."—*Glanvill: Vanity of Dogmatizing*, ch. vii.

2. Pleasant to the taste; having an agreeable taste or relish.

"A *gustable* thing seen or smelt, excites the appetite."—*Derham: Physico-Theology*, bk. v., ch. viii.

B. *As subst.:* Anything pleasant or agreeable to the taste.

"The touch acknowledgeth no *gustables*
The taste no fragrant smell."
More: On the Soul, pt. ii., bk. ii., c. 2.

gŭst'-ard, *s.* [A corruption of *bustard* (q.v.).] A local name for the Great Bustard.

***gŭs-tā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *gustatio*, from *gusto* = to taste.] The act of tasting.

"The kisse of the spouse, *gustation* of God, and ingression into the divine shadow."—*Browne: Urne-Burial*, ch. v.

gŭs'-tā-tŏr-ў, *a.* [Lat. *gustatorius*, from *gustatus* = a tasting; *gusto* = to taste.] Of or pertaining to gustation or tasting.

gustatory-cells, *s. pl.*

Anat.: Certain cells in the tongue constituting what have been called taste-buds (q.v.).

gustatory-nerve, *s.*

Anat.: The lingual nerve, the one upon which taste depends. It descends under cover of the external pterygoid muscle, and is continued, till passing along the side of the tongue, it terminates in its apex.

gŭs-tā'-vĭ-ą, *s.* [Named after Gustavus III., King of Sweden, who presented a large collection of Indian plants to the elder Linnæus.]

Bot.: A genus of South American plants, order Barringtoniaceæ. They are trees or shrubs, with large glossy leaves and racemes or umbels of white, pink-tinged flowers, five or six inches across. *Gustavia urceolata* has wood, which on exposure to the air becomes very fetid; it is used for making hoops. The fruit of *G. speciosa*, according to Humboldt and Bonpland, imparts a yellow colour, lasting for about twenty-four or even forty-eight hours, to the children who eat it. The root of *G. brasiliana* is emetic, and intoxicates fish; its root is acrid, aromatic, and bitter, and its leaves, which have a heavy unpleasant smell, are employed in cases of indurated liver, as also to bring ulcers to a head.

***gŭst'-fŭl,** *a.* [Eng. *gust* (2); *-ful(l).*] Having a pleasant taste or relish; palatable, tasteful.

"The said season being passed, there is no danger or difficulty to keep it *gustful* all the year long."—*Digby: Of the Power of Sympathy.*

***gŭst'-fŭl-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *gustful; -ness.*] The quality or state of being gustful, palatable, or pleasant.

"Then his food doth taste savourily, then his divertisements and recreations have a lively *gustfulness*, then his sleep is very sound and pleasant; according to that of the preacher, the sleep of the labouring man is sweet."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 19.

***gŭst'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *gust* (2); *-less.*] Tasteless, insipid.

"No *gustless* or unsatisfying offal."—*Browne: Miscellanies*, Tract 1.

gŭs'-tō, *s.* [Ital., from Lat. *gustus* = taste.] [GUST, 2.]

1. A relish or enjoyment of anything; pleasure derived from or excited by anything.

"He feels no relish or *gusto* in them."—*Sharpe, Sermons*, vol. vi., ser. 3.

2. Intellectual taste.

"They are the rule of beauty, and give us a good *gusto*."—*Dryden: Dufresnoy.* (Note 510.)

gŭs-tō'-sō, *adv.* [Ital.]

Mus.: With taste.

gŭst'-ў (1), ***gust-ie,** *a.* [Eng. *gust* (1); *-y.*]

1. *Lit.:* Subject to gusts or sudden squalls of wind; stormy, squally.

"Yon tuft of hazel trees,
That twinkle in the *gusty* breeze."
Wordsworth: Green Linnet.

2. *Fig.:* Subject to sudden and violent outbursts of passion.

gŭst'-ў (2), *a.* [Eng. *gust* (2); *-y.*] Tasteful. (*Burns: Scotch Drink.*)

gŭt, ***gotte,** ***gutte,** *s.* [A.S. *gut*, pl. *guttas.* The original meaning was a channel; cf. O. Dan. *gote* = a channel; Ger. *gorse* = a drain; Mid. Eng. *gote* = a drain, a watercourse. (*Skeat.*)]

1. [INTESTINE.]

"Next to the bag of the stomacke, men and sheepe have the small *guts*, called lactes."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xi., ch. xxv.

2. (*Pl.*): The stomach; the digestive apparatus generally. (*Vulgar.*)

"What then was our writer's soul? was it brains or *guts?*"—*Bentley: On Free Thinking*, § 53.

3. Viscera; entrails generally.

"They make good slaves when bought young; but are, in general, foul feeders, many of them greedily devouring the raw *guts* of fowls."—*Grainger: Sugar-Cane*, bk. ii., v. 75. (Note.)

*4. Gluttony.

*5. A narrow passage or channel.

"You pass a narrow *gut* between two stone terraces."—*Walpole: On Gardening.*

6. Prepared intestines of animals, as sheep, cats, &c., used for various purposes, as for the strings of a violin, or the finer lines in angling; catgut.

7. The sac of silk taken from the silk-worm and stretched into a line for a snood.

*¶ *To have guts in the brain:* To have sense.

"The fellow's well enough, if he *had any guts in his brain*."—*Swift: Polite Conversation*, i.

***gut-scraper,** *s.* A contemptuous name for a fiddler.

gŭt, *v.t.* [GUT, *s.*]

1. *Lit.:* To eviscerate; to exenterate; to draw the entrails out of.

"Their numbers [pilchards] are incredible, employing a power of poor people in polling (that is, beheading), *gutting*, splitting, powdering, and drying them."—*Fuller: Worthies: Cornwall.*

2. *Fig.:* To plunder or deprive of the whole or any part of the contents; to destroy the interior; to empty utterly.

"The fire originated in the billiard-room. . . . The whole structure in the course of an hour was completely *gutted*."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, April 19, 1884.

***gŭtch-ĕr,** *s.* [A corrupt. of *gudsire* = goodsire (q.v.).] A grandsire.

***gŭt'-lĕss,** ***gŭt'-lĕsse,** *a.* [Eng. *gut; -less.*] Destitute or deprived of guts.

"His *gutlesse* bosome."
Chapman: Homer: Batrachomyomachia.

***gŭt'-lĭng,** *s.* [Eng. *gut;* dimin. suff. *-ling.*] A glutton.

"The fat paunches of these lazy *gutlings*."—*Sanderson: Works*, iii. 106.

gŭt'-tą (1) (pl. **gŭt'-tæ**), *s.* [Lat. = a drop.]

1. *Anat., &c.:* A drop. (Used chiefly in composition. See the compounds.)

2. *Arch.:* An ornament resembling a drop, placed in the epistylium of the Doric order below the triglyphs. They occur likewise in the under face of mutules in the Doric corona. They are supposed to have originated from the intention to represent drops of water running off the roof and adhering to the under surface of the *canterii* or rafters of early buildings.

gutta-rosacea, *s.*

Pathol.: The same as ACNE (q.v.), and specially *Acne Rosacea.*

***gutta-serena,** *s.*

Pathol.: The same as AMAUROSIS (q.v.).

gŭt'-tą (2), *s.* [Malay = gum.]

Chem.: A white substance obtained by treating gutta-percha with boiling ether and allowing the filtrate to cool; the gutta is then deposited and again boiled with ether till the etherial solution retains nothing in solution on cooling. By dry distillation it yields hydrocarbons. The part of the gutta-percha removed by the ether consists of albam and fluavil, which are oxidized gutta.

gutta-percha, *s.*

1. *Bot.: Isonandra gutta* of Hooker, the tree which produces the substance described under 3 (q.v.). It is of the order Sapotaceæ. It is a large tree, sixty or seventy feet high, its trunk with a diameter of two or three feet. It grows in Borneo, Sumatra, Singapore, and other islands of South-Eastern Asia. It was first brought to notice by Dr. Montgomery, of Singapore. It was then common, but the Malays, having wastefully cut down the trees to obtain the juice, instead of tapping them at intervals, have now rendered the tree extinct at Singapore.

2. *Comm. & Manuf.:* The raw gutta-percha arrives in this country in lumps weighing from five to six pounds. These are cut into slices, torn to shreds, and then thrown into cold water, when the impurities sink and the pure gum rises to the surface. Then the shreds are transferred to hot water, and, finally, they are made into solid masses, from which the moisture is driven out by kneading. Gutta-percha is used for making soles of boots impervious to water, for door handles, car-trumpets, &c. It is made into bottles to contain hydrofluoric acid, as it is not acted on by that acid. Above all it is employed for coating submarine telegraph wires, partly to protect them from the salt-water, partly to insulate them, gutta-percha being a decided non-conductor of electricity. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

3. *Chem.:* The inspissated juice of *Isonandra gutta*, the gutta-percha tree. [1.] It occurs in tough, flexible pieces of a light-brown colour, which are soluble in benzene, chloroform, and bisulphide of carbon, insoluble in water, and only slightly soluble in alcohol and ether. In hot countries it is liable to be oxidized by the action of the air, and loses its flexibility.

Gutta-percha plates: Forms for the ordinary printing-press taken with gutta-percha. An intaglio impression is taken from the form. This, when cold, forms a matrix for obtaining a cameo gutta-percha impression which is used in the press.

gutta-trap, *s.* The inspissated juice of *Artocarpus incisa*, and Artocarpus generally. It is used in the manufacture of bird-lime.

gŭt'-tāte, *a.* [Lat. *guttatus*, from *gutta* = a drop.]

Bot.: Spotted or besprinkled with spots.

***gŭt'-tāt-ĕd,** *a.* [GUTTATE.] Besprinkled with drops or spots; bedropped.

gŭtte, *s.* [Lat. *gutta.*]

Her.: A drop.

gŭt'-tĕd, *a.* [Eng. *gut; -ed.*]

1. Having a gut.

2. Deprived of the guts; drawn, eviscerated.

gŭt'-tée, gŭt'-tȳ, *a.* [Lat. *gutta* = a drop.]

Her.: A term applied to a shield, &c. sprinkled with drops and of varying colours: as *guttée de l'eau*, represented by white drops; *guttée d'or*, represented by yellow; *guttée de sang*, by red; *guttée d'huile*, by green.

gŭt'-tĕr, * **got-er,** * **got-ere,** * **gut-tyr,** *s.* [O. Fr. *gutiere, goutiere;* Fr. *gouttière*, from O. Fr. *gote, goute;* Fr. *goutte* = a drop, from Lat. *gutta;* Sp. *gotera;* Port. *goteira;* Low Lat. *guttorium, guttarium.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) A passage or channel for water or liquid matter.

"He digged out a *gutter* to receive the wine when it were pressed."—*Udal: Luke* xx.

(2) A channel worn by the action of water.

"Rocks rise one above another, and have deep *gutters* worn in the sides of them by torrents of rain."—*Addison: On Italy.*

(3) A channel, paved or otherwise, at the side of a road or path to lead off surface-water.

(4) A trough or channel collecting the water which runs from a roof, and leading it to pipes in which it descends to the earth.

"Multitudes of all sorts of people in their streetes, houses, windows, leads, and *gutters.*"—*Stow: Queen Elizabeth* (an. 1603).

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) Mud, dirt, mire.

(2) A receptacle for dirt or filth; a sink.

"Thou Rome shall be the sinke and *gutter* of the filthiness of Asia."—*Golden Boke,* let. 2.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Hydr. Engineering:*

(1) The trench made to hold puddling on the side of a canal.

(2) A device for raising water by the vertical oscillation of a trough. It is principally used for small lifts, but by a succession of lifts it may be useful for higher elevations. The jantu of the Bengalese is a counter-weighted gutter.

(3) *Print.:* One of the sticks placed between the pages in a form to separate them to such a distance that when the sheet is printed and folded the margin shall be regular and uniform.

* **gutter-blood,** *s.* A person of low rank; one of the rabble.

"The *gutter-bloods!* and deil a gentleman amang them."—*Scott: Heart of Midlothian,* ch. xviii.

gutter-ledge, *s.*

Naut.: A bar laid across a hatchway to support the covers.

gutter-shaped, *a.* Shaped or channelled like a gutter.

gutter-snipe, *s.*

1. *Print.:* A single-slip poster for attaching to curbstones. (*American.*)

2. *Fig.:* A street Arab; a destitute boy living in the streets.

gutter-spout, *s.* A gutter.

gutter-stick, *s.*

Print.: One of the pieces of furniture which separate the pages of a form.

gŭt'-tĕr, *v.t. & i.* [GUTTER, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To cut, wear, or form gutters or channels in; to furrow.

"The *guttered* rocks and congregated sands."
Shakesp.: Othello, ii. 1.

2. To provide with gutters or channels for carrying off water.

"First in a place, by nature close, they build
A narrow flooring, *guttered,* walled, and tiled."
Dryden: Virgil; Georgic iv. 418.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To become channelled or worn with hollows, by the melting tallow or wax running down, as a burning candle.

2. To fall or run down in drops.

gŭt'-tĕr-ĭng, *s.* [Eng. *gutter; -ing.*]

1. The act or state of forming into gutters or channels.

2. A gutter or arrangement of gutters for carrying off the water from a roof.

3. The act or state of falling in drops.

gŭt'-tĭ-fĕr, *s.* [Lat. *gutta* = a drop, and *fero* = to bear.]

1. *Sing.:* One of the Clusiaceæ (q.v.).

2. *Pl.:* Lindley's name for that order itself.

gŭt-tĭ-fĕr-ā'-lēs, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat., from *guttifer* (q.v.); Lat. masc. or fem. pl. adj. suff. *-ales.*]

Bot.: An alliance of hypogynous exogens, with monodichlamydeous flowers, axile placentæ, imbricated calyx, imbricated or twisted corolla, and an embryo with little or no albumen. Lindley includes under it the orders Dipteraceæ, Ternstœrmiaceæ, Rhizobolaceæ, Clusiaceæ, Marcgraviaceæ, Hypericaceæ, and Reaumuriaceæ (q.v.).

gŭt-tĭf'-ĕr-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *gutta* = a drop, *fero* = to bear; Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*] Bearing or yielding gum or resinous substances.

* **gŭt'-tle,** *v.i. & t.* [Eng. *gut;* frequent. suff. *-le.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To swallow greedily, to gorge, to gormandise.

"His jolly brother, . . . lavish of expense,
Quaffs, crams, and *guttles* in his own defence."
Dryden: Persius, sat. vi.

B. *Trans.:* To swallow greedily; to devour.

"The fool spit in his porridge, to try if they'd hiss; they did not hiss, and so he *guttled* them up, and scalded his chops."—*L'Estrange.*

* **gŭt'-tlĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *guttl(e); -er.*] A greedy eater; a glutton; a gormandiser.

* **gŭt'-tu-loŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *guttula* = a little drop; dimin. of *gutta* = a drop; Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*] In the form of a little drop or drops.

"Ice is plain upon the surface of the water, but round in hail, which is also a glaciation, and figured in its *guttulous* descent from the air.'—*Browne: Vulgar Errours,* bk. ii., ch. i.

gŭt'-tŭr, *s.* [Lat.] The throat.

gŭt'-tŭr-al, *a. & s.* [Fr., from Lat. *gutturalis,* from *guttur* = the throat.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to the throat; formed in the throat.

"In attempting to pronounce the nasals, and some of the vowels spiritally, the throat is brought to labour, and makes that which we call a *guttural* pronunciation."—*Holder: On Speech.*

B. *As subst.:* A letter, or combination of letters, the sound of which is formed in the throat; a guttural sound or articulation. In the English alphabet the gutturals are *c* (hard), *g* (hard), *ch* (hard), *k,* and *q.*

"Many words, which are soft and musical in the mouth of a Persian, may appear very harsh to our eyes, with a number of consonants and *gutturals.*"—*Sir W. Jones: On Eastern Poetry,* Essay 1.

guttural-fossa, *s.*

Anat.: The central portion of the middle division in the external base of the skull.

* **gŭt-tŭr-ăl'-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *guttural; -ity.*] The quality or state of being guttural; gutturalness.

* **gŭt'-tŭr-al-īze,** *v.t.* [Eng. *guttural; -ize.*] To speak or pronounce gutturally.

gŭt'-tŭr-al-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *guttural; -ly.*] In a guttural manner; in the throat.

gŭt'-tŭr-al-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *guttural: -ness.*] The quality or state of being guttural.

* **gŭt'-tŭr-īne,** *a.* [Lat. *guttur* = the throat; Eng. adj. suff. *-ine.*] Of or pertaining to the throat; guttural.

"The bronchocele or *gutturine* tumour."—*Ray: On the Creation.*

* **gŭt'-tŭr-īze,** *v.t.* [Lat. *guttur* = the throat; Eng. suff. *-ize.*] To form or pronounce in the throat; gutturally.

"For which the Germans *gutturize* a sound."—*Coleridge (Ogilvie).*

gŭt'-tȳ, *a.* [GUTTÉE.]

gŭt'-wŏrt, *s.* [Eng. *gut,* and *wort.* So called from the violent action of the plant, which is a purgative, on the intestines.]

Bot.: *Globularia Alypum.*

guȳ (1), * **gȳ,** *s.* [Sp. *guia* = a guide, a guy; *guiar* = to guide; Fr. *guier.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* A rope to steady a body in hoisting.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Mach.:* A stay-rope passing from the top of a spar to a post or anchor in the ground, and used to steady it: as, the *guys* of a derrick or shears.

2. *Eng.:* The stay-rod which connects the floor of a suspension-bridge with the land on each side, in order to prevent swaying.

3. *Nautical:*

(1) A rope which trims and steadies a lower studding-sail boom. The fore-guy leads from the boom-end to the spritsail-gaff, thence to the heel of the bowsprit, and thence inboard; the after-guy leads from the boom-end to a sheave in the ship's side, and thence inboard.

(2) A rope from the end of a jib-boom or flying jib-boom to the end of a spritsail-yard or spritsail-gaff, and thence to the ship's bow, to stay the spar laterally.

guȳ (2), *s.* [From the fantastical dress of the effigies of *Guy* Fawkes, burnt on November 5.] A fright, a dowdy; a fantastical or ludicrous figure. [GUNPOWDER-PLOT.]

guȳ, *v.t.* [GUY (1), *s.*] To guide, direct, or steady by means of a guy.

guȳ-ą-quĭl'-īte, *s.* [From Guyaquil, in Ecuador, where it occurs.]

Min.: A pale yellow amorphous mineral, easily cut by the knife, and soluble in alcohol. Compos.: carbon 76·7; hydrogen 8·2; oxygen 15·2.

* **guȳde,** *v.t.* [GUIDE, *v.*]

* **guȳle,** *v.t.* [GUILE.]

gūze, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Her.: A roundlet of a sanguine tint, representing an eyeball.

Gû-zĕr-a'-tī, Goô-zĕr-a'-teē, *s.* [A native word.]

1. A native of Guzerat or Goozerat in India.

2. The language spoken in that region. It was probably at first a Turanian language or dialect, but is now completely transformed by the introduction into it of a great multitude of words derived from Sanscrit.

gŭz'-zle, *v.i. & t.* [O. Fr. *gouziller,* in compound *desgouziller* = to gulp or swill down; cf. also Fr. *s'égosiller* = to make one's throat sore with shouting; *gosier* = the throat. (Skeat.)]

A. *Intrans.:* To swill or drink liquor greedily; to drink much or frequently; to be constantly drinking or swilling.

"They fell to lapping and *guzzling,* till they burst themselves."—*L'Estrange.*

B. *Trans.:* To drink or swill greedily.

"[He] knew no medium between *guzzling* beer
And his old stint—three thousand pounds a year."
Cowper: Retirement, 681.

* **gŭz'-zle,** *s.* [GUZZLE, *v.*]

1. One who guzzles; a guzzler; a swiller; an insatiable eater or drinker.

"That senseless, sensual epicure,
That sink of filth, that *guzzle* most impure."
Marston: Scourge of Villainy, ii. 1.

2. A debauch.

3. Drink.

"Over sealed Winchesters of threepenny *guzzle.*"—*T. Brown: Works,* ii. 189.

gŭz'-zlĕr, *s.* [Eng. *guzzl(e); -er.*] One who guzzles; an insatiable eater or drinker.

"Being an eternal *guzzler* of wine."—*T. Brown: Works,* iii. 265.

gwȳn'-ĭ-ąd, gwĭn'-ĭ-ąd, guĭn'-ĭ-ąd, *s.* [Wel. *gwyniad;* from *gwyn* = white.]

Ichthy.: *Coregonus Pennantii* or *fera,* a fish of the family Salmonidæ, abundant in Ullswater and other large lakes in Cumberland. It exists also in some Welsh lakes.

* **gy,** * **gye,** *v.t.* [GUIDE.]

gȳ, *s.* [GUY (1).]

gȳ'-ąll, *s.* [GAYAL.]

ġȳbe (1), *v.t.* [JIB.]

Naut.: To shift over the boom of a fore-and-aft sail.

* **ġȳbe** (1), *v.* [GIBE, *v.*]

ġȳbe (1), *s.* [GIBE, *s.*]

ġȳbe (2), *s.* [GYBE (1), *v.*]

Naut.: The shifting over of the boom of a fore-and-aft sail.

*** gye,** *v.t. & i.* [GUIDE, *v.*]

*** gyeld,** *s.* [GUILD.]

gȳle, guīle, *s.* [Fr. *guiller* = to ferment.] [GUILLEVAT.]

1. Fermented wort for making vinegar.

2. A large vat or cistern. The liquor gyle in a brewery is the water-cistern or vat. A gyle-tun.

gyle-tun, *s.* The same as GYLE (q.v.).

gȳlte, *s.* [GUILT.]

gȳm-na-dĕn′-ĭ-a, *s.* [Pref. *gymn(o-)*, and Gr. ἀδήν (*adēn*) = a gland.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the family Gymnadenidæ (q.v.). About twenty-five species are known. *Gymnadenia conopsea* is the Fragrant Orchis, a plant with rose-red or purple flowers; it is wild in Britain, and occurs in dry pastures, ascending to 2,000 feet high in the Highlands. It occurs also in the arctic parts of Europe, in Siberia, the West of Asia, &c. *G. odoratissima* has also been called British, but on doubtful authority.

¶ The pronunciation of the initial consonant in words commencing with *g* and derived from the Greek is unsettled. The majority of scientific words and some few relating to classic antiquity, which have not passed, and probably will not pass, into general use, are marked with *g* hard (**g**). There is also a tendency, which originated in Germany and was first adopted in this country by Mitford, to approach more closely both in orthography and pronunciation to the primary form.

gȳm-na-dĕn′-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *gymnaden(ia)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Bot.: A family of Orchids, tribe Ophreæ.

gȳm-nāş′-ĭ-arch, *s.* [Gr. γυμνασίαρχος (*gumnasiarchos*), from γυμνάσιον (*gumnasion*) = a school for athletics; γυμνός (*gumnos*) = naked; ἄρχω (*archō*) = to rule or govern.]

Gr. Antiq.: A magistrate or public official in Greece who superintended the gymnasia or palæstra, paid the athletes who were training for the public games, and provided them with oil and other necessaries at his own expense.

ǵȳm-nāş′-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. γυμνάσιον (*gumnasion*), from γυμνάζω (*gumnazō*) = to train naked, to exercise, from γυμνός (*gumnos*) = naked.]

1. A building or place where athletic exercises are practised or performed; a place where athletes exercise and train.

"*Gymnasium* properly signifies the place where people exercise themselves being stript."—*Grew: Cosmologia Sacra*, bk. iv., ch. viii.

2. A school or place of instruction for the higher branches of literature and science.

ǵȳm′-năst, *s.* [Gr. γυμναστής (*gumnastēs*) = a trainer of athletes; γυμνάς, γυμνός (*gumnas, gumnos*) = naked.]

* 1. One who teaches gymnastic exercises; a trainer of athletes.

2. One who practises or performs gymnastic exercises; an athlete.

ǵȳm-năs′-tĭc, * gym-nas-tique, * gym-nas-tick, *a. & s.* [Lat. *gymnasticus*, from Gr. γυμναστικός (*gumnastikos*) = fond of or pertaining to athletic exercises; ἡ γυμναστική (τέχνη) (*hē gumnastikē* (*technē*)) = (the art of) gymnastics.]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining to athletic exercises; consisting of leaping, wrestling, running, boxing, or similar exercises for the body.

"Great reputation in all the *gymnastic* exercises united."—*Goldsmith: On Polite Learning*, ch. viii.

B. *As substantive:*

* 1. A gymnast; a teacher of gymnastics.

2. *Pl.:* Athletic exercises; disciplinary exercise for the body or intellect.

"Academies dedicated chiefly to this discipline, and other martial *gymnastiques*." — *Evelyn: The State of France.*

*** ǵȳm-năs′-tĭc-al,** *a.* [Eng. *gymnastic; -al.*] Gymnastic; athletic.

"And harlequins and clowns, with feats *gymnastical*." *Byron: Beppo*, iii.

*** ǵȳm-năs′-tĭc-al-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *gymnastical; -ly.*] In a gymnastic manner; as a gymnast or athlete; athletically.

"Such as with agility and vigour are not *gymnastically* composed, nor actively use those parts."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iv., ch. v.

ǵȳm-năs′-tĭcs, *s.* [GYMNASTIC, B. 2.]

gȳm-năx′-ŏn-ȳ, *s.* [Gr. γυμνός (*gumnos*) = naked; ἄξων (*axōn*) = an axle, an axis, and suff. *-y.*]

Bot.: An abnormal condition of the ovary, in which the placenta protrudes through it. (*R. Brown*, 1874.)

gȳm-nē′-ma, *s.* [Gr. γυμνός (*gumnos*) = naked, and νῆμα (*nēma*) = yarn; νέω (*neō*) = to spin; named from the naked stamens.]

Bot.: A genus of Asclepiadaceæ, tribe Stapelieæ. *Gymnema lactiferum* has been reported to be the cow plant, or Kiriaghuna plant, of Ceylon, the milk of which the natives use as food, boiling and eating the leaves also. *Gymnema tingens*, a native of Pegu, is said to furnish excellent indigo and green dyes. (*Lindley.*)

gȳm-nē′-trŭs, *s.* [Gr. γυμνός (*gumnos*) = naked, and ἦτρον (*ētron*) = the abdomen.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Cepolidæ (Ribbon-fishes). The body is long and slender, with a dorsal fin running its whole length. *Gymnetrus Banksii* is sometimes twelve feet long, with a thickness of only two inches and three-quarters. *G. Hawkenii*, Hawken's Gymnetrus, or the Oared Gymnetrus, has been found in the British seas. Its length is eight and a-half feet. A long gymnetrus moving through the sea and leaving a trail behind which might be mistaken for a prolongation of the body, might be taken by a nautical observer for a "sea serpent."

ǵȳm′-nĭc, * ǵȳm′-nĭck, *a. & s.* [Fr. *gymnique*, from Gr. γυμνικός (*gumnikos*), from γυμνός (*gumnos*) = naked.]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining to or connected with athletic exercises; practising or performing gymnastics.

"*Gymnick* artists, wrestlers, riders, runners." *Milton: Samson Agonistes*, 1,325.

B. *As subst.:* Gymnastics; athletic exercises.

*** ǵȳm′-nĭc-al,** *a.* [Eng. *gymnic; -al.*] Gymnic, gymnastic.

"*Gymnical* exercises at Pitana."—*Potter: Antiq. of Greece*, bk. ii., ch. xx.

gȳm′-nīte, *s.* [Gr. γυμνός (*gumnos*) = naked, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.) Named from Bare Hills, where it was found.]

Min.: The same as DEWEYLITE (q.v.). The *Brit. Mus. Catal.* makes Gymnite the name, and reduces Deweylite to a synonym.

gȳm-no-, *pref.* [Gr. γυμνός (*gumnos*) = naked.]

1. *Anat., Zool., &c.:* Naked; destitute of hairs, a shell, or other protective covering.

2. *Bot.:* Destitute of a pericarp or other covering.

gȳm-nō-blăs′-tĭc, *a.* [Pref. *gymno-*, and Gr. βλαστός (*blastos*) = a sprout, a shoot, a sucker; and suff. *-ic.*]

Zool.: Not having the nutritive and reproductive buds protected by horny receptacles. Used of the Hydrozoa. (*Allman.*)

gymnoblastic-hydroids, *s. pl.*

Zool.: A name given by Professor Allman to the Corynida, because neither their polypites nor their generative buds are enclosed in a chitinous investment.

† gȳm-nō-car′-pĭ-ąnş, *s. pl.* [Pref. *gymno-*, Gr. καρπός (*karpos*) = fruit, and pl. suff. *-ans.*]

Bot.: One of two classes into which Mirbel divides all fruits. It consists of those in which the fruit is not disguised by the adherence of any other organ than the calyx. Opposed to Angiocarpians (q.v.).

† gȳm-nō-car′-poŭs, *a.* [GYMNOCARPIANS.]

Bot.: Having the structure of fruit described under Gymnocarpians (q.v.).

gymnocarpous-lichens, *s. pl.*

Bot.: Lichens in which the apothecia or hymenial layers are open from the first. (*Thomé.*)

gȳm-nō-çĭd′-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Pref. *gymno-*, and Gr. οἰκίδιον (*oikidion*), dimin. of οἶκος (*oikos*) = a house (?).]

Bot.: A swelling at the base of some urn mosses.

gȳm-nō-clā′-dŭs, *s.* [Pref. *gymno-*, and Gr. κλάδος (*klados*) = a shoot, a branch.]

Bot.: A genus of leguminous plants, sub-order Cæsalpinieæ, tribe Eucæsalpinieæ. The only known species is *Gymnocladus canadensis*, sometimes called the Kentucky Coffee-tree, because the early settlers in that state used it as a substitute for coffee. The timber is suitable for cabinet work; the bark is very bitter, and contains saponine.

gȳm-nō-dē-rī′-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *gymnoder(us)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *inæ.*]

Ornith.: Fruit crows; a sub-family of Ampelidæ (Chatterers), some of which have the neck bare of feathers. They are nearly of the size of crows, and inhabit South America, feeding on fruits and insects. [UMBRELLA-BIRD.]

gȳm-nō-dēr′-ŭs, *s.* [Pref. *gymno-*, and Gr. δέρη (*derē*), Attic for δειρή (*deirē*) = the neck.]

Ornith.: The typical genus of the sub-family Gymnoderinæ.

gȳm′-nō-dŏn, *s.* [Pref. *gymno-*, and Gr. ὀδούς (*odous*), genit. ὀδόντος (*odontos*) = a tooth.]

Ichthy.: The typical genus of the family Gymnodontidæ (q.v.).

gȳm′-nō-dŏnt, *s.* [GYMNODON.]

Ichthyology:

1. *Sing.:* A fish belonging to the genus Gymnodon, or, at least, to the family Gymnodontidæ.

2. *Pl.:* That family itself.

gȳm-nō-dŏn′-tĭ-dæ, gȳm-nō-dŏn′-tą, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *gymnodon*, genit. *gymnodont(os)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ichthy.: Globe-fishes; a family of fishes, sub-order Plectognathi. Instead of teeth there is a sheath of a substance resembling ivory enclosing the jaws. This enables these fishes to break the shells of crustaceans and molluscs, which, with sea-weeds, constitute their food. They have leathery skins, usually defended by spines. They chiefly inhabit the warmer seas. Genera: Diodon, Gymnodon, Tetraodon, &c. (q.v.).

gȳm-nŏǵ′-ĕn-oŭs, *a.* [Eng. *gymnogen; -ous.*]

Bot.: Of or pertaining to the Gymnogens; gymnospermous.

gȳm′-nō-ǵĕnş, *s. pl.* [Pref. *gymno-*, and γεννάω (*gennao*) = to engender, to produce. So named from the seeds being quite naked.]

1. *Bot.:* The sixth of the seven classes into which Lindley divides the Vegetable Kingdom. He places it between the Dictyogens and the Exogens. It is not, however, the Dictyogens, but the Higher Acrogens, like the Lycopodiaceæ, which approach them from below. In the other direction they are closely akin to Exogens, agreeing in everything pertaining to their vegetation, in their concentric zones of wood, and in having a vascular system and spiral vessels, and a central pith. The essential point in which they differ is that there is no pericarpal covering in the female flower, which receives fertilisation through the foramen of the ovule without intervention of style or stigma. There are also large perforations or discs in the wood, a structure seen only in a few Exogens. The Gymnogens are often called Gymnosperms or gymnospermous plants. The class contains four orders, Cycadaceæ, Pinaceæ, Taccaceæ, and Gnetaceæ (q.v.).

2. *Palæobotany:* The Cryptogams and Gymnogens or Gymnosperms seem to have been brought into being and to have flourished long prior to the Monocotyledons and Dicotyledons; all the supposed Palms, Arads, and other Monocotyledons of the Carboniferous period having been explained away. Apparently true Gymnogens exist in the Devonian rocks. Dadoxylon, which is from them, seems a Conifer, and that order was well represented in the Carboniferous period. Cycads also occurred, and perhaps Taxaceæ. (*Prof. Williamson, Brit. Assoc. Rep.* (1883), pp. 485, &c.)

gȳm-nō-grăm′-mē, gȳm-nō-grăm′-mą, *s.* [Pref. *gymno-*, and Gr. γραμμή (*grammē*) = a line, an outline. Named from the naked sori.]

Bot.: A genus of ferns with one to three pinnate leaves; sori dorsal oblong or linear, often confluent; involucre none. Known species eighty-four. *Gymnogramme leptophylla*,

a small fern with fragile fronds one to three inches long, is British. It is found also in continental Europe, in Asia, Africa, America, Australia, and New Zealand. (*Sir J. Hooker.*)

GYMNOGRAMME.

gŭm-nŏg′-ŭ-nŭs, *a.* [Pref. *gymno-*, Gr. γυνή (*gunē*) = a woman, and suff. *-ous.*]

Bot.: Having the ovary naked.

gŭm-nŏ-læ′-mą-tą, *s. pl.* [Pref. *gymno-*, and Gr. λαιμός (*laimos*) = the throat.]

1. *Zool.:* An order of Polyzoa, in which the mouth is destitute of the valvular structure called the epistome, and consequently the opening into the gullet is uncovered. It is divided into four sub-orders, Paludicellea, Cheilostomata, Cyclostomata, and Ctenostomata.

2. *Palæont.:* Apparently the order has existed from the Upper Cambrian times till now.

gŭm-nō-mī′-trĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *gymnomitr(ium)*, and Lat. fem. adj. pl. suff. *-idæ.*]

Bot.: A family of plants, sub-order Jungermanneæ.

gŭm-nō-mī′-trĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Pref. *gymno-*, and Gr. μιτρίον (*mitrion*), dimin. of μίτρα (*mitra*) = a belt or girdle.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the family Gymnomitridæ (q.v.).

gŭm-nŏ-phĭ′-ŏn-ą, *s. pl.* [Pref. *gymno-*, and Gr. ὀφιόνεος (*ophioneos*) = of or belonging to a serpent; ὄφις (*ophis*) = a snake.]

Zool.: The name given by Professor Huxley to an order of Amphibia. They have rounded worm-like bodies, devoid of limbs and tail. They have scales imbedded in the integument; the dorsal vertebræ are biconcave, and possess double transverse processes, with which the capitula and tubercula of the ribs articulate. Called by Cuvier Naked Serpents; by some authors Cæcilias; and by Prof. Owen Ophiomorpha. Known genera: Cæcilia, Siphonops, Ichthyopsis, and Rhinatrema. (*Huxley*, &c.)

gŭm-nŏph-thăl′-mą-tą, *s. pl.* [Pref. *gymno-*; Gr. ὀφθαλμός (*ophthalmos*) = an eye, and Lat. neut. pl. suff. *-ata.*]

Zool.: The craspedote Medusæ of the class Hydrozoa. (*Huxley.*) [GYMNOPHTHALMATE MEDUSAS.]

gŭm-nŏph-thăl′-māte, *a.* [GYMNOPHTHALMATA.]

Zool.: Naked-eyed.

gymnophthalmate medusas, *s. pl.*

Zool.: The name given by Prof. Edward Forbes to living organisms, now known to be of two distinct kinds, (1) free medusiform gonophores of various Corynida, Campanularida, and the Oceanic Hydrozoa; (2) free Medusidæ in all respects resembling No. 1 in anatomical structure, but whose ova do not give rise to a free zoöid, but to a free swimming organism like the parent hydrosoma—viz., Trochymenidæ, Geryonidæ, and Æginidæ. (*Nicholson.*)

gŭm-nŏph-thăl′-mĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *gymnophthalm(us)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of saurians, having a very long snake-like body, with the limbs rudimentary or wanting. They have wide mouths, their eyes without eyelids, either covered by a transparent capsule, or concealed under the skin. Found in Australia; more rarely in the east of Europe and the West Indies.

gŭm-nŏph-thăl′-mŭs, *s.* [Pref. *gymno-*, and Gr. ὀφθαλμός (*ophthalmos*) = an eye.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the family Gymnophthalmidæ (q.v.).

gŭm-nō-rhĭ′-ną, *s.* [Pref. *gymno-*, and Gr. ῥίς (*rhis*), genit. ῥινός (*rhinos*) = the nose.]

Ornith.: A genus of Corvidæ, sub-family Streperinæ (Piping Crows). *Gymnorhina tibicen* is the Flute-player of Australia.

gŭm-nŏ-sō′-mą-tą, *s. pl.* [Pref. *gymno-*, and Gr. σώματα (*sōmata*), pl. of σῶμα (*sōma*) = body.]

Zool.: One of two families into which the molluscous class Pteropoda is divided. The animal is naked, without mantle or shell, the head distinct, the gill indistinct, the fins attached to the sides of the neck. It contains the solitary family Cliidæ. (*S. P. Woodward.*)

gŭm-nŏs′-ō-phĭst, *s.* [Gr. γυμνοσοφισταί (*gymnosophistai*), from γυμνός (*gumnos*) = naked, and σοφιστής (*sophistēs*) = a master of one's craft, a skilful man, a wise man, a sophist; σοφός (*sophos*) = wise.]

Philos. & Hist. (*Pl.*): Another name for the sophists, the first of seven classes of Indian society described by Arrian, a writer of the second century, whose descriptions, however, were founded on the authority of Alexander the Great's companions in arms, and on that of Megasthenes. According to Arrian, the sophists went naked (whence the name Gymnosophists), in winter basking in the sun, and in summer sheltering themselves under trees so umbrageous that they could shelter 10,000 men. The allusion is evidently to the Banian tree (*Ficus indica*). According to Strabo, one of them, Calanus by name, brought to Europe, ascended the funeral pile "according to the law of his country." Arrian identifies the sophists with the Brahmans, as do Ambrose and others. But as the position of sophist was open to all classes of the community, and as the sophists ate with others, it is probable that they were Hindoo Sunyasis or other ascetics, or Booddhists free from the restraints of caste. (*Sykes: Ancient India; Jour. Asiat. Soc.*, vi. 365, &c.)

gŭm-nŏs′-ō-phy, *s.* [GYMNOSOPHIST.] The teaching or doctrines of the Gymnosophists.

gŭm-nŏ-spĕr′-mą, *s.* [Pref. *gymno-*, and Gr. σπέρμα (*sperma*) = seed. So named because the seed is destitute of pappus.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the tribe Gymnospermeæ.

gŭm-nŏ-spĕr′-mĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *gymnosperm(a)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A subtribe of composite plants, tribe Asteroideæ.

gŭm-nŏ-spĕr′-mĭ-ą, *s. pl.* [GYMNOSPERMA.]

Botany:

1. The name given by Linnæus to an order of Didynamia characterized, he believed, by naked seeds. He included under it most of the Labiatæ, which at the first glance seem to have four erect seeds quite uncovered. Careful observation shows, however, that they are enclosed in a thin pericarp, and the term gymnospermia (naked-seeded) is consequently inaccurate.

2. Gymnosperms (q.v.). These have seeds really naked.

gŭm-nŏ-spĕr′-mŭs, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *gymnosperm(ia)*, and Eng., &c. suff. *-ous.*]

Bot.: Having the ovules or seeds apparently or really naked—*i.e.*, not enclosed in an ovary. [GYMNOSPERMIA.]

"Tissues of *gymnospermous* plants in the state of mineral charcoal."—*Quar. Jour. Geo. Soc.*, xv. 630.

gŭm′-nŏ-spĕrms, gŭm-nŏ-spĕr′-mą, *s. pl.* [GYMNOSPERMA.]

Bot.: A class of plants having naked seeds. Called also Gymnogens (q.v.).

gŭm-nō-spor-ăn′-ĝĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Pref. *gymno-*, and Eng. *sporangium* (q.v.).]

Bot.: A naked sporangium or spore-case. Example, the fruit of *Juniperus communis.* (*De Candolle.*)

gŭm′-nō-spōre, *s.* [Pref. *gymno-*, and Eng. *spore* (q.v.).]

Bot.: A naked spore.

gŭm-nō-spōr′-oŭs, *a.* [Pref. *gymno-*, Eng. *spore*, and suff. *-ous.*]

Bot.: Having naked spores.

gŭm-nŏs′-tōm-oŭs, *a.* [Pref. *gymno-*, Gr. στόμα (*stoma*), genit. στόματος (*stomatos*) = the mouth, and suff. *-ous.*]

Bot.: Having its margin free from cilia. Used of the urn of a moss when the operculum is thrown off. (*Thomé.*)

gŭm′-nōte, *s.* [GYMNOTUS.]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* A naked person.

† 2. *Ichthy.:* A fish of the genus Gymnotus (q.v.).

gŭm-nō-tĕt-rą-spĕr′-mŭs, *a.* [Pref. *gymno-*, and Eng. *tetraspermous* (q.v.).]

Bot.: Having a four-lobed ovary with four seeds, apparently, but not really, naked. Example, the Labiates. [GYMNOSPERMIA.]

gŭm-nō′-tĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *gymnot(us)*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ichthy.: A family of soft-finned fishes, sub-order Physostomata, section Apoda. The maxillary bones aid in forming the margin of the upper jaw; there is no dorsal fin, and the anal fin is very long.

gŭm-nō′-tŭs, *s.* [Pref. *gymno-*, and Gr. νῶτος (*nōtos*), or νῶτον (*nōton*) = the back.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the family Gymnotidæ. *Gymnotus electricus* is the Electric Eel (q.v.).

gŭm-nūr′-ą, *s.* [Pref. *gymno-*, and Gr. οὐρά (*oura*) = the tail.]

Zool.: A genus of mammals, probably to be placed under the Centetidæ (Tenrecs). Habitat, Borneo, Sumatra, and the Malay Peninsula. (*Nicholson.*)

* **gŭmp,** *s.* [GIMP.]

* **gŭn,** *v.t & i.* [GIN, *v.*]

gyn-, *pref.* [GYNO-.]

gŭn-æ′-çē-ŭm, gŭn-æ′-çĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. γυναικεῖον (*gunaikeion*) = the women's part of a house; γυνή (*gunē*) = a woman.]

* 1. *Gr. Antiq.:* The part or apartments of a house reserved for the females: it was usually the most remote part of the building, lying behind an interior court.

* 2. *Roman Antiq.:* A manufactory, managed by females, for the making of clothes and furniture for the emperor's family.

3. *Bot.:* The name given by Röper and others to what is usually called the pistil (q.v.).

* **gŭn-æ′-çĭ-ąn,** *a.* [Gr. γυναικεῖος (*gunaikeios*) = pertaining to women: γυνή (*gunē*) = a woman.] Of or pertaining to women; feminine, female.

gŭn-æ′-çĭ-ŭm, *s.* [GYNÆCEUM.]

* **gŭn-æ-cŏc′-rą-çy,** * **gŭn-ō-cŏc′-rą-çy,** * **gŭn-aĭ-kŏc′-rą-çy,** *s.* [Gr. γυναικοκρατία (*gunaikokratia*), from γυνή (*gunē*), genit. γυναικός (*gunaikos*) = a woman, and κρατέω (*kratei*) = to rule.] Female rule or government; government by a woman.

"Bachofen has misinterpreted many of the facts bearing on ancient *gynaikocracy*."—*McLennan: Studies in Primitive History*, p. 413.

gŭn-æ-cŏl′-ō-ĝy, gŭn-ō-cŏl′-ō-ĝy, *s.* [Gr. γυνή (*gunē*), genit. γυναικός (*gunaikos*) = a woman, and λόγος (*logos*) = a discourse or treatise.]

Med.: A treatise on, or the doctrine of, the nature and diseases of women.

gŭn-æ-cō-măs′-ty, *s.* [Gr. γυνή (*gunē*), genit. γυναικός (*gunaikos*) = a woman, and μαστός (*mastos*) = a breast.]

Physiol.: The abnormal condition of a man who has breasts as large as those of a woman and functionally active.

gŭn-æ-ŏc′-rą-çy, gŭn-ō-ŏc′-rą-çy, *s.* Gr. γυνή (*gunē*) = a woman, and κρατέω (*kratei*) = to rule.] The same as GYNÆCOCRACY (q.v.).

* **gŭn-aĭ-kŏc′-rą-çy,** *s.* [GYNÆCOCRACY.]

* **gŭn-aĭ-kō-crăt′-ĭ-cąl,** *a.* [Eng. *gynaikocra(cy)*, *i* connective, and suff. *-ical.*] Pertaining to female rule or government.

"The rise and consolidation of *gynaikocratical* power in the Greek area."—*McLennan: Studies in Primitive History*, p. 413.

† **gŭn-ăn′-dĕr,** *s.* [GYNANDRIA.]

Bot.: A plant of the class Gynandria (q.v.).

gŭn-ăn′-drĭ-ą, *s. pl.* [Gr. γυνή (*gunē*) = a woman; ἀνήρ (*anēr*), genit. ἀνδρός (*andros*) = a man, and Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. *-ia.*]

Bot.: The name given by Linnæus to the twentieth class of his artificial system, in which he considered that the stamens were on the pistil. He divides the Gynandria into eight orders: Diandria, Triandria, Tetrandria, Pentandria, Hexandria, Decandria, Dodecandria, and Polyandria.

† **gȳn-ăn′-drĭ-ạn,** *a.* [Mod. Lat. *gynandri(a)*; Eng. &c. suff. *-an.*]

Bot.: Having the structure of the Gynandria (q.v.).

gȳn-ăn′-droŭs, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *gynandr(ia)*; Eng. suff. *-ous.*]

Bot.: Having the stamens and pistil connate, gynandrian.

gȳn-ăn′-thĕr-oŭs, *a.* [Pref. *gyn-*; Eng. *anther*, and suff. *-ous.*]

Bot.: Having the anomalous characteristic that the stamens are converted into pistils.

* **gȳn′-ar-chȳ,** *s.* [Gr. γυνή (*gunē*) = a woman; and ἀρχή (*archē*) = rule, government.] Government by a female; gynæcocracy.

"I have always some hopes of change under a *gynarchy.*"—*Lord Chesterfield.*

* **gȳn-ē′-çĭ-ŭm,** *s.* [Gynæceum.]

* **gȳn-ē′-çĭ-ạn,** *a.* [Gynæcian.]

* **gȳn-ē-cŏc′-rạ-çȳ,** *s.* [Gynæcocracy.]

* **gȳn-ē-cŏl′-ō-ĝȳ,** *s.* [Gynæcology.]

* **gȳn-ē-ŏc′-rạ-çȳ,** *s.* [Gynæocracy.]

gȳn-ĕr′-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. γυνή (*gunē*) = a female, and ἔριον (*erion*) = wool.]

Bot.: A genus of grasses, tribe Arundineæ. *Gynerium saccharoides*, a Brazilian grass, produces sugar, though it is not the genuine sugar-cane (q.v.). A decoction of the root of *G. parviflorum*, another Brazilian species, is used to strengthen the hair. *G. argenteum*, the Pampas-grass, growing sometimes 50 feet high, has been introduced from South America into Britain.

gȳn-ō-, gȳn-, *pref.* [Gr. γυνή (*gunē*) = a woman.]

1. *Sociol., &c.:* A woman.

2. *Anat., Zool., &c.:* Anything distinctively feminine.

3. *Bot.:* A pistil.

gȳn′-ō-bāse, *s.* [Pref. *gyno-*, and Gr. βάσις (*basis*) = a base.]

Bot.: A fleshy receptacle with but a single row of carpels, obliquely inclined towards the axis of the flower. It is seen in the fruit of Geranium, in that of Nelumbium, &c.

gȳn-ō-bās′-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *gynobas(e)*; *-ic.*]

Bot.: Pertaining to or possessing a gynobase.

* **gȳn-ŏc′-rạ-çȳ,** *s.* [Gr. γυνή (*gunē*) = a woman, and κρατέω (*krateō*) = to rule, from κράτος (*kratos*) = might.] The same as Gynæcocracy (q.v.).

"Oligarchy, limited monarchy, and even *gynocracy.*"—*Scott: Fortunes of Nigel*, ch. xvii.

gȳn-ō-car′-dĭa, *s.* [Pref. *gyno-*, and Gr. καρδία (*kardia*) = the heart.]

Bot.: A genus of Pangiaceæ. The seeds of *Gynocardia odorata*, after being freed from their integuments, are beaten up with clarified butter, and then applied by the natives of India to the skin on parts affected by cutaneous diseases.

gȳn′-ō-phōre, *s.* [Pref. *gyno-*, and Gr. φορός (*phorōs*) = bearing.]

1. *Zool.* (*Pl.*): The generative buds or gonophores of Hydrozoa, which contain only ova.

2. *Bot.:* The long stalk of the ovary in such genera as Cleome and Passiflora. It is really a lengthened receptacle bearing the petals, the stamens, and the pistils, but not the calyx.

gȳn-ō-plăs′-tĭc, *a.* [Pref. *gyno-*, and Eng. *plastic* (q.v.).]

Surg.: Opening the genital aperture if closed, dilating it if contracted.

gȳn-ō-stē′-mĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Pref. *gyno-*, and Gr. στήμων (*stēmōn*) = the warp in an upright loom at which the weaver stood; here used for a stamen.]

Bot.: The name given by Richard to the column of combined stamens in the Orchids.

ĝȳp, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] At Cambridge University the cant term for a servant, as a scout is at Oxford, and a skip at Dublin.

"We'll send the *gyp* for it in a minute."—*C. Kingsley: Alton Locke*, ch. xii.

ĝȳp-ā-ĕ-tī′-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *gypaet(us)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Ornith.: Bearded Vultures; a sub-family of Vulturidæ (Vultures), in which the head and neck are clothed with feathers, and the under mandible provided with a bunch of setaceous bristles, diverted forwards. There is only one known species. [Gypaetus.]

ĝȳp-ā′-ĕ-tŭs, *s.* [Gr. γύψ (*gups*) = a vulture, and ἀετός (*aetos*) = an eagle.]

Ornith.: The typical genus of the sub-family Gypaetinæ (q.v.). *Gypaetus barbatus* is the Bearded Vulture, Griffon, or Lammergeyer of the Alps. [Griffon.]

ĝȳp-ō-ĝĕr-ăn′-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *gypogeran(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ornith.: A family of diurnal birds of prey, containing only one known genus, Gypogeranus. The legs are long, slender, and with an unfeathered tarso-metatarsus, so as to resemble a wader, while in other respects the structure is like that of a raptorial bird.

ĝȳp-ō-ĝĕr′-ạ-nŭs, *s.* [Gr. γύψ (*gups*), genit. γυπός (*gupos*) = a vulture, and γέρανος (*geranos*) = a crane.]

Ornith.: The typical and only known genus of the family Gypogeranidæ (q.v.). *Gypogeranus serpentarius* is the Secretary Bird of South Africa. [Secretary-bird.]

ĝȳps (1), *s.* [Gr. γύψ (*gups*) = a vulture.]

Ornith.: A genus of Vulturidæ, sub-family Vulturinæ. *Gyps fulvus* is the Tawny or Griffin Vulture. It is about four feet long, and is found in Western Asia, Dalmatia, the Tyrol, the Alps, the Pyrenees, Spain, the North of Africa, &c., straggling occasionally to Britain.

* **ĝȳps** (2), * **gypse,** * **gips,** *s.* [Gypsum.]

ĝȳp′-sē-oŭs, *a.* [Eng. *gyps(um)*; *-eous.*] Of the nature of gypsum; resembling or having the qualities of gypsum.

gypseous-marl, *s.*

Geol.: A mixture of gypsum and marl. (*Lyell.*) [Gypseous-series.]

gypseous-series, *s.*

Geol.: The Lower freshwater limestone and marl constituting the Upper beds of the Middle Eocene in the vicinity of Paris. [Gypsum, 2.] They are of white and green marls with subordinate beds of gypsum. At the Hill of Montmartre is a quarry of gypsum valuable for the manufacture of plaster of Paris. Splendid fossil remains of Eocene mammals have been found in it. The examination of these by Cuvier, and the evidence thus afforded that they were of extinct genera and species, constituted an epoch in the history of geology. Similar gypseous marls are worked for gypsum at St. Romain, on the right bank of the Allier. (*Lyell.*)

ĝȳp′-seȳ, ĝȳp′-sȳ, *s.* & *a.* [Gipsy.]

ĝȳp-sĭf′-ĕr-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *gypsum* = gypsum; *fero* = to bear; Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*] Bearing or producing gypsum. (*Q. J. Geol. Soc.*, i. 576.)

ĝȳp′-sĭne, *a.* [Eng. *gyps(um)*; *-ine.*] The same as Gypseous (q.v.).

ĝȳp-sŏg′-rạ-phȳ, *s.* [Gr. γύψον (*gupson*) = gypsum, and γράφω (*graphō*) = to write, to engrave.] The art of engraving on gypsum.

ĝȳp-sŏl′-ō-ĝĭst, *s.* [Eng. *gypsy* = gipsy, and Gr. λόγος (*logos*) = a discourse.] One who has studied the history, manners, customs, and language of the gipsies.

ĝȳp-sŏl′-ō-ĝȳ, *s.* [Gypsologist.] The study of the history, manners, customs, and language of the gipsies.

ĝȳp′-sō-plăst, *s.* [Gr. γύψον (*gupson*) = gypsum, and πλάσσω (*plassō*) = to mould.] A cast taken in plaster of Paris or white lime.

ĝȳps-or′-nĭs, *s.* [Gr. γύψος (*gupsos*) = gypsum, and ὄρνις (*ornis*) = bird.]

Palæont.: A bird, believed to be a gigantic Rail, from the Eocene gypsum of Paris.

ĝȳp′-sŭm, *s.* [Lat. = plaster of Paris, gypsum, from Gr. γύψος (*gupsos*) = (1) chalk, (2) gypsum.]

1. *Min.:* A monoclinic mineral, transparent to opaque; its colours white, gray, flesh-coloured, yellow, blue, or, when impure, sometimes reddish-brown or even black. Streak white; lustre various, from dull earthy to pearly or glistening on exposed faces of the crystals. Hardness 1·5 to 2; sp. gr. 2·3. Compos.: sulphuric acid 44·2 to 46·6; lime 29·4 to 33·9; water 19·9 to 21·6; silica 0 to 6·40, &c. Varieties (1) Crystallized Gypsum, in which case it constitutes Selenite, and occurs in flattish crystals which are oblique parallelopipeds of lamellar structure, the crystals occasionally containing sand; (2) Fibrous Gypsum: (*a*) Satin Spar, (*b*) a plumose sub-variety, (3) Massive Gypsum, the same as Alabaster (q.v.). When there is no water in its composition, it is called Anhydrous Gypsum. Occurs in Cumberland, Yorkshire, Cheshire, Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, Oxfordshire, Devonshire, and other parts of England; at Moffat, &c., in Scotland, and in many places abroad.

2. *Geol.:* Technically Gypsum is regarded as a mineral deposit, in some places constituting rock masses. It may be of any age. Near Paris it is Middle Eocene. Frapoli says that some gypsums were originally carbonates instead of sulphates of lime, and that they underwent metamorphism by the action of volcanic sulphurous or sulphuro-hydrous vapours. Von Buch, Murchison, and most other geologists, agree with this view. Mr. Sterry Hunt believes that other gypsums may have been produced by the action of bicarbonate of lime upon a solution of sulphate of magnesia. (*Quar. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, v., p. lxiii., vi., p. xlix., xvi. 152.) [Gypseous-series.]

3. *Chem. & Comm.:* Calcium sulphate crystallized with two molecules of water $CaSO_4 \cdot 2 H_2O$. It is often found by the decomposition of pyrites when lime is present. Gypsum calcined is called plaster of Paris, and is used for taking casts of statues. It has been found that the addition of potassium sulphate causes it to harden more quickly. Gypsum is used as a manure; it facilitates the decomposition of rocks containing alkaline silicates.

ĝȳp′-sȳ, *s.* & *a.* [Gipsy.]

¶ For the compounds, see under Gipsy.

gyr-ạ-căn′-thŭs (yr as ĭr), *s.* [Lat. *gyratus*, pa. par. of *gyro*, to turn round in a circle; Gr. γῦρος (*guros*) = a ring, a circle, and Lat. *acanthus* (q.v.).]

Palæont.: A genus of fish spines, from the carboniferous formation. The fish probably belonged to the Cestraphori.

* **ĝyr′-ạl (yr as ĭr),** *a.* [Eng. *gyre*; *-al.*] Moving in a circle; revolving, whirling.

ĝyr′-āte (yr as ĭr), *a.* [Lat. *gyratus*, pa. par. of *gyro* = to move or turn round; *gyrus* = a circle.]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* Moving or going round in a circle.

2. *Bot.:* Bent like the head of a crosier. Called more generally Circinate (q.v.). Used specially of the vernation of ferns.

* **ĝyr′-āte (yr as ĭr),** *v.t.* [Gyrate, *a.*] To move round a central point; to revolve; to turn round.

* **ĝyr-ā′-tion (yr as ĭr),** *s.* [Low Lat. *gyratio*, from Lat. *gyratus*, pa. par. of *gyro* = to turn round.] The act or state of turning or whirling round.

"The artificial *gyrations*, and other singular curiosities observed in the latter." — *Derham: Physico-Theology*, bk. iv., ch. iii.

¶ *Centre of gyration:* [Centre, ¶ 22].

* **ĝyr′-ạ-tōr-ȳ (yr as ĭr),** *a.* [Eng. *gyrate*; *-ory.*] Moving or turning in a circle; gyrating, revolving.

* **ĝyre (yr as ĭr),** *s.* [Lat. *gyrus* = a circle, a circuit, from Gr. γῦρος (*guros*) = a ring (*s.*), round (*a.*).] A circle described by a moving body; a turn, a revolution.

"Quick and more quick he spins in giddy *gyres.*"
Dryden: Ovid; Metamorphoses viii.

gyre-carling, *s.* A hag; a weird-sister; an ogress. (*Scotch.*)

"To hae keepit awa . . . the elves and *gyre-carlings.*"
—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. iii.

* **ĝyre (yr as ĭr),** *v.t.* & *i.* [Gyre, *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To turn round; to whirl; to twist round.

"His stockings loose,
Ungartered, and down *gyred* to his ankle."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, ii. 1. (Quarto.)

B. *Intrans.:* To turn or move in a circle; to revolve.

"The *gyring* planets, with their starry train."
Drayton: Noah's Flood.

***ġyre'-fŭl, *gyre'-fŭll (yr** as **ĭr),** *a.* [Eng. *gyre; -ful(l).*] Abounding in gyres or circles.

"Too the flame fits *gyreful* awarding."
Stanyhurst: Conceites, p. 138.

gyr-ĕn-çĕph'-ą-lą (yr as **ĭr),** *s. pl.* [Gr. γυρόω (*guroō*) = to round, to bend, and ἐγκέφαλον (*engkephalon*) = the brain.]

Zool.: The second of the four sub-classes, founded on brain-modifications, into which Owen divides the mammalia, because, "save in very few exceptional cases of the smaller and inferior forms of Quadrumana, the superficies is folded into more or less numerous gyri or convolutions." The Gyrencephela are sub-divided into Unguiculata (Quadrumana, Carnivora); Ungulata (Artiodactyla, Perissodactyla, Proboscidia, and the extinct order Toxodontia; and Mutilata (Sirenia and Cetacea). (*Owen: Class. of the Mammalia.*)

gyr-ĕn-çĕph'-ą-lāte (yr as **ĭr),** *a.* [Gyrencephalous.]

gyr-ĕn-çĕph'-ą-lŏus (yr as **ĭr),** *a.* [Eng., &c. *gyrencephal(a); -ous.*] Belonging to or having the characteristics of Owen's Gyrencephala (q.v.).

"These limb-characters can only be rightly applied to the *gyrencephalous* sub-class."—*Owen: Class. of the Mammalia*, p. 35.

ġŷr-fâl'-cŏn (*l* silent), *s.* [Gerfalcon.]

Ornith.: Falco gyrfalco. It is a large and powerful falcon, used to pursue cranes, wild geese, &c. It is common in the colder parts of North America, and has been found in Britain. Called also the Jerfalcon or Iceland Falcon.

ġyr'-ī (yr as **ĭr),** *s. pl.* [Gyrus.]

ġyr-ĭn'-ĭ-dæ (gyr as **gĭr),** *s.* [Lat. *gyrin(us); fem.* pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: Whirligigs; a family of Coleoptera, tribe Pentamera. Two genera and eleven species are British.

ġŷr-ī'-nŭs, *s.* [Lat. *gyrinus;* Gr. γυρῖνος (*gurinos*) = a tadpole.]

Entom.: The typical genus of the family Gyrinidæ. The antennæ are short and retractile within a cavity in front of the eyes, the second joint with hair-like processes; the remaining seven clavate. Sharp enumerates ten species as British. *Gyrinus natator*, the Common Whirligig, is often seen in groups performing gyrations on the surface of water. The larva has thirteen segments, including the head, and resembles a centipede.

gyr-ō- (yr as **ĭr),** *pref.* [Lat. *gyrus* = a circle, especially one performed by a horse; Gr. γῦρος (*guros*) = a ring, a circle; γυρός (*guros*) = round.] Circular, spiral.

gyr-ō-car'-pĕ-æ (yr as **ĭr),** *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *gyrocarp(us);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Combretaceæ (Myrobalans). The corolla is wanting, the cotyledons are convolute, the anthers burst by recurved valves.

gyr-ō-car'-pŭs (yr as **ĭr),** *s.* [Pref. *gyro-,* and Gr. καρπός (*karpos*) = fruit.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the tribe Gyrocarpeæ (q.v.). When the natives of the Coromandel coast can obtain it, they use it for making catamarans.

ġŷr-ō'-dŭs, *s.* [Pref. *gyro-,* and Gr. ὀδούς (*odous*) = a tooth.

Palæont.: A genus of Pycnodont fishes, chiefly from the Oolite.

ġŷ-rŏg'-ō-nĭte, *s.* [Pref. *gyro-,* and Gr. γόνος (*gonos*) = seed.]

Palæobot.: The sporangium, or seed-vessel, of the flowerless plant-genus Chara. It is very rough and hard, consisting of a membranous nut, covered by an integument, both of which are spirally streaked or ribbed. The integument is composed of fine spiral valves of a quadrangular form. The number of spiral rings varies in different species of Chara, but are constant in each.

ġŷ-rōĭ'-dąl, *a.* [Gr. γῦρος (*guros*) = a circle; εἶδος (*eidos*) = form, appearance; Eng. adj. suff. *-al.*]

gyr-ō-lĕp'-ĭs (yr as **ĭr),** *s.* [Pref. *gyro-,* and Gr. λεπίς (*lepis*) = a scale.]

Palæont.: A genus of fossil fishes, order Lepidoidei. Professor Morris enumerates three species—one from the Carboniferous Shales, and the others doubtfully from the Trias. Dr. Ramsay Traquair considers it a doubtful genus, and would cancel the name. (*Quar. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, xxxiii. 567.)

gyr'-ŏ-lite (yr as **ĭr),** *s.* [Gurolite.]

ġŷ-rō'-mą, *s.* [Gr. γυρόω (*guroō*) = to round, to bend.]

Botany:

1. (*Of ferns*): The annulus, or ring, in polypodiaceous ferns. (*Lindley.*)

2. (*Of lichens*): A shield, the surface of which is coursed with sinuous concentric furrows. Called also Trica.

***gyr'-ō-măn-çy (yr** as **ĭr),** *s.* [Gr. γῦρος (*guros*) = a ring, a circle, and μαντεία (*manteia*) = prophecy, divination.] A kind of divination performed by walking round in a circle or ring.

ġyr'-ŏn (yr as **ĭr),** *s.* [Fr.]

Her.: An ordinary, consisting of two straight lines, drawn from any given part of the field, and meeting in an acute angle in the fesse point.

GYRON.

ġŷ'-rŏn-nȳ, ġī'-rŏn-nȳ, *a.* [Eng. *gyron; -y.*]

Her.: An epithet applied to a field divided into gyrons or triangular parts of different tinctures.

GYRONNY.

gyr-ŏph'-ŏr-ą (yr as **ĭr),** *s. pl.* [Pref. *gyro-,* and Gr. φορός (*phoros*) = bearing. So called from their convoluted fruit.]

Bot.: A genus of Lichens, order Pyxinei. The species grow on rocks and boulders in the Polar Regions, and furnish the *Tripe de Roche* on which Arctic voyagers have sometimes been obliged to subsist for a time. *Gyrophora deusta* and *G. pustulata* are used in dyeing.

gyr-ō-ptȳch'-ĭ-ŭs (yr as **ĭr),** *s.* [Pref. *gyro-,* and Gr. πτύξ (*ptux*), genit. πτυχός (*ptuchos*) = a fold, leaf, layer, or plate.]

Palæont.: A genus of fossil fishes, family Glyptodipterini (*Huxley*), Cyclodipteridæ (*Traquair*). They occur in the Old Red Sandstone. (*Quar. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, xvi. 126.) (*Nicholson*, &c.)

gyr-ō'-scōpe (yr as **ĭr),** *s.* [Gr. γῦρος (*guros*) = a ring, or circle, and σκοπέω (*skopeō*) = to look at, or behold.]

Astron. Mach.: An instrument constructed by a Frenchman, called M. Foucault, to make the rotation of the earth visible. The principle on which it proceeds is this—that, unless gravity intervene, a rotating body will not alter the direction in which its permanent axis points. In the gyroscope there is a rotating metallic disc, the middle point of whose axis is also the centre of gravity of the machine. By this device the action of gravity is eliminated. The instrument, moreover, is so constructed that the axis of rotation can be made to point to some star in the sky. Then, as the heavy disc whirls round, it is found that the axis continues to point to the moving star, though, in consequence of this, apparently altering its direction relatively to bodies on the earth. If, again, the axis be pointed to the celestial pole, which is fixed, no alteration in its position relative to bodies on the earth takes place. The only feasible explanation of these appearances is that the earth is revolving on its axis. (*Airy: Popular Astronomy*, 8th ed., pp. 78, 89, 282–285.)

gyr'-ōse (yr as **ĭr),** *a.* [Lat. *gyrus* = a circle.]

Botany:

1. Marked with wavy lines.

2. The same as Gyrate (*Bot.*) (q.v.).

ġyr'-ŭs (pl. **ġyr'-ī), (yr** as **ĭ),** *s.* [Gr. γῦρος (*guros*) = a ring, a circle.] [Gyro-.]

1. *Anat.:* A convolution; as, the angular *gyrus* of the cerebrum, the *gyri* of the brain.

2. *Bot.:* The annulus or ring of a polypodiaceous fern. Called also gyroma (q.v.).

***gȳte,** *s.* [Goat.]

*1. A goat.

2. A child. (Used in contempt.)

3. A first year's pupil in the High School in Edinburgh.

gȳte, *a.* [Etym. doubtful, probably connected with *giddy* (q.v.).] Crazy; ecstatic; senselessly extravagant; delirious.

"Edie stopped his hand, exclaiming, 'Lord sake! he's gaun *gyte!*'"—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xliii.

ġȳve, *ġīve, *s.* [Wel. *gefyn* = a fetter, a gyve; Gael. & Ir. *geimheal*, from Irish, *geibhim* = to get, to receive, to take.] A fetter a shackle, a chain (generally for the legs).

"The debtor wakes to thought of *gyve* and jail,
The love-lorn wretch starts from tormenting dreams."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, vi. i.

¶ Obsolete except in the plural.

***ġȳve,** *v.t.* [Gyve, *s.*]

1. *Lit.:* To fetter, to shackle, to enchain.

2. *Fig.:* To ensnare.

"Ay, smile upon her do. I will *gyve* thee in thine own courtship."—*Shakesp.: Othello*, ii. 1.

H.

H, The eighth letter of the English alphabet is commonly classed amongst the consonants, though not strictly such. It is frequently called the aspirate, although other letters are also aspirated in English. Its distinctive or proper sound is that which it has at the beginning of a word, as *help, hard, hope*, &c. This sound it also has when following *w*, as in *whither, where*, in which cases it originally preceded the *w*, as in Old Eng. *hwidir, hwær*. Its sound is produced far back in the throat by an unchecked emission of the breath, the root of the tongue being very slightly approximated to the back of the throat. *H* has disappeared from many words, especially before *l, n, r*: as, Old Eng. *hlaf* = loaf; Old Eng. *hnecca* = neck; Old Eng. *hring* = ring; Old Eng. *feoh* = fee. It has been intruded into some words, as *wharf, whelk, whelm*. It has become *gh* in many cases: as, Old Eng. *theoh* = thigh; Old Eng. *heah* = high; Old Eng. *cniht* = knight; in these cases serving only to lengthen the preceding vowel. In some words *h* has first become *gh*, and afterwards *f*: as, Old Eng. *geneh* = enough; Old Eng. *droht* = draught, draft. *H* is commonly joined to other consonants to form digraphs representing sounds for which there are no symbols in the alphabet: as, *ch* in *child, chill*; *sh* in *shin, ship*; *th* in *this, that, thine*; joined with *p* it forms the sound of *f*: with *g* it sometimes forms the sound of *f*, as in *enough, tough*; sometimes the digraph is silent, as in *bough, plough*. The combination *rh* is found only in words derived from the Greek, where the *h* represents the rough breathing of the original (ῥ). *Ch* is common in words derived from the Greek, and in such cases is generally hard, as *chemistry, chyle*, &c. It sometimes represents the Latin *c*, Greek κ, as in Eng. *horn* = Lat. *cornu*, Gr. κέρας (*keras*). In Anglo-Saxon it had initially the same sound as at present, as *hé* = he; medially and finally it had the sound of the German and Scotch *ch* in *loch*.

H *As a symbol is used:*

1. As a numeral for 200, and with a dash over it ($\overline{\text{H}}$) for 200,000.

2. In music for the tone B natural in the German system of nomenclature, the letter B being only used for B flat.

3. In chemistry for the monad element hydrogen.

H *As an initial* is used for his or her, as in H.R.H. = His (or Her) Royal Highness; for half, as in H.P. = half-pay; for horse, as in H.P. = horse-power.

ha, *interj., s., & v.i.* [From the sound.]

A. *As interj.:* An exclamation denoting surprise, wonder, joy, satisfaction, or other

sudden emotion. When repeated, as *ha! ha!* it denotes laughter.

"Have you eyes?
Could you on this fair mountain cease to feed,
And batten on this moor? *Ha!* Have you eyes?"
Shakesp.: Hamlet, iii. 4.

B. *As subst.:* An exclamation of surprise, wonder, joy, &c.

"These shrugs, these hum's and *ha's*."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, ii. 1.

C. *As verb:* To express surprise, wonder, &c.; to hesitate: as, He hummed and *ha'd*.

ha', *s.* [See def.] A hall. (*Scotch.*)

"To look for his honour at the dark hag, and tell him there was a gentleman from the south had arrived at *ha'*."—*Scott: Waverley*, ch. ix.

ha'-Bible, *s.* The great Bible that lies in the hall.

"The big *ha'-Bible*, ance his father's pride."
Burns: The Cotter's Saturday Night.

haaf, *s.* [Icel. *haf* = the sea; Ger. *haff* = a gulf, a bay.] A fishing ground in Shetland.

haaf-fishing, *s.* Deep-sea fishing in Shetland for cod, ling, tusk, &c.

haak, *s.* [HAKE.]

haar, *s.* [A.S. *hár* = hoary, hoar.] A fog, a dull east wind. (*Scotch.*) [SEA-HAAR.]

† **Haar'-kiĕs,** *s.* [Ger.]

Mineralogy:

1. The name given by Werner to Capillary Pyrites, now called Millerite.

2. The capillary variety of Marcasite.

* **hăb,** * **habbe,** *v.t.* [HAVE.]

hab-nab, hab or **nab, hob-nob,** *adv.* [HABNAB.]

Hą-băk'-kŭk, *s.* [Heb. חֲבַקּוּק (*Chhabhaqquq*) = Habakkuk, meaning an embrace, from חָבַק (*chhabhak* = to embrace.]

1. *Scrip. Hist.:* The writer of the book described under 2. Nothing is known of his history.

2. *Scrip. Canon:* The eighth of the Minor Prophets. It was composed when the Chaldean invasion was imminent, probably in the early part of the reign of Jehoiakim, about 610 B.C. The prophet's poetic genius is of a high order, the third chapter of his work being one of the finest compositions in the whole Old Testament. Several passages are quoted in the New Testament, the thrice repeated doctrine that "the just shall live by faith" (Rom. i. 17; Gal. iii. 11; and Heb. x. 58), which excited so powerful an influence on Luther's mind, being derived originally from Hab. ii. 4. Hab. i. 5 is quoted in Acts xiii. 40, 41.

* **hăb'-bĕn,** *v.t.* [HAVE.]

hăb'-bĕr, *v.i.* [Etym. doubtful.] To stutter; to stammer. (*Scotch.*)

hăb'-bĕr, *s.* [HABBER, *v.*] A stutter, a stammer.

hā'-bē-ăs cor'-pŭs, *s.* [Lat. = you may have the body.]

1. *Law:* A writ (more fully *habeas corpus ad subjiciendum*) directed to the person detaining another, and commanding him to produce the body of the prisoner, with the day and cause of his caption and detention, *ad faciendum, subjiciendum, et recipiendum*, to do, submit to, and receive whatsoever the judge or court awarding such writ shall consider in that behalf. It is applicable in all cases where a person in custody claims to be illegally detained, or wrongfully refused bail, or who desires to be removed from one court to another.

"The day of that prorogation, the twenty-sixth of May, 1679, is a great era in our history. For on that day the *Habeas Corpus Act* received the royal assent. From the time of the Great Charter, the substantive law respecting the personal liberty of Englishmen had been nearly the same as at present: but it had been inefficacious for want of a stringent system of procedure. What was needed was not a new right, but a prompt and searching remedy; and such a remedy the *Habeas Corpus Act* supplied."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

2. *Hist.:* Magna Charta (A.D. 1215) provided that no freeman should be taken or imprisoned but by the lawful judgment of his equals, or by the law of the land. Two old writs, one *De homine replegiando* and the other *Capias in Withernam*, designed to guard the liberty of the subject, were found ineffective, especially against the Crown. Chitty mentions also various Acts in force in A.D. 1320 in the title of which the words *Habeas corpus* occur. For instance, there were the *Habeas corpus cum causa* (that you have the body with a cause), *Habeas corpus ad faciendum et recipiendum* (that you have the body to do and receive), &c. More of these were designed to remove cases from court to court. There was one, however, *Habeas corpus ad subjiciendum* (that you may have the body to answer) destined to become much more important. Early in the reign of Charles I. the judges decided that they could not, upon such a Habeas corpus, bail or deliver a prisoner committed to prison without assigned cause, if he were placed in custody by the special command of the King or by the Judge of the Privy Council. The Petition of Right (A.D. 1628) sought to have this state of things altered, and 16 Charles I., c. 10, accorded the change of law desired, but obstructions to the carrying out of the enactment rendering it less effective than had been expected, the enactment, 31 Charles II., c. 2, called pre-eminently the Habeas Corpus Act, was passed. For its nature, see the extract under No. 1. Only Parliament can suspend the Habeas Corpus Act. It has frequently done so at times of public peril or anxiety. The Act was suspended in Britain during the two Stuart rebellions of 1715 and 1745, also in 1777-79, during the American war, and in 1794, while the first French revolution was at its height. It has been repeatedly suspended during actual or threatened rebellion in Ireland, as in 1798, 1803, 1817, 1848, 1861, 1867, 1868, and 1869. To suspend such a safeguard of liberty as the Habeas Corpus Act always involves very serious responsibility, though, on the other hand, it enables the Government to seize any political leaders who threaten to head a rebellion, and successfully keep them from incurring the penalties of treason. A similar law exists in most of the American states.

hą-bē'-ną, *s.* [Lat., = a thong, from *habeo* = to hold.]

Surg.: A bandage for the purpose of keeping the opposite sides of wounds together.

hăb-ē-năr'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [From Lat. *habena* = a thong or strap, which the lip sometimes resembles (*Hooker & Arnott*). Etym. doubtful (*Sir Joseph Hooker*).]

Bot.: Butterfly orchid; a genus of orchids, tribe Ophreæ, family Gymnadenidæ. It resembles orchids in its general character, but has the glands of the pollen masses free, distant, and exposed. A hundred species are known. Three are British: (1) *Habenaria bifolia*, a very fragrant plant, generally with two, rarely with three, leaves, and whitish flowers, the spur twice as long as the ovary. It appears from June to August. (2) *H. viridis*, and (3) *H. albida;* these are rarer and more local.

hă-bĕn'-dŭm, *s.* [Lat., = a thing to be held or possessed.]

Law: That clause of a deed which determines what estate or interest is granted by the deed.

* **hăb'-ĕn-rȳ,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] An architectural decoration of some sort, but the exact meaning of the word is uncertain.

* **hăb'-ĕr-dăsh,** *a.* [HABERDASHER.] Petty, peddling, small.

"He set up his shop with *haberdash* ware."
The Wife lapped in Morel's Skin, v. 596.

* **hăb'-ĕr-dăsh,** *v.i.* [HABERDASH.] To deal in haberdashery or small wares; to peddle.

"To *haberdash* in earth's base ware." *Quarles.*

hăb'-ĕr-dăsh-ĕr, *s.* [O. Fr. *hapertas* = a kind of stuff, or, more probably, pedlars' wares, from the bag in which they were carried; cf. Icel. *happrtask, hafrtask* = a haversack. (*Skeat.*)]

* 1. A dealer in small wares; a pedlar; a hatter.

"*Haberdasher*, a hatter, or seller of hattes; also, a dealer in small wares."—*Kersey.*

2. A dealer in drapery goods of various descriptions, as ribbons, laces, silks, &c.

hăb'-ĕr-dăsh-ĕr-ĕss, *s.* [Eng. *haberdasher; -ess.*] A woman who deals in small wares; a female huckster. (*T. Brown: Works*, ii. 272.)

hăb'-ĕr-dăsh-ĕrȳ, *s.* [Eng. *haberdasher; -y.*]

1. The wares sold by a haberdasher.

"Making a shoe, or retailing cheese and *haberdashery*."—*Knox: Essays*, No. 55.

2. The shop or establishment of a haberdasher.

hăb'-ĕr-dīne, *s.* [O. Fr. *habardeon*, probably a corruption of Aberdeen in Scotland, where the fish were prepared.] A dried salted cod.

hą-bĕr'-ĕ fā'-çĭ-ăs pŏs-sĕs-sĭ-ō'-nĕm, *phr.* [Lat., = you may cause (him) to have possession.]

Law: A writ directed to the sheriff of a county, commanding him to give actual possession to the claimant of land recovered in a suit.

* **ha-bĕr'-ĝeŏn,** * **ha-ber-gyn,** * **ha-bur-ĭ-on,** *s.* [Fr., from O. Fr. *haubegeon, hauberjon* = a small hauberk, dimin. of *hauberc* = a hauberk (q.v.).]

1. In old armour a short coat or garment worn over the quilted gambeson or haqueton,

HABERGEON, AND DETAIL OF LINKS.

and under the jupon. It was composed either of plate or chain-mail, without sleeves; its purpose was to protect the neck and breast.

"The *habergyns* that they beare shall nat defende them."—*Berners: Froissart; Cronycle*, vol. i., ch. cccxiv.

2. Any defence, or protection.

"Clothid in the *haburion* of feith, and of charite."—*Wycliffe: 1 Thess.* v.

3. Applied to the elytra of a beetle.

"The scalie beetles with their *habergeons*
That make a humming murmur as they fly."
Ben Jonson: Sad Shepherd, ii.

* **ha-ber-jects,** *s.* [Norm. Fr. *habergier* = haubergers, a coarse sort of cloth. (*Kelham.*)] A cloth of a mixed colour (*Magna Charta*). (*Wharton*, &c.)

* **hăb'-ĭl-ą-ble,** *a.* [Fr. *habil(ler)* = to clothe; *-able.*] Capable of being clothed.

"The whole habitable and *habilable* globe."—*Carlyle: Sartor Resartus*, bk. i., ch. v.

* **hą-bĭl'-ą-tŏr-ȳ,** *a.* [Fr. *habil(ler)* = to clothe; *-atory.*] Pertaining to habiliments or clothing; wearing clothes.

"Is not the dandy culottic, *habilatory*, by law of existence?"—*Carlyle: Fr. Revol.*, pt. iii., bk. vii., ch. ii.

* **hăb'-ĭle,** * **ha-ble,** *a.* [Lat. *habilis* = fit, proper, manageable.] Fit; proper; ready; apt; skilful; handy; qualified.

"*Hable* and ready to every good work."—*Waller.*

hą-bĭl'-ĭ-mĕnt, * **ha-bil-li-men,** * **ha-byl-y-ment,** *s.* [Fr. *habillement*, from *habiller* = to dress, clothe; originally = to get ready, from Lat. *habilis.*] [HABILE.] A dress; a garment; an article of dress or clothing. (Usually in the plural.)

"Thus plated in *habiliments* of war."
Shakesp.: Richard II., i. 3.

* **hą-bĭl-ĭ-mĕnt-ĕd,** *a.* [Eng. *habiliment; -ed.*] Dressed, clothed, equipped.

* **hą-bĭl'-ĭ-tāte,** *a.* [Lat. *habilitas* = aptness, fitness, from *habilis* = fit, apt.] [HABILE.] Qualified, entitled

"They were attainted, and thereby not legall, nor *habilitate* to serue in Parliament."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*

* **hą-bĭl'-ĭ-tāte,** *v.t.* [HABILITATE, *a.*] To make fit, to qualify, to entitle.

* **hą-bĭl-ĭ-tā'-tion,** *s.* [HABILITATE, *a.*] A qualification.

"What is *habilitation* without intention and act?"—*Bacon: Essays; Of Kingdoms & Estates.*

* **hą-bĭl'-ĭ-tȳ** *s.* [Fr. *habilité.*] Ability (q.v.).

hăb'-ĭt, * **ab-it,** * **ab-ite,** * **ha-bite,** *s.* [Fr. *habit* = a garment, a dress, from Lat. *habitus* = (*s.*) a condition, habit, or dress, (*a.*) held in a certain condition, from *habeo* = to have or hold.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. A state or condition of the body, either natural or acquired; constitutional temperament of the body.

* 2. Practice, use, usage; a tendency towards any state or course of action arising from frequent repetition of the same acts.

"How use doth breed a *habit* in a man."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, v. 4.

3. A peculiar practice, use, or custom, acquired by frequent repetition.

"He hath a better bad *habit* of frowning than the count Palatine."—*Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice*, i. 2.

4. A way or acting; a course or line of conduct.

"And a sinful *habit* differs from a sinful act but as many differ from one, or as a year from an hour."—*Bp. Taylor: On Repentance*, ch. iv., § 2.

5. Dress, garb, apparel; specif., the loose dress worn by ladies while riding; a riding-habit.

"There we stood in our *habits*, bare-footed and bare-headed."—*Hacklugt: Voyages*, i. 108.

6. Outward appearance, carriage, deportment.

"Put on a sober *habit*."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, ii. 2.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Metaphysics:* Facility in doing and an inclination to do a thing acquired by doing it frequently. Reid and Hartley regard the operations resulting from our acquired dexterities and habits as merely mechanical or automatic; Dugald Steward allows to each several motion a separate act of conscious volition; and Sir W. Hamilton accords to the mind a conscious volition over the series, but denies it a consciousness and deliberate volition in regard to each separate movement.

¶ *Habit* differs from *disposition* in this, that while both are tendencies to action, *disposition* properly denotes a natural, *habit* an acquired tendency.

2. *Bot.:* The general appearance and mode of growth in a plant, without attention to the details of the subject.

3. *Biol.:* Changed habits produce an inherited effect. [USE.] (*Darwin.*)

¶ For the difference between *habit* and *custom*, see CUSTOM; for that between *habit* and *guise*, see GUISE.

¶ *Habit and repute:*

Scots Law & Ord. Lang.: Common reputation; used of anything held and reputed to be true. Thus, in Scotland, one may be by *habit and repute* a thief, and habit and repute goes a considerable length in proving a Scotch marriage between persons who cohabit, and are by common rumour man and wife. (*Bell*, vi.)

hăb'-ĭt (1), *v.t.* [HABIT, *s.*]

1. To accustom; to habituate; to fix by custom or habit.

2. To dress, to clothe, to accoutre; to array.

"She shall be *habited*, as it becomes
The partner of your bed."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, iv. 3.

* **hăb'-ĭt** (2), *v.t.* [Lat. *habito.*] To inhabit, to dwell in.

"Happely you may come to the citie Siberia, or to some other towne or place *habited* vpon or neer the border of it."—*Hacklugt: Voyages*, vol. i., p. 425.

* **hăb-ĭt-ą-bĭl'-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *habitable; -ity.*] The quality or state of being habitable; habitableness.

"To continue the state and *habitability* thereof throughout all ages."—*Derham: Astro-Theology*, bk. vi., ch. ii.

hăb'-ĭt-ą-ble, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *habitabilis*, from *habito* = to inhabit.] That may or can be inhabited or dwelt in; fit for the residence of human beings.

"Look round the *habitable* world, how few
Know their own good, or, knowing it, pursue."
Dryden: Juvenal, sat. x.

hăb'-ĭt-ą-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *habitable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being habitable; fitness or capacity for being inhabited.

"Those ancient problems of the spherical roundness of the *habitableness* of the torrid zone."—*Ray: On the Creation*, pt. i.

* **hăb'-ĭt-ą-blȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *habitab(le); -ly.*] In a habitable manner; so as to be inhabited.

* **hăb'-ĭt-ăc-le (le** as **ęl),** *s.* [Lat. *habitaculum*, from *habito* = to dwell in.] A place to dwell in; a residence; a dwelling-place.

"An holye *habitacle* vnspotted from all synnes."—*Udal: Ephesians* ii.

* **hăb'-ĭt-ąnce,** * **hab-ĭt-aunce,** *s.* [Lat. *habitans*, pr. par. of *habito* = to inhabit, to dwell in.] A habitation; a dwelling; an abode.

"What art thou, man, if man at all thou art,
That here in desart hast thine *habitance?*"
Spenser: F. Q., II. vii. 7

* **hăb'-ĭt-ąn-cy,** *s.* [HABITANCE.] The condition or state of an inhabitant; permanent residence in a town, city, or parish; inhabitancy.

hăb'-ĭt-ąnt, *s.* [Fr., pr. par. of *habiter;* Lat. *habito* = to inhabit.]

* 1. An inhabitant; a dweller; a resider.

"Drones, oppressive *habitants* of hives
Owe to the labour of the bees their lives."
Cooke: Hesiod, 880.

2. A name applied to the inhabitants of Lower Canada, who are of French origin.

hăb'-ĭ-tăt, *s.* [Lat. = he, she, or it dwells or lives; 3rd pers. sing. pres. indic. of *habito* = to inhabit, to dwell.]

Biol.: The place in which any particular animal lives when wild, or any wild plant grows. When descriptions were in Latin, such expressions as the following, taken from Linnæus's *Systema Naturæ*, continually occurred:—"*Habitat in America*" = "It dwells in America." Here "*habitat*" is the third person singular present indicative of the Latin verb *habito*, but when the term grew familiar it came to be used also as an English noun.

"Naturalists distinguish between the *habitats* or geographical localities of species, and the stations or circumstances in which they are found."—*S. P. Woodward: Mollusca* (ed. 1875), p. 156.

hăb-ĭ-tā'-tion, * **hab-ĭ-ta-ci-on,** * **hab-ĭ-ta-ci-oun,** *s.* [Fr. *habitation*, from Lat. *habitatio*, from *habitatus*, pa. par. of *habito* = to inhabit.]

1. The act of inhabiting or dwelling in a place.

"It [arson] is an offence against that right of *habitation*, which is acquired by the law of nature as well as by the laws of society."—*Blackstone: Commentaries*, bk. iv., ch. 16.

2. The state of being inhabited.

"Every star perhaps a world
Of destined *habitation;* but thou know'st
Their seasons."
Milton: P. L., vii. 622.

3. A place to dwell in; a place of abode; a dwelling-place; a house or other place in which a person or animal lives.

"If any clime perhaps
Might yield them easier *habitation*."
Milton: P. L., ii. 573.

* **hăb'-ĭ-tā-tŏr,** *s.* [Lat. from *habitatus*, pa. par. of *habito* = to inhabit.] An inhabitant, a dweller.

"The sun's presence is longer unto us than that in Capricorn unto the southern *habitators*."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. vi., ch. x.

hăb'-ĭt-ĕd, *a.* [Eng. *habit; -ed.*]

* 1. Accustomed, habituated.

"O y' are a shrewd one; and so *habited*
In taking heed."
Chapman: Homer; Odyssey v.

2. Dressed; arrayed; wearing a habit.

"Or is it Dian *habited* like her?"
Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, ii. 3.

hą-bĭt'-ụ-ąl, * **ha-bit-u-all,** *a.* [O. Fr. *habitual;* Fr. *habituel;* from Low Lat. *habitualis;* from Lat. *habitus* = a habit (q.v.).]

1. Formed or acquired by habit, use, or custom.

"That *habitual* restlessness of foot."
Wordsworth: On the Naming of Places, vi.

2. Accustomed, usual.

"Now in body, and to dwell
"*Habitual* habitant."
Milton: P. L., x. 588.

3. According to habit or custom; done habitually.

"The *habitual* practice of any one sin or neglect of one known duty."—*Paley: Philosophy*, bk. i., ch. vii.

4. Caused or formed by use; rendered permanent or lasting by use; as, an *habitual* colour of the skin.

¶ *Habitual Criminals Act:*

Law: The Act 32 and 33 Vic., c. 99. It gives power to re-arrest ticket-of-leave men, provides for the regulation of criminals, and for the supervision by the police of those convicted of felony, besides making more stringent regulations with regard to the receivers of stolen goods.

hą-bĭt'-ụ-ąl-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *habitual; -ly.*] In a habitual manner; customarily; by habit, use, or custom.

"A religion whose creed they do not understand, and whose precepts they *habitually* disobey."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

* **hą-bĭt'-ụ-ąl-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *habitual; -ness.*] The quality or state of being habitual; use.

"In the uprightness, the universality, and *habitualness* of our obedience."—*Clarke: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 144.

* **hą-bĭt'-ụ-ąr-ȳ,** *a.* [Eng. *habitua(le); -ry.*] Habitual, customary.

"Nature . . . made *habituary* by custom."—*Hist. of Edward II.*, p. 2.

hą-bĭt'-ụ-āte, *v.t.* [HABITUATE, *a.*]

1. To accustom; to make one accustomed to anything by use or frequent repetition; to make familiar.

"It is neither reasonable nor possible that men should be saved, who have never *habituated* themselves to the practice of any virtue."—*Clarke: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 126.

* 2. To settle as an inhabitant in any place.

"Many nobles and gentlemen left their families *habituated* in these countries."—*Sir W. Temple.*

* **hą-bĭt'-ụ-ąte,** *a.* [Lat. *habituatus*, pa. par. of *habituo* = to bring into a certain state or condition; *habitus* = a state; Sp. & Port. *habituar;* Fr. *habituer.*]

1. Given to the habitual practice of any thing.

"The *habituate* sinner hath not yet given over his habit."—*Hammond: Works*, iv. 679.

2. Inveterate; become habitual; formed by habit.

"The constitution of men's bodies may be either native or *habituate*."—*Sir W. Temple.*

* **hą-bĭt-ụ-ā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *habituatus*, pa. par. of *habituo* = to bring into a certain state.] The act of habituating; the state of being habituated.

* **hăb'-ĭt-ūde,** *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *habitudo*, from *habitus* = a habit (q.v.).]

1. Relation, respect; state with regard to something else.

"Names being supposed to stand perpetually for the same ideas, and the same ideas having immutably the same *habitudes* one to another; propositions concerning any abstract ideas, that are once true, must needs be eternal verities."—*Locke: Human Understanding*, bk. iv., ch. ii.

2. Familiarity, converse; frequent intercourse.

"To write well, one must have frequent *habitudes* with the best company."—*Dryden.*

3. Long custom, habit, inveterate use.

"His own moral and intellectual *habitudes*, and those of his age."—*J. S. Brewer: English Studies*, p. 46.

4. The customary mode or manner of living, acting, &c.; habits, customs.

"In all the *habitudes* of life,
The friend, the mistress, and the wife,
Variety we still pursue."
Swift.

5. Aptitude for doing anything.

"It is impossible to gain an exact *habitude*, without an infinite number of acts and perpetual practice."—*Dryden.*

hą-bĭt'-ụ-ê, *s.* [Fr., pa. par. of *habituer* = to accustom.] One who habitually frequents any place, especially a place of amusement or recreation.

* **hăb'-ĭt-ūre,** *s.* [Prob. a misprint for *habitude* (q.v.).]

"Without much ado or far-fetched *habiture*."—*Marston.*

* **ha-ble,** *a.* [HABILE.] Apt, able, competent.

* **ha-ble,** *v.t.* [HABLE, *a.*] To make fit or suitable; to suit, to fit, to accommodate.

"To thentent the said weorkes might be the better *habled* to the readers."—*Udal: Acts.* (Dedic.)

* **ha-ble-ness,** *s.* [Eng. *hable; -ness.*] Fitness, capacity, competence.

"I cannot of my selfe promesse any *hableness* to take suche a prouince in hande."—*Udal: Luke.* (Pref.)

* **hăb'-năb,** * **hŏb'-nŏb,** *adv.* [Eng. *hab* = have; *nab* = *ne hab* = have not.]

1. Without order; promiscuously.

"Although set down *habnab* at random."
Butler: Hudibras, pt. ii., c. iii.

2. By hook or by crook; by fair means or foul.

"Philautus determined *habnab* to send his letters."—*Lilly: Euphues*, p. 109.

hą-brăn'-thŭs, *s.* [Gr. ἁβρός (*habrós*) = graceful, pretty, and ἄνθος (*anthos*) = flower.]

Bot.: A genus of Amaryllids, tribe Amaryllææ. It consists of pretty South American bulbous plants, about twenty species of which have been introduced into Britain.

hą-brŏc'-ō-mą, *s.* [Gr. ἁβρός (*habrós*) = graceful, pretty, and κόμη (*komē*) = hair.]

Zool.: A genus of rodent animals, family Hystricidæ. Mr. Darwin discovered two species, *Habrocoma Cuvieri* and *H. Bennettii*, near Valparaiso.

hăb-rō-mā′-nĭ-ą, *s.* [Gr. ἁβρός (*habros*) = pretty, pleasant, and μανία (*mania*) = madness.] A form of madness in which the delusions are pleasant and gay.

hăb′-rō-nēme, *a.* [Gr. ἁβρός (*habros*) = graceful, delicate, and νῆμα (*nema*) = yarn.]

Min.: Having the form of fine threads. (*Webster*, ed. 1848.)

hăb-zĕl′-ĭ-ą, *s.* [From *habzeli*, its native name.]

Bot.: A genus of Anonaceæ, tribe Xylopeæ. It is sometimes made a synonym of Xylopia. The dried fruits of *Habzelia æthiopicum*, formerly called *Piper æthiopicum*, constitute the Negro-pepper, Guinea pepper, or Ethiopian pepper of Western Africa. Those of *H. aromatica*, a native of woods in Guyana, are used by the negroes as a condiment. *H. undulata*, and perhaps others of the genus, have the same pungent qualities.

***hăc-çē′-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Lat. *hæc* = this, and Eng. suff. *-ity*.] The quality or state of being a certain thing; the relation of individuality conceived by the schoolmen as a positive attribute or essence.

hăçh′-ĕl, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A sloven; a dirty, untidy person.

hăçh′-ūre, *s.* [Fr., from *hacher* = to hack.]

Engrav., &c.: Short lines employed to represent half-tints and shadows, as in representing mountains on maps. Simple *hachures* are those in which the lines, whether curved or straight, are all parallel; double *hachures* are those in which the lines cross each other.

hăçh′-ūre, *v.t.* [Hachure, *s.*] To cover or mark with hachures.

ha-cĭ-ĕn′-dą (c as th), *s.* [Sp.; O. Sp. *faciendа*, from Lat. *faciendа*, pl. of *faciendum* = a thing to be done; *facio* = to do.] An estate; an isolated farm or farm-house; an establishment in the country for stock-raising, mining, manufacturing, &c.

hăck (1), **hak-ken,** *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *hacan*: cogn. with Dut. *hakken*; Dan. *hakke*; Sw. *hacka*; Ger. *hacken*.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To cut irregularly and into small pieces; to chop, to notch; to mangle by repeated blows of a cutting instrument; to cut unskilfully.

"Nor the *hacked* helmet, nor the dusty field."
Addison: Ovid; Metamorphoses iii.

2. To cut a jag or channel in a tree, for the purpose of bleeding it.

3. To kick a player's shins at football.

***II.** *Fig.:* To mangle in uttering; to chop up.

"Let them keep their limbs whole, and *hack* our English."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, iii. 1.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To cut or chop away at anything.

"The man, not at all discouraged, fell to cutting and *hacking*."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. i.

2. To kick on the shins at football.

hăck (2), *v.t. & i.* [Hack (2), *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To let out for hire: as, To *hack* a horse.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To be let out for hire; to be used commonly.

2. To be common or vulgar; to turn prostitute.

* **hăck** (3), *v.i.* [Hawk, *v.*] To try to bring up phlegm.

hăck (1), *s.* [Hack, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. An irregular cut; a notch; a dent.

"Look you what *hacks* are on his helmet."—*Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida*, i. 2.

* 2. A blunt axe.

3. A large pick used by miners in breaking stone.

4. A tool for cutting jags or channels in trees for the purpose of bleeding them. Pines are hacked for turpentine; maples tapped for sap, or sugar-water as Western farmers prefer to call it.

* 5. A hesitation or stammering in speaking.

"He speaks with so many *hacks* and hesitations."—*Dr. H. More.*

II. *Football:* A kick on the shins.

"We all wear white trousers to show 'em we don't care for *hacks*."—*T. Hughes: Tom Brown's School-days*, pt. i., ch. v.

hack-log, *s.* A chopping-block.

"A kind of editorial *hack-log*."—*Carlyle: Life of Sterling*, pt. i., ch. iii.

hăck (2), *s. & a.* [An abreviation of *hackney* (q.v.); Sp. *haca*.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. A horse kept for hire; a hackney.

2. A horse kept for rough and every-day riding.

* 3. A hackney carriage.

"I was the other day driving in a *hack* thro' Gerard Street."—*Steele: Spectator*, No. 510.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. A writer who hires himself out for any kind of literary work; a literary drudge; a poor writer.

"Here lies poor Ned Purdon, from misery freed,
Who long was a bookseller's *hack*."
Goldsmith: Epitaph to Edward Purdon.

* 2. A procuress; a prostitute.

B. *As adj.:* Hired; mercenary; worn out or used up like a horse let for hire; hackneyed; poor.

"*Hack* preachers employed in the service of defaulters and absentees."—*Wakefield.* (*Ogilvie.*)

hack-barrow, *s.* A barrow on which bricks are conveyed from the moulder's table to the drying ground, where they are sun-dried, and temporarily covered with a thatching of straw to protect them from rain. Covered sheds are sometimes used.

hack-file, *s.*

Lock-smith.: A coarse slitting-file.

hack-hammer, *s.* A hammer terminating at each end in an obtuse chisel-edge, kept in order on the grindstone. It is used as the peen of an ordinary hammer, but is narrower, and therefore more local and energetic in its effects. The hack-hammer for reducing unequal protuberances on grindstones is shaped like an adze and has a short handle. When the grindstone has worn unequally, it becomes necessary to dress it, and the high places, being marked, are hacked by oblique and crossing chequer lines, which cause it, on the next grinding operation, to wear more at these points, and thus restore equality.

hack-iron, *s.*

Min.: A miner's pick; a hack.

hack-saw, *s.* A frame saw of moderate set, tolerably close teeth, and good temper; used in sawing metal. Such a saw is used to cut the nicks in heads of screws, in cutting off bolts, &c.

hăck (3), *s.* [A doublet of *hatch* (q.v.); A.S. *haca* = the bolt of a door; Dut. *hek* = a fence or rail; Sw. *häck* = a coop, a rack; Dan. *hæk*, *hække* = a rack.] A kind of frame or grating of various kinds, as—

1. A drying-frame for fish; a flake.

2. A pile of bricks arranged in regular order for drying, previous to building up in the clamp or kiln for burning.

3. Wood bars in the tail-race of a mill.

4. A dung-fork.

5. A feeding-rack for cattle.

¶ *Hack and manger, heck and manger:* The same as Rack and Manger (q.v.). (*Miss Ferrier: Marriage*, ch. xxvi.)

hăck′-bĕr-rȳ, *s.* [Eng. *hack*, and *berry*.]

Bot.: Two species of Celtis, *C. crassifolia*, and *C. occidentalis*. [Celtis.]

* **hăck′-būt** (1), *s.* [Ger. *hackbret*.] An old name for the dulcimer.

* **hăck′-būt** (2), * **hag-but,** * **haque-but,** *s.* [O. Fr. *haquebute*, a corruption of *haakbus*, *haeckbusse*, from *haak* = a hook, and *bus* = a gun-barrel.] An arquebuse (q.v.).

"With *hackbut* bent, my secret stand,
Dark as the purposed deed, I chose."
Scott: Cadyow Castle.

* **hăck′-būt-tĕr,** * **hăck-būt-teĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *hackbut*; *-er*.] A soldier armed with a hackbut.

"Sundrie other capteins, hauing vnder their charge two hundred *hackbutters*."—*Holinshed: Hist. of Scotland* (an. 1544).

hăcked, *pa. pa., & a.* [Hack, *v.*]

hacked-quartz, *s.*

Min.: A variety of quartz.

hăck′-eē, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Zool.: A name given in the United States to the North American squirrel.

* **hacke-naie,** *s.* [Hackney.]

hăck′-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *hack* (1), v.; *-er*.]

1. A cutting tool used for chopping up or hacking wood.

2. The same as Hack (1), *s.*, I. 4 (q.v.).

hăck′-ĕr-ȳ, *s.* [Hind. *chhakra* = a cart.] A rude East Indian two-wheeled cart, drawn by bullocks.

hăck′-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Hack (1), *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Cutting, notching.

"Still his struggling force he rears,
'Gainst *hacking* brands and stabbing spears."
Scott: Rokeby, vi. 33.

2. Short and interrupted; wearing out; troublesome: as, a *hacking* cough.

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of cutting, notching, or mangling.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Masonry:*

(1) The division of a portion of a course of stones into two of smaller height when the larger stones do not hold out.

(2) A process employed in dressing the faces of rough grindstones by the use of a hack-hammer, an implement resembling an adze. In some cases the faces of metallic or wooden polishing-wheels are similarly treated, a sharper implement being used.

2. *Brick-mak.:* The piling of moulded bricks to dry.

Hacking-out knife or tool: A glazier's knife for cutting out the old putty from the fillister of a sash, in reglazing.

hăc′-kle, *v.t.* [Heckle, *v.*]

1. To dress or comb flax or hemp.

2. To tear asunder.

"The other divisions of the kingdom being *hackled* and torn to pieces."—*Burke: French Revolution.*

hăc′-kle, *s.* [Hackle, *v.*]

1. A board set with sharp steel spikes for combing or pulling out hemp or flax to dispose the fibres in parallelism, and to separate the tow and hards from the finer fibre. The teeth are of steel from one to two inches in length, and very sharp. They are arranged in quincuncial order, upon a board. The lock of flax is seized by the middle, and one end is thrown over the teeth and drawn through. One end being *hackled*, the other end is turned to the comb and similarly treated. This separates the ribbons of fibre, removes any remaining traces of the boon or cellular matter, and divides the fibre into two portions, the short and the long, the tow and the line. The process is repeated on a fine hackle whose teeth are more numerous and thickly set. The produce is from forty to sixty per cent. of fine flax or line.

2. Any flimsy substance unspun: as, raw silk, &c.

3. A long shining feather on a cock's neck.

4. A fly for angling, dressed with a feather from a cock's neck.

"This month also a plain *hackle*, or palmer fly, made, with a rough black body, either of black spaniel's fur, or the whirl of an ostrich feather; and the red *hackle* of a capon, over all, will kill, and, if the weather be right, make very good sport."—*Walton: Angler*, pt. ii., ch. vii.

hackle-bar, *s.* One of the gills or spikes over which the lock of flax or hemp is thrown and drawn to lay the fibres parallel and comb out the refuse.

hăck′-lĕr, *s.* [Eng. *hackl(e)*; *-er*.] One who hackles or dresses flax or hemp; a flax-dresser; a heckler.

hăck′-lĕt, hăg′-lĕt, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A kind of sea-bird.

"Gulls, *haglets*, petrels swim, dive, and hover around."—*Emerson: English Traits*, ch. ii.

hăck′-lȳ, *a.* [Eng. *hack*; *-ly*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Broken as though hacked or chopped.

2. *Min.* (*Of fracture*): Breaking with a peculiarly uneven surface, as, for instance, with that of pure copper when fractured.

hăck'-mạ-tăck, *s.* [North American Indian.]

Bot.: The American Larch, or Tamarack Tree, *Larix americana.*

hăck'-neȳ, *hack-e-nele, *hacke-ney, *hak-nay, *hak-ney, *haque-naie, *s.* & *a.* [O. Fr. *hequenée, hacquenée,* from O. Dut. *hackenyee* = a hackney; Fr. *haquenée;* Sp. *hacanea;* Ital. *chinea* (from *acchinea.*) Prob. from Dut. *hakken* = to hack, chop, mince, and *negge* = a nag.]

* **A.** *As substantive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. A horse kept for riding or driving; a hack; a nag; a pad.

"His *hakeney,* which that was al pomelee gris."
Chaucer: C. T., 16,027.

2. A horse kept for hire.

"To bestride,
Sursingled to a galled *hackney's* hide?"
Bp. Hall, bk. iv., sat. 6.

3. A carriage or coach kept for hire; a hackney-carriage. They were introduced about A.D. 1650. (*Pepys: Diary,* Dec. 14, 1668.)

II. *Figuratively:*

1. A drudge; a person kept for drudgery or dirty work; a hack-writer.

"Shall each spurgall'd *hackney* of the day,
Or each new pension'd sycophant, pretend
To break my windows?" *Pope: Ep. to Sat.* 140.

2. A prostitute.

B. *As adjective:*

I. *Lit.*: Let out or kept for hire; kept for common use. [HACKNEY-COACH.]

"There they use to put out their women to hire as we do here *hakney* horses."—*Hacluyt: Voyages,* i. 400.

* **II.** *Figuratively:*

1. Much used; trite; common; commonplace; poor.

"You are a generous author; I a *hackney* scribler."
—*Pope: To Dr. Parnell.*

2. Mean; low.

"And I must serve some *hackney* job."
Lloyd: From Hanbury's Horse.

3. Prostitute.

hackney-carriage, *s.* A carriage or coach kept for hire; a hackney-coach.

hackney-coach, *s.* A hackney-carriage.

hackney-coachman, *s.* The driver of a hackney-coach.

"What charms can a London carman, chair-man, *hackney-coachman,* fish-woman, and all the numerous tribes of the lowest class, find in an English meeting or a church?"—*King: Essays,* No. 149.

***hackney-lady,** *s.* A prostitute, a mistress.

"That is no more than every lover
Does from his *hackney-lady* suffer."
Butler: Hudibras, pt. iii., c. 1.

hăck'-neȳ, *v.t.* [HACKNEY, *s.*]

* 1. To carry in a hackney-carriage.

"Is *hackneyed* home unlacqueyed."
Cowper: Task, ii. 652.

* 2. To make common or accustomed; to use much.

"So common, long *hackneyed* in the eyes of men."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV., iii. 2.

3. To make trite, common, or commonplace. (Obsolete except in the pa. par.)

* 4. To wear out.

"Men and horses and leather being *hackneyed,* jaded, and worn out upon the errand of some contentious and obstinate bishop."—*Marvell: Works,* iii. 127.

hăck'-neȳed, hăck'-nĭed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [HACKNEY, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.*: (See the verb).

B. *As adj.*: Trite, common, commonplace.

"*Hackneyed* stories of a sensational kind, to meet the public demand for what is called popular science."
—*Lindsay: Mind in the Lower Animals,* i. 20.

***hăck'-neȳ-măn, *hake-ney-man,** *s.* [Eng. *hackney,* and *man.*] One who keeps or lets hackneys for hire.

"In the declaration wherof Vergilis leaueth farre behynde hym all breders, *hakneymenne,* and skorsers."—*Sir T. Elyot: Governour,* bk. i., ch. x.

***hăck'-stĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *hack;* suff. *-ster* (q.v.).] A bully, a ruffian, a bravo.

"He repressed those robbers and *hacksters,* he visited and surveyed the foresayd prisons."—*P. Holland: Suetonius,* p. 53.

***hacque'-tŏn (que** as **k),** *s.* [ACTON.]

hăd, *pret.* & *pa. par.* [HAVE.]

***had-I-wist,** *interj.* O that I had known! An interjectional exclamation of regret for something which has happened unexpectedly.

"Ther's no regard nor feare of *had I wist.*"
Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 160.

hâd, *v.t.* [HOLD, *v.*] To hold. (*Scotch.*)

hăd'-dẹn, had-din, *s.* [A corruption of HOLDING, *s.* (q.v.).] A holding; a place of residence; a possession; means of support.

hăd'-dẹn, *pa. par.* [HAD, *v.*] Holden, kept.

"Ow, man! ye should hae *hadden* cassel to Kipletringan."—*Scott: Guy Mannering,* ch. i.

***hăd'-dĕr,** *s.* [A corruption of *heather* (q.v.).] Heath.

"They lay upon the ground covered with skins, as the Redshanks doe on *hadder.*"—*Burton: Anat. of Melancholy,* p. 542.

hăd'-dĭn, hâud'-ĭng, *s.* [HADDEN, *s.*]

hăd'-dŏck, *had-ock, had-doke, *s.* [Of unknown origin. The suff. *-ock* is perhaps dimin.; the base *had-* has some similarity to Gr. γάδος (*gados*) = a cod. Corrupt. of A.S. *hacod* (?). (*Skeat.*).]

Ichthy.: A fish, *Morrhua æglefinus,* of the same genus as the cod, the coal-fish, and the whiting. [MORRHUA.] The back is pale brown, the lateral line black, the under parts silvery white; there is a black, and sometimes greatly extended, patch on the side behind the pectoral fins; the fins and tail are grayish, the dorsal ones darker than the others. It resembles the cod, and, like it, is a valuable food-fish. It is caught all along the British coasts on long lines baited with molluscs or pieces of fish.

"On each side, beyond the gills, is a large black spot; superstition assigns this mark to the impression Saint Peter left with his finger and thumb, when he took the tribute out of the mouth of a fish of this species, which has been continued to the whole race of *hadocks,* ever since that miracle."—*Pennant: British Zoology; The Hadock Cod Fish.*

hāde, *s.* [Etym. doubtful, perhaps from Ger. *halde* = a declivity.]

* 1. *Ord Lang.*: A ridge; a cliff.

"And on the lower leas, as on the higher *hades,*
The dainty clover grows."
Drayton: Poly-Olbion, s. 13.

2. *Mining:*

(1) The dip, inclination, or slope of a vein or stratum. The angle it bears to the horizon. The underlay.

(2) The steep descent of a shaft.

hāde, *v.i.* [HADE, *s.*]

Min.: A term applied to a vein in a mine when it deviates from the vertical or perpendicular line of descent.

hạ-dē'-nạ, *s.* [Gr. ἀδηνής (*hadēnēs*) = ignorant, inexperienced (*Agassiz*); from Αἴδης (*Haidēs*), Ἅδης (*Hadēs*) = the nether world. Named from the colour of some of the species. (*McNicoll.*)]

Entom.: The typical genus of the family Hadenidæ (q.v.), *Hadena oleracea* is the Bright-line Brown eye; *H. pisi,* the Broom-moth; and *H. rectilinea* the Clouded Brocade. (*Stainton.*)

hạ-dĕn'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *haden(a);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A family of Moths, group Nocturna. The antennæ are somewhat long, the abdomen more or less crested, the wings in repose form a very sloping roof, the sub-terminal line often indented. Caterpillar long, generally feeding exposed. Known British species, forty-six. (*Stainton.*)

Hā'-dēẹ, *s.* [Gr. ἅιδης, ἅδης (*haidēs, hadēs*), from ἀ, priv., and ἰδεῖν (*idein*) = to see.]

1. *Class. Myth.*: In Homer the Greek word Ades figures as the name of a god, in large measure corresponding to the Roman Pluto. After Homer it becomes a place to which the dead go. Both Greeks and Romans supposed the infernal regions to be in the centre of the earth. To enter these, in the Roman opinion, the river Styx had to be crossed by the spirits of the dead, Charon, the ferryman, for a very small sum, rowing the boat. If, by any misfortune, the body had been unburied, the soul had to wander a hundred years on the banks of the Styx before it was taken across. Pluto was the king of the spirit world, Rhadamanthus its most noted judge.

2. *Jewish belief:* The place of the dead; the Hebrew שְׁאוֹל (*sheol*), which occurs sixty-five times in the Hebrew Bible, and in sixty-one of them is rendered in the Septuagint Ἅδης (*Hadēs*). In the Authorised Version of the English Bible it is translated in the Old Testament thirty-one times by "grave," thirty-one times by "hell," and three times by "pit." The ancient Hebrews conceived of Sheol as situated below, so that souls had to "go down" or descend before entering it (Num. xvi. 30, 33; Job xvii. 16; Psalm ix., 17; Prov. i. 12; Isa. xiv. 15, xxxviii. 18) as "very deep" (Job xi. 8), as "dark" (x. 21—22); as having different floors or stories (Ps. lxxxvi. 13, lxxxviii. 6), as having "gates" (Isa. xxxviii. 10) and "bars" (Job xvii. 16), as inhabited by the souls of those who have already died (Isa. xiv. 9), &c.

3. *Christian doctrine:* Ἅδης (*Hadēs*) is one of the two words rendered in the Authorised Version by the ambiguous term "hell" (q.v.). Expressions, most of them obviously figurative, used of Hades represent it as situated beneath (Matt. xi. 23; Luke x. 15), as having gates (Matt. xvi. 18) with keys in the hand of Christ (Rev. i. 18), and as having in a portion of it souls in torment (Luke xvi. 23).

"And in *Hades* he lifted up his eyes, being in torments."—*Luke* xvi. 23. (*Revised Version.*)

hăd'-ĭng, *s.* [HADE, *v.*]

Min.: A dip or inclination of a vein from the perpendicular or vertical line of descent.

ha'-dĭs, *s.* [Arab = new, newly-made.] Tradition, particularly with regard to the sayings and doings of Mohammed. These traditions are divided into two classes: (1) The sayings of the prophet, and (2) the sayings brought by the angel Gabriel from heaven. (*Catafago.*)

hăd̄j, *s.* [HAJ.]

hăd̄j'-eē, hăd̄j'-ī, *s.* [HAJEE, HAJ.]

Hăd'-lĕy, *s.* [John Hadley, F.R.S., who in 1781 described the instrument called after him, the real inventors of which, however, are said to have been Newton and Godfrey.]

Hadley's quadrant or **sextant,** *s.*

Optics: An instrument for measuring altitudes. (Used principally at sea.) [QUADRANT, SEXTANT.]

hăd-rō-sâu'-rŭs, *s.* [Gr. ἁδρός (*hadros*) = thick, stout, large, and σαῦρος (*sauros*) = a lizard.]

Palæont.: A genus of Dinosaurian reptiles, found in the Cretaceous rocks of North America, and representing the Iguanodon or the Old World.

hăds̄ch'-ȳ, *s.* [HASHISH.]

hāe, *s.* [HAE, *v.*] Possession, property. (*Scotch.*)

hāe, *v.t.* [HAVE, *v.*]

hæ-mạ-, hæ-măt-, hæm-ạ-tō-, *pref.* [Lat., from Gr. αἷμα (*haima*), genit. αἵματος (*haimatos*) = blood.] Consisting of or containing blood; resembling blood in colour or any other respect. [HEMA-.]

hæ'-mạ-chrōme, *s.* [Pref. *hæma-,* and Gr. χρῶμα (*chrōma*) = colour.] [HEMACHROME.]

hæ-mạ-dȳn-ạ-mŏm'-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [Pref. *hæma-,* and Eng. *dynamometer* (q.v.).] An instrument for ascertaining the force of the circulation of the blood; hæmatometer, hæmatodynamometer. [SPHYGMOMETER.]

hæ'-mạ-gŏgue, *s.* [Pref. *hæma-,* and Gr. ἀγωγός (*agōgos*) = leading, guiding, attracting, evoking; ἄγω (*agō*) = to lead, to draw out.]

Phar.: A medicine proposed by Nicolaus Myrepsus for promoting the menstrual and hæmorrhoidal discharges; any medicine for those purposes.

hæ'-mal, *s.* [Gr. αἷμα (*haima*) = blood; Eng. suff. *-al.*]

Anat.: Of or belonging to the blood; the blood-vessels or the circulatory system.

hæmal-arch, *s.*

Anat.: An arch formed by the projection forward of the ribs and the sternum to protect the heart, &c.

hæmal-canal, *s.*

Anat.: A canal surrounding the central concavity of a vertebra. (*Owen.*)

hæmal-cavity, *s.*

Anat.: The cavity containing the heart, the

great arteries, &c., with the respiratory and digestive apparatus.

hæmal-flexure, *s.*

Anat.: The bending towards the heart.

hæmal-septum, *s.*

Anat.: A septum in man partly constituting the linea alba, and elsewhere separated into two, as an investment of the visceral cavity forming the transversalis, iliac, and pelvic fasciæ. (*Quain.*)

hæmal-spine, *s.*

Anat.: A spine at one extremity of an ideal typical vertebra, that at the other end being the neural spine. (*Owen.*)

hæ-mal-ō'-pĭ-ą, *s.* [Gr. αἱμάλωψ (*haimalōps*), as subst. = a mass of blood; as adj., looking like clotted blood, αἱμαλεός (*haimaleos*) = bloody, blood-red, and ὄψ (*ops*) = the eye.]

Pathol.: An affection of the eye, in which everything appears of a red colour.

hæ-măn'-thŭs, *s.* [Pref. *hæma-*, and Gr. ἄνθος (*anthos*) = a blossom, a flower.]

Bot.: A genus of Amaryllidaceæ, tribe Amaryllеæ. The Hottentots are said to poison their arrows by dipping them in the viscid juice of the roots of *Hæmanthus toxicarius.*

hæ-mă-pŏph'-ȳs-ĭs (pl. **hæ-mą-pŏph'-ȳ-sēs**), *s.* [Pref. *hæm(a)-*, and Eng., &c. *apophysis* (q.v.).]

Comp. Anat.: One of two side portions of a typical vertebra, which are situated between the centrum and the hæmal spine (q.v.).

hæ-mą-stăt'-ĭc, *a. & s.* [HEMASTATIC.]

hæ-mą-stăt'-ĭcs, *s. pl.* [HEMASTATIC, B. 2.]

hæ-măt'-, *pref.* [HÆMA-.]

hæ'-mą-teĭn, *s.* [Eng., &c. *hæmatin*, with *e* inserted simply to distinguish it from that word (?).]

Chem.: $C_{16}H_{12}O_6$. A substance obtained by exposing a solution of hæmatoxylin in ammonia to the air, and decomposing the ammonium salts thus formed by acetic acid. It is a red-brown powder, which gives a blue solution when dissolved in potash.

hæ-mą-tĕm'-ĕ-ṣĭs, *s.* [Pref. *hæmat-* (q.v.), and Gr. ἔμεσις (*emesis*) = vomiting.]

Pathol.: Blood effused into the stomach, and thence rejected, differing thus from hæmoptysis, hæmorrhage from the lungs (q.v.). It is more frequent in later life than hæmoptysis, but may occur in the acute perforating ulcers of the stomach in young women. It is frequently associated with cancer, and other idiopathic diseases, but is also traumatic, especially from external violence.

hæ-măt'-ĭc, *a. & s.* [Gr. αἱματικός (*haimatikos*) = full of blood.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to the blood; sanguine.

B. *As substantive:*

Medicine:

1. *Sing.:* A medicine calculated to change the condition of the blood.

2. *Pl.:* The branch of medical science which treats of the blood.

hæ'-mąt-ĭn, *s.* [Pref. *hæmat-*, and suff. *-in.* (*Chem.*)]

Chem.: $C_{34}H_{34}FeN_4O_5$. Hæmatosin (?). The colouring matter of the blood. It contains nearly 9 per cent. of iron. Obtained by the action of dilute acids, alkalis, and hæmoglobin, which is decomposed into hæmatin, albuminoids, and fatty acids. Hæmatin is a dark powder, but can be obtained in crystals.

hæ-mą-tĭn'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *hæmatin*; *-ic.*]

Med.: An agent that augments the number of red corpuscles or the hæmatin of the blood. (*Dunglison.*)

hæ-măt'-ĭn-ōne, *s.* [Gr. αἱμάτινος (*haimatinos*) = bloody; Eng. suff. *-one.*] A red glass known to the ancients, and used for mosaics, ornamental vases, &c.; it is mentioned by Pliny, and occurs frequently in the ruins of Pompeii. Its fine red colour, intermediate between red-lead and vermilion, is due to red oxide of copper, and is completely destroyed by fusion. (Hæmatinone is opaque, harder than common glass, has a conchoidal fracture, and a sp. gr. of 3·5. It contains no tin, and no colouring matter, except cupreous oxide. (*Watts: Dict. Chem.*, iii. 3.)

hæ-măt-ĭn-ūr'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Gr. αἱμάτινος (*haimatinos*) = bloody, and οὖρον (*ouron*) = urine.]

Pathol.: Urine containing colouring matter and the albumen of blood, but without fibrin or corpuscles.

hæ'-mą-tīte, *s.* [HEMATITE.]

hæ-mą-tō-, *pref.* [HÆMA-.]

hæ'-mą-tō-çēle, *s.* [HEMATOCELE.]

hæ-mą-tō-cŏc'-cŭs, *s.* [Pref. *hæmato-*, and Mod. Lat. *coccus* (q.v.).]

Bot.: A genus of Confervaceæ, sub-order Palmelleæ, tribe Protococcidæ. *Hæmatococcus salinus* is one of two confervas which impart a crimson colour to salt-water tanks adjacent to the Mediterranean, and *H. Noltii* crimsons the marshes of Sleswick. (*Lindley.*)

hæ-mą-tŏc'-ŏn-īte, *s.* [Pref. *hæmato-*; Gr. κόνις (*konis*) = dust, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: A variety of Calcite, coloured blood-red, or brownish-red, by red oxide of iron. Constitutes the Rosso Antico of Italy.

hæ-mą-tŏc'-rȳ-ą, *s. pl.* [Pref. *hæmato-* (q.v.), and Gr. κρυός (*cruos*) = cold.]

Zool.: The name given by Sir Richard Owen to the primary section of the Vertebrata characterized by having the blood cold. It contains three classes—Reptiles, Amphibia, and Fishes. [HÆMATOTHERMA.]

hæ-mą-tŏc'-rȳ-ąl, *a. & s.* [Mod. Lat. *hæmatocry(a)* (q.v.); Eng., &c. suff. *-al.*]

Zoology:

A. *As adj.:* Of or belonging to the Hæmatocrya, or any one of them.

B. *As subst.:* A cold-blooded vertebrate. (*Owen.*)

hæ-mą-tō-crȳs'-tąl-īne, *s.* [HÆMATOGLOBIN.]

hæ-mą-tō'-dēs, *s.* [Gr. αἱματώδης (*haimatōdēs*) = looking like blood, blood-red; Fr. *hématode.*]

Surg.: A kind of cancer of which the tissue is soft, fungous, and ends in hæmorrhage.

hæ-mą-tō-dȳ-nąm-ŏm'-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [Pref. *hæmato-*, and Eng. *dynamometer* (q.v.).] The same as HÆMADYNAMOMETER (q.v.).

hæ-mą-tō-glŏb'-ū-līne, *s.* [HÆMOGLOBIN.]

hæ'-mąt-ōĭd, *a.* [Pref. *hæmat-* (q.v.), and Gr. εἶδος (*eidos*) = appearance.]

Med., &c.: Having the appearance of blood. Thus there is a hæmatoid cancer. [HÆMATODES.]

hæ-mąt-ōĭd'-ĭn, hæ-mąt-ōĭd'-īne, *s.* [Eng. *hæmatoid*; suff. *-in*, *-ine* (*Chem.*) (q.v.).]

Chem.: A crystalline substance formed by the decomposition of hæmatin.

hæ-mąt-ŏl'-ō-ǵȳ, hæ-mąt-ō-lō'-ǵĭ-ą, *s.* [Pref. *hæmato-*, and Gr. λόγος = a discourse.]

Med.: A treatise on the blood.

hæ-măt'-ō-mą, *s.* [Pref. *hæma-*, and Gr. τομή (*tomē*) = a cutting, a separation.]

Pathol.: A rare morbid affection of the lungs.

hæ-mąt-ŏm'-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [Pref. *hæmato-*, and Gr. μέτρον (*metron*) = a measure.] The same as HÆMADYNAMOMETER (q.v.).

hæ-mąt-ō-pō-dī'-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *hæmatopus*, genit. *hæmatopod(os)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Ornith.: Oyster-catchers; a sub-family of Charadriidæ (Plovers).

hæ-măt'-ō-pŭs, *s.* [Pref. *hæmato-*, and Gr. πούς (*pous*) = a foot.]

Ornith.: The typical genus of the sub-family Hæmatopodinæ. The bill is long, very straight, contracted in the middle, and wedge-shaped at the tip; the feet are three-toed. *Hæmatopus ostralegus* is a British bird, the Oyster-catcher (q.v.).

hæ-măt'-ō-ṣĭn, *s.* [HÆMATIN.]

hæ-mą-tō'-sĭs, *s.* [Gr. αἱμάτωσις (*haimatōsis*) (see def.), from αἱματόω (*haimatoō*) = to make bloody, to stain with blood, to make into blood; Fr. *hématose.*]

Physiology:

1. The conversion of chyle into blood.

2. The conversion of venous into arterial blood.

hæ-mąt-ō-stā'-phĭs, *s.* [Pref. *hæmato-*, and Gr. σταφίς (*staphis*) = a dried grape, a raisin.]

Bot.: A genus of West African Anacardiaceæ, having grape-like eatable fruits.

hæ-mąt-ō-thĕr'-mą, *s.* [Pref. *hæmato-*, and Gr. θερμός (*thermos*) = hot.]

Zool.: The name given by Sir Richard Owen to the primary section of the Vertebrata, characterized by having the blood warm. It contains two classes, Mammalia and Birds. [HÆMATOCRYA.]

hæ-mąt-ō-thĕr'-mąl, *a. & s.* [Mod. Lat. *hæmatotherm(a)*; Eng., &c. suff. *-al.*]

Zoology:

A. *As adj.:* Of or belonging to the hæmatotherma (q.v.).

B. *As subst.:* A warm-blooded vertebrate. (*Owen.*)

hæ-mąt-ŏx'-ȳ-lĭn, † **hæ-mąt-ŏx'-ȳ-līne,** *s.* [Mod. Lat. *hæmatoxyl(on)*; suff. *-in*, *-ine* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: $C_{16}H_{14}O_6$. Also called hematin. A crystalline substance contained in logwood (*Hæmatoxylon Campechianum*). It is soluble in hot water, alcohol, and ether. It crystallizes in pale yellow prisms, containing three molecules of water. It is the colouring matter of logwood. Hæmatoxylin, fused with caustic potash, yields pyrogallic acid.

hæ-mąt-ŏx'-ȳ-lŏn, *s.* [Pref. *hæmato-*, and Gr. ξύλον (*xulon*) = wood.]

Bot.: A genus of leguminous plants, sub-order Cæsalpinieæ, tribe Leptolobieæ. *Hæmatoxylon Campechianum* is a tree of about 40 feet high, with pinnate leaves and racemes of yellow flowers, which grows in the Bay of Campeachy in Yucatan, whence it has been introduced into the West Indies. It furnishes logwood, used as a dye.

hæ-mąt-ō-zō'-ą, *s. pl.* [Pref. *hæmato-* (q.v.), and Gr. ζῶα (*zōa*), pl. of ζῶον (*zōon*) = a living being, an animal.]

Pathol.: Living creatures alleged to have been found in the blood. From the time of Pliny instances have been brought forward of such animals having been found in the blood. Most of these seem to have been founded on erroneous investigations, though some cases of modern date seem to have been established. Thus Bilharz discovered in Egypt, in 1851, an entozoon, the *Distoma hæmatobium*, since called *Bilharzia hæmatobia*; and *Hæmthyridium venarum*, called also *Polystoma sanguicola*, has been found in venous blood.

hæ-mąt-ūr'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Pref. *hæmat-* (q.v.), and Gr. οὖρον (*ouron*) = urine.]

Med.: Blood in the urine, generally from kidney affections, or from direct injury, or other causes.

hæ'-mĭc, *a.* [Pref. *hæm-* (q.v.); Eng., &c. suff. *-ic.*]

Anat., &c.: Of or belonging to the blood.

"A clot in one of the heart's cavities, giving rise to an inorganic or functional *hæmic* murmur."—*Tanner: Practice of Med.* (7th ed.), ii. 17.

hæ-mō-, *pref.* [HÆMA-.]

hæ-mŏd-ŏr-ā'-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *hæmodor(um)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: Bloodroots; an order of Endogens, alliance Narcissales. It consists of herbaceous plants, with fibrous perennial roots and permanent sword-shaped equitant leaves; perianth generally woolly; the calyx and the corolla undistinguishable; adherent stamens three or six; ovary generally three-celled, each cell one, two, or many-seeded; fruit capsular. They occur in South America, the Cape of Good Hope, Australia, &c. Described species thirteen, known species fifty. The order is divided into three tribes, Hæmodoreæ, Conostyleæ, and Velloziеæ.

hæ-mō-dōr′-ē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *hæmodor(um)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: The typical tribe of Hæmodoraceæ. The perianth is smooth and short.

hæ-mŏd′-ōr-ŭm, *s.* [Pref. *hæmo-*, and Gr. δῶρον (*dōron*) = a gift; so named because it produces a red flower.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the tribe Hæmodoreæ, order Hæmodoraceæ (q.v.). The natives of the Swan River eat the roots of *Hæmodorum paniculatum* and *H. spicatum.*

hæ′-mō-glō-bĭn, *s.* [Pref. *hæmo-*; Lat. *glob(us)*, and suff. *-in* (*Chem.*) (q.v.).]

Chem.: An albuminoid substance, which forms the chief part of the red corpuscles of the blood of vertebrata. The defibrinated blood is mixed with dilute alcohol: after twenty-four hours the hæmaglobin separates out in violet-red rhombic octohedra. It is soluble in water, forming a red solution, and is reprecipitated by alcohol. The aqueous solution of hæmaglobin has two absorption bands in its spectrum, by which the presence of blood can be detected. Hæmaglobin unites with oxygen, forming a bright red colour in solution: with carbon monoxide it gives a blue-red colour. The colour of hæmaglobin is due to hæmatin.

hæ′-mōn-ȳ, *s.* [Gr. αἱμώνιος (*haimonios*) = blood-red.]

Bot.: An unidentified plant described by Milton. For def., see the extract. [HEMONY.]

"The leaf was darkish, and had prickles on it,
But in another country, as he said,
Bore a bright golden flower, but not in this soil. . .
And yet more medicinal is it than that moly
That Hermes once to wise Ulysses gave.
He called it *hæmony*, and gave it me,
And bade me keep it as of sovereign use
'Gainst all enchantments." *Milton: Comus*, 638.

hæ-mŏ-phĭl′-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Pref. *hæmo-*, and Gr. φιλία (*philia*) = love, affection; Fr. *hémophilie.*]

Pathol.: The hæmorrhagic diathesis, characterized by an excessive tendency to spontaneous bleedings of various parts from very slight, sometimes inappreciable causes, with excess of red corpuscles, and great diminution of fibrin. H.R.H. the Duke of Albany was affected by hæmophilia, which may have remotely conduced to his sudden death on March 28, 1884.

"The best ascertained cause of *hæmophilia* is hereditary disposition." — *Quain: Dict. of Medicine* (1882), p. 568.

hæ-mŏp′-sĭs, *s.* [Pref. *hæm(a)-*, and Gr. ὄψις (*opsis*) = look, appearance.]

Zool.: A genus of Annelids, order Hirudinea. It contains the Horse-leech. *Hæmopsis sanguisorba.* [HORSE-LEECH.]

hæ-mŏp′-tȳ-sĭs, *s.* [Pref. *hæmo-*, and Gr. πτύσις (*ptusis*) = a spitting, from πτύω (*ptuō*) = to spit.]

Pathol.: "Spitting of blood" from the lungs, a grave symptom in phthisis and some other diseases. Recurrence is frequent, and the quantity being large, a fatal result generally ensues. Syncope tends to retard this and other hæmorrhages, and ice, gallic and sulphuric acids, &c., are indicated for restraining it, and particularly of late the injection of ergotine.

hæmorrhage (pron. **hĕm′-ōr-rĭj̆**), *s.* [Lat. *hæmorrhagia*; Gr. αἱμορραγία (*haimorrhagia*) (see def.). Gr. αἷμα (*haima*) = blood, and ῥαγή (*rhagē*) = a rent; ῥήγνυμι (*rhēgnumi*) = to break, to burst through.]

Path.: Bleeding from the heart, arteries, capillaries, or veins, capillary hæmorrhage being the commonest form. Generally, though not invariably, the vessels are ruptured. In a solid organ it is called an extravasation, hæmorrhagic infarction (in embolism), or apoplexy. Hæmorrhage from the nose is known as epistaxis; from the lungs, hæmoptysis; from the stomach, hæmatemesis; from the female genitals, menorrhagia; from the urine, hæmaturia; from the bowels, melæna. The general indications for treatment are to stop the bleeding and prevent its recurrence.

hæm-ōr-rhăj̆′-ĭc (**æ** as **ē**), *a.* [Eng. *hæmorrhag(e)*; *-ic.*]

Pathol.: Of, belonging, or tending to hæmorrhage.

"The *hæmorrhagic* diathesis."—*Tanner: Pract. of Med.* (7th ed.), i. 4.

hæmorrhagic phthisis, *s.*

Pathol.: Phthisis (consumption) in which there is a disorganization and disintegration of blood-clots after pulmonary extravasation.

hæm′-ōr-rhŏĭd (**æ** as **ē**), *s.* [Lat. *hæmorrhois*; Gr. αἱμορροΐς (*haimorrhois*), genit. αἱμορροΐδος (*haimorrhoidos*) = veins liable to discharge blood; hæmorrhoids, piles.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. A venomous worm. (*Holland.*)

2. (*Pl.*): In the same sense as II. In the Bible called Emerods (q.v.).

II. *Path.:* The disease popularly called piles, consisting of tumours, from the lower part of the rectum or around the anus. They frequently discharge blood.

hæm-ōr-rhŏĭd′-ąl (**æ** as **ē**), *a.* [Eng., &c. *hæmorrhoid*; *-al.*]

1. *Anat.:* Of or belonging to the veins in the lower part of the rectum, or to the lower part of the rectum itself. Thus there are hæmorrhoidal arteries, nerves, &c.

2. *Path.:* Of or belonging to the disease called piles. [HÆMORRHOID.]

hæmorrhoidal plexus, *s.*

Anat.: Enlarged and copiously anastomosing veins in the walls of the lower part of the rectum, immediately underneath the mucous membrane. (*Quain.*)

***hæ-mō-spăs′-tĭc,** *a.* [Pref. *hæmo-*, and Lat. *spasticus*; Gr. σπαστικός (*spastikos*) = stretching, drawing, from σπάω (*spaō*) = to draw.]

Surg. & Med.: Drawing blood. (Used of any therapeutic agent for producing an efflux of blood.)

hæ-mō-stā′-şĭ-ą, *s.* [Gr. αἱμόστασις (*haimostasis*) = a means of stopping blood.]

Path.: Stagnation of blood arising from plethora.

† **hæ-mō-stăt′-ĭ-cą,** *s.* [Pref. *hæmo-* (q.v.), and Gr. ἵστημι (*histēmi*) = to make to stand.]

Phar.: A medicine designed to stop hæmorrhage; a styptic. [STYPTIC.]

hæ-mō-thōr′-ăx, *s.* [Pref. *hæmo-*, and Eng., &c. *thorax* (q.v.).]

Path.: Hæmorrhage into the pleura; the physical signs are those of pleuritic effusion, pleurisy (q.v.), with the addition of blood in the inflammatory state, generally from rupture of some blood-vessel, as in aneurism, or of carcinoma of the lung giving way into the pleura.

hæ-mōt′-rō-phȳ, *s.* [Pref. *hæmo-*, and Gr. τροφή (*trophē*) = nourishment; τρέφω (*trephō*) = to make firm, to make fat, to nourish.]

Path.: Over-richness of the blood.

hæm′-ū-lŏn, *s.* [Pref. *hæma-* (q.v.), and Gr. οὖλον (*oulon*) = the gum. Named from the red colour of the gums of the fish.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Sciæneidæ, one species of which is called in the Antilles Red Gullet.

haen, *pa. par.* [HAVE, *v.*]

hāet, *s.* [Prob. a corrupt. of *iota* (q.v.).] The least thing; a jot; an iota.

"Dell *haet* do I expect."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xliv.

* **hăf,** *v.t.* [HAVE.]

* **hăf,** *pret. of v.* [HEAVE, *v.*]

haf-en-deale, *adv.* [HALFEN-DELE.]

hăf′-fēts, hăf′-fĭts, *s. pl.* [A.S. *heafod* = the head.]

1. The sides of the head; the temples.

"The grey locks that straggled from beneath it down his weatherbeaten *haffets*."—*Scott: Heart of Mid-Lothian*, ch. xlii.

2. A blow on the side of the head; a box of the ears.

3. The fixed part of a lid or cover to which the movable part is hinged.

hăf′-fle, *v.i.* [An imitative word.] To stammer; to speak unintelligibly; to prevaricate; to waver.

hăf′-flĭn, hăf′-lĭn, half-lin, *s.* & *a.* [For *halfling*, from *half*; suff. *-ling.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A stripling; a lad.

2. A half-witted person.

II. *Carp.:* A trying-plane.

B. *As adj.:* Stripling; half-grown; not fully grown.

"My mother sent me, that was a *haffin* gallant, to show the stranger the gate."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. xi.

haf′-lĭnş, half′-lĭnş, *adv.* [HALFLING.]

hăf-nĕf′-jor′-dīte, *s.* [Named from Hafnefjord, in Iceland, where it occurs.]

Min.: A variety of oligoclase.

haft, hĕft, *s.* [A.S. *hæft* = a handle; cogn. with Dut. *heft*, *hecht*; Icel. *hefti*; Ger. *heft*, from the same root as A.S. *habban*; Icel. *hafa*; Goth. *haban*; Lat. *capio* = to take hold of.]

1. A handle; that part of an instrument which is taken in the hand, and by which it is used or held; used especially of a knife or tool.

"But yet ne fond I nought the *haft*,
Whiche might unto the blade accorde."
Gower: C. A., bk. iv.

2. A dwelling; custody.

"She came to fetch her out of ill *haft* and sure guiding."—*Scott: Heart of Mid-Lothian*, ch. xviii.

haft (1), *v.t.* [HAFT, *s.*]

1. To set or fix in a haft or handle.

* 2. To drive or force up to the haft or hilt.

"This mye blade in thye body should bee with speedinesse *hafted*."—*Stanyhurst: Conneiis*, p. 148.

* 3. To settle; to fix; to establish as in a residence.

"Ye preached us . . . out o' this new city o' refuge afore our hinder end was weel *hafted* in it."—*Scott: Old Mortality*, ch. viii.

* **haft** (2), *v.i.* [Etym. doubtful; cf. Ger. *haften* = to cling or stick to.] To hesitate; to delay; to cavil; to wrangle.

haft′-ĕr (1), *s.* [Eng. *haft* (s.); *-er.*] A workman who makes and fixes the hafts or handles of knives, tools, &c.

* **haft′-ĕr** (2), *s.* [Eng. *haft* (2), v.; *-er.*] A caviller; a wrangler.

* **haft′-ĭng,** * **haft-yng,** *s.* [Eng. *haft* (2), v.; *-ing.*] Delay; cavilling; wrangling.

"Without any farther *hafting* or holding off."—*P. Holland: Ammianus Marcellinus*, p. 278.

hăg (1), * **hagge,** *s.* [A.S. *hægtesse*; cogn. with Ger. *hexe* = a witch; O. H. Ger. *hâgissa*; M. H. Ger. *hacke*. The A.S. is probably from *haga* = a hedge or bush.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. (*In the masculine gender*): A wizard.

"And that old *hag* [Silenus] that with a staff his staggering limbs doth stay."
Golding: Ovid; Metamorphoses iv.

2. A witch; a sorceress.

"The buried Prophet answered to the *Hag*
Of Endor." *Byron: Manfred*, ii. 2.

3. A fury; a she-monster or devil.

"Fierce fiends and *hags* of hell their only nurses were." *Thomson: Castle of Indolence*, i. 72.

4. An ugly old woman.

"But such a *hag* to paradise conveyed,
Had withered by her looks the blissful shade."
Hoole: Orlando Furioso, xliii. 202.

* 5. A kind of luminous or phosphoric light or fire appearing on horses' manes, hair, &c.

II. *Ichthy.:* The name given by fishermen to a fish, *Myxine glutinosa* or *Gastrobranchus cæcus*, so low in organization that Linnæus considered it a worm in place of a vertebrate animal. The mouth has cirri or tentacles; there is but one tooth, and the eyes are wanting. The Hag is a parasite within the bodies of other fishes. It is believed to bore, hence it is sometimes named the Borer. It occurs in Britain. It is called more fully the Glutinous Hag, from the quantity of mucus which it secretes, and which, could it be obtained in quantities, would be of economic value.

* **hag-born, hag-borne,** *a.* Born of a witch or hag. (*Shakesp.: Tempest*, i. 2.)

hag-fish, *s.* [HAG (1).]

* **hag-ridden,** *a.* Suffering from or afflicted with the nightmare. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"Was I his Arm, his Thunderbolt? And now,
Must I, *hag-ridden*, pant as in a dream?"
Coleridge: 1 Zapolya, i.

* **hag-seed,** *s.* The seed or descendant of a hag. (*Shakesp: Tempest*, i. 2.)

hag-taper, *s.* [HIG-TAPER.]

hag-weed, *s.* Besom-weed.

hag's-teeth, hake's-teeth, *s. pl.*

Naut.: A part of a matting, pointing, &c., interwoven with the rest in an irregular manner, so as to spoil the general appearance and uniformity of the whole.

hăg (2), *s.* [A variant of *hack* (q.v.).]

1. A stroke with a sharp and heavy instrument, as an axe or chopping-knife.

2. A notch. "He may strike a *hag* in the post," is a proverbial phrase applied to one who has been very fortunate.

3. One cutting or felling of a certain quantity of copse wood.

4. The wood so cut down.

"Edward learned from her that the old *hag*, . . . was simply a portion of oak copse which was to be felled that day."—*Scott: Waverley*, ch. x.

5. Mossy ground; a quagmire.

"Owre mony a weary *hag* he limpit."
Burns: Tam Samson's Elegy.

***hăg** (3), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A bachelor; a fellow.

***hăg** (1), *v.t.* [HAG (1), *s.*] To frighten; to harass; to torment; to annoy.

"The timorous man, whose nature is thus *hagged* with frightful imaginations of invisible powers."—*Scott: Christian Life*, pt. ii., ch. iii., § 2.

hăg (2), *v.t.* [HAG (2), *s.*] To cut, fell, or hew down.

hạ-gạ'-dạ, *s.* [Heb. הַגָּדָה (*hagadah*) = said, reported; Aramaic אַגָּדָא (*agadah*), from נָגַד (*nagad*) = in Hiphil, to point out, to announce, to proclaim, to say.]

Hebrew Lit.: A branch of the Midrash, or most ancient Jewish exposition of the Old Testament. It extends over the whole of these sacred books, and is homiletic and poetical. (*Ginsburg.*)

hạ'-găd-īc, *a.* [Heb., &c. *hagad(a)* (q.v.), and suff. *-ic.*]

Hebrew Lit.: Of or belonging to the hagada.

hagadic-exegesis, *s.* Homiletic exegesis, or interpretation of the Old Testament, a part of the Midrash. It must be distinguished from the Halachic or Legal exposition. [HALACHIC.]

"Hence the term Midrashic, or *Hagadic-exegesis*, so commonly used in Jewish writings, by which is meant an interpretation in the spirit of those national and traditional views."—*Ginsburg* in *Kitto's Ency.* (3rd ed.), iii. 167.

hăg'-bĕr-rỹ, *s.* [Eng. *hag* (2) (?), and *berry.*]

Bot.: (1) *Cerasus Padus;* (2) *Celtis crassifolia.*

***hăg'-bŭt,** *s.* [HACKBUT.]

***hagbut-man,** *s.* A soldier armed with a hagbut or arquebuse.

"All the German *hagbut-men*."
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, iv. 6.

hăge'-măn-nīte, *s.* [From Dr. Hagemann, who first described it in 1866.]

Min.: A variety of Thomsenolite, constituting altered cryolite from Greenland. Hageman describes it as Dimetric Pachnolite, it being found with that mineral. Dana called it Thomsenolite, of which in the *Brit. Mus. Cat.* it is recognized as a variety.

Hăg'-gă-ī, *s.* [Heb. חַגַּי (*Chhaggai* or *Haggai*). The name means festive, and is from חָגַג (*chhag*, or *hag*) = a festival; Sept. Ἀγγαῖος (*Aggaios*).]

Scrip. Canon: The tenth of the twelve minor prophets. Of the seer himself nothing is known. His book has always been regarded as canonical. The several dates are all in the second year of Darius the king—*i.e.*, of Darius Hystaspes, B.C. 520. The prophet aims at inducing the people without delay to resume the rebuilding of the temple which had been commenced in 535, the second year of Cyrus, but had been discontinued, owing to Samaritan and other opposition. Haggai predicted that the glory of the latter temple should be greater than that of its splendid predecessor, a prophecy which most expositors believe to refer to the first advent of Christ (ii. 7, 9). Verse 6 is quoted in Heb. xii. 26.

***hăg'-gạrd** (1), ***hag-ard,** *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *hagard* = living in a hedge, wild, untamed, from M. H. Ger. *hag*, O. H. Ger. *hac* = a hedge.]

A. *As adj.:* Wild; untamed; fierce; intractable.

"As *hagard* hawk, presuming to contend
With hardy fowle."
Spenser: F. Q., I. xi. 19.

B. *As substantive:*

1. A wild or untrained hawk.

"The falcon, the falcon gentil, and the *haggard*, are made distinct species."—*Pennant: British Zoology: Lanner.*

2. Any thing fierce, wild, or intractable.

"I have loved this proud disdainful *haggard*."
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, iv. i.

3. A hag.

hăg'-gạrd (2), *a.* [A corrupt. of *hagged* (q.v.).] Having the appearance of one wasted away by pain or suffering; wan, pale, gaunt.

"The huge and *haggard* shape."
Longfellow: Discoverer of the North Caps.

hăg'-gạrd (3), **hag-garth,** *s.* [Eng. *hay*, and Mid. Eng. *garth* = a yard or inclosure.] A stack-yard.

"All to your *haggard* brought so cheap in."
Swift: Dr. Delany's Villa.

hăg'-gạrd-lỹ, *adv.* [Eng. *haggard* (2), *a.*; *-ly.*] In a haggard, wan, or gaunt fashion.

"How *haggardly* soe'er she looks at home."
Dryden: Juvenal, sat. vi..

***hăg'-gĕd,** *a.* [Eng. *hag* (1), *s.*; *-ed.*] Like a hag or witch; hag-like, haggard, ugly.

"The ghostly prudes with *hagged* face."
Gray: A Long Story.

hăg'-gĭs, hăg'-gĕss, *s.* [Fr. *hachis* = a hash; cf. *hag*, v. = to chop, or cut.]

1. A sheep's head and pluck minced.

2. A Scotch dish, made of liver, lights, heart, &c., minced with onions, boiled in a sheep's stomach. It is round in shape, hence the point of the quotation.

"Even a *haggis* (God bless her!) could charge down hill."—*Scott: Waverley*, ch. xlvi.

***hăg'-gĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *hag* (1), *s.*; *-ish.*] Pertaining to or resembling a hag; hag-like, ugly, deformed, wrinkled.

"But on us both did *haggish* age steal on."
Shakesp.: All's Well That Ends Well, i. 2.

***hăg'-gĭsh-lỹ,** *adv.* [Eng. *haggish*; *-ly.*] In a haggish or haglike manner.

***hăg'-gle** (1), *v.t.* [A weakened form of *hackle*, a frequent. from *hack* (q.v.).] To cut, chop, notch, or hack; to cut unskilfully; to mangle.

"Suffolk first died, and York all *haggled* o'er,
Comes to him."
Shakesp.: Henry V., iv. 6.

hăg'-gle (2), *v.i.* [Prob. for *hackle*, a frequent. of *hack:* cf. Dut. *hakkelen* = to mangle, to stammer.] To be long or tedious in coming to a bargain; to higgle; to cavil or stick at a price on small matters.

"*Haggling* with the greedy, making up quarrels."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xx.

hăg'-glĕr (1), *s.* [Eng. *haggl(e)* (1); *-er.*] One who hacks or cuts anything unskilfully; a mangler.

hăg'-glĕr (2), *s.* [Eng. *haggl(e)* (2); *-er.*]

1. One who haggles or is long in agreeing to a price; a higgler.

2. A travelling merchant; a retail dealer; a pedlar.

"Horses, on which *haglers* used to ride and carry their commodities."—*Fuller: Worthies; Dorsetshire.*

3. In London vegetable markets a middleman, acting between the producer and the retail dealer.

***haghes,** ***hagues,** *s.* [HAGGIS.]

***hăg'-ĭ-ar-chỹ,** *s.* [Gr. ἅγιος (*hagios*) = holy, and ἀρχή (*archē*) = government, rule.] The government or rule of holy orders of men; a sacred government.

hăg-ĭ-ŏc'-rạ-çỹ, *s.* [Gr. ἅγιος (*hagios*) = holy, and κρατέω (*kratéō*) = to rule or govern.] A sacred government; a hierarchy; the rule or government of the priesthood.

"The intention of the ancient law was over-stepped in the late days of the *hagiocracy*."—*Ewald: Antiq. Israel* (ed. Solly), p. 81.

***hăg'-ĭ-ō-graph,** *s.* [Gr. ἅγιος (*hagios*) = holy, and γραφή (*graphē*) = a writing.] A holy or sacred writing.

hăg-ĭ-ŏg'-rạph-ạ, *s. pl.* [Pl. of Gr. ἁγιόγραφος (*hagiographos*) = written by inspiration; Gr. ἅγιος (*hagios*) = holy, and γράφω (*graphō*) = to write.]

Script. Canon: A Greek word, signifying sacred writings, first introduced by Epiphanius as the rendering of the Hebrew word כְּתוּבִים (*Kethubhim*) = writings. The third and last great division of the Old Testament books, the others being Torah (the Law) and Nebiim (the Prophets). The division does not occur in the Old Testament itself. It is probable that the writings were originally called as they are in the prologue to Ecclesiastes, the "other writings." The three-fold division is alluded to in the New Testament, the several parts being described as "the law of Moses," "the Prophets," and "the Psalms" (Luke xxiii. 44). In this passage the Psalms are the Hagiographa. When the division is two-fold, the Law and the Prophets, the Hagiographa are merged in the second category (Matt. v. 17, xi. 13). In our present Hebrew bibles the Hagiographa consist of thirteen books thus arranged: Psalms, Proverbs, Job, Song of Songs, Ruth, Lamentations, Ecclesiastes, Esther, Daniel, Ezra, Nehemiah, and 1 and 2 Chronicles.

hăg-ĭ-ŏg'-rạ-phạl, *a.* [Eng. *hagiograph(y)*; *-al.*] Of or pertaining to hagiography or the hagiographa.

hăg-ĭ-ŏg'-rạ-phĕr, *s.* [Eng. *hagiograph(a)*; *-er.*] A holy writer; a writer of holy or sacred books of the lives of the saints; one of the writers of the hagiographa.

hăg-ĭ-ŏg'-rạ-phỹ, *s.* [Gr. ἅγιος (*hagios*) = devoted to the gods, sacred; (of persons) = holy, pious, pure, and γραφή (*graphē*) = a writing.] A writing or history treating of holy people; hagiology (q.v.).

hăg-ĭ-ŏl'-ạ-trỹ, *s.* [Gr. ἅγιος (*hagios*) = devoted to the gods, holy, pious, and λατρεία (*latreia*) = worship; λατρεύω (*latreuō*) = to serve the gods with prayers and sacrifices.]

1. *Ch. Hist. & Roman Theol.:* [INVOCATION OF SAINTS].

2. *Compar. Religion:* The highest form of manes-worship (q.v.), itself one of the great branches of the religion of mankind. Hagiolatry, in some form or other, exists in nearly every religion, and shows how deeply seated and widespread is the belief in the continuity of the human race. In the hagiolatry of the Roman Church, the student of the science of religion sees the agency which prompted the ancient Romans to deify Romulus, and which still leads the Chinese to sacrifice to the spirit of Confucius. The worship of saints answers strictly to the old manes-worship, and they gradually replaced the old local gods and the patron gods of particular crafts. Thus St. Cecilia is the patron of musicians, St. Luke of painters, St. Peter of fishmongers, St. Sebastian of archers, St. Crispin of cobblers. In fact every trade or profession has its patron saint, whilst devotion to certain other saints is declared to be a preservative against certain bodily ills; thus St. Vitus protects his clients from the disease which bears his name; St. Hubert cures the bite of mad dogs, and so on. Tylor (*Primitive Culture*, ii. 111) relates a curious example, showing how the functions ascribed to Æsculapius were transferred to SS. Cosmas and Damian. They suffered under Diocletian at Ægææ, in Cilicia. That town was celebrated for a temple of Æculapius. The next we hear of these saints is that they appeared in a dream to Justinian, when he was ill at Byzantium, and restored him to health. Legend settles that they were physicians on earth, and they are the patron saints of the profession of medicine to this day. [HERO-WORSHIP.]

"As to the actual state of *hagiolatry* in modern Europe, it is obvious that it is declining among the educated classes."—*Tylor: Primitive Culture*, ii. 111.

hăg-ĭ-ŏl'-ō-gĭst, *s.* [Eng. *hagiolog(y)*; *-ist.*] A writer of hagiology; one who writes or treats of the lives of the saints of any faith.

"Quite consistent with the habits of the Buddhist theologians and *hagiologists*."—*Tylor: Primitive Culture* (1871), ii. 199.

hăg-ĭ-ŏl'-ō-gỹ, *s.* [Gr. ἅγιος (*hagios*) = holy, and λόγος (*logos*) = a discourse.] [HAGIOGRAPHY.] Any work on the lives of saints; used specially of the Roman Catholic biographies, legendary or historical, of Christian saints. Nearly the same as HAGIOGRAPHY (q.v.).

***hăg'-ĭ-ō-scōpe,** *s.* [Gr. ἅγιος (*hagios*) = holy, and σκοπέω (*skopeō*) = to see.]

Arch.: An opening through the wall of a Roman Catholic Church, in an oblique direction, for the purpose of enabling persons in the transept or aisles to see the elevation of the host at the high altar; a squint (q.v.).

"They do not usually have *hagioscopes* from which the performance of mass could be seen."—*Notes & Queries*, Oct. 14, 1882, p. 301.

*** hăg'-shĭp,** *s.* [Eng. *hag; -ship.*] The state or condition of a hag; a title applied to a hag.

"Oh, 'tis the charm her *hagship* gave me."
Middleton: Witch, ii. 2.

*** hague-but,** *s.* [HACKBUT.]

hah, *interj.* [Onomatopoetic.] An exclamation or expression denoting surprise, sudden effort, &c.

"She stamps, and then cries *hah!* at every thrust."
Dryden: Juvenal, sat. vi.

ha'-ha, *s.* [A redupl. of *haw* = a hedge.] A sunk fence or ditch; a haw-haw.

hāi-dĭng'-ĕr-īte, *s.* [Named after W. Haidinger.]

Mineralogy:

1. *That of Turner:* An orthorhombic, white, transparent or translucent, sectile mineral of vitreous lustre. Hardness, 1·5 to 2·5; sp. gr., 2·85. Compos.: arsenic acid, 58·1; lime, 28·3; water, 13·6 = 100. From Baden or Joachimsthal. (*Dana.*)

2. *That of Berthier:* The same as BERTHIERITE (q.v.).

haĭ'-dûck, heŭ'-dûck, heŭ'-dûc, *s.* [Hung. *hajduk* = drovers.] A name given to the halberdiers of Hungarian nobles and attendants in German courts; formerly a mercenary foot soldier in Hungary.

"I learned the art from a Polonian *heyduck.*"—*Scott: Legend of Montrose,* ch. xiii.

*** hāie,** *s.* [HAY.] A hedge.

hāik, *s.* [Arab. *hâik,* from *hako* = to weave.] A piece of woollen or cotton cloth worn by Arabs over the tunic, and under the burnoose; a hyke.

hāil, * haile, * hayl, * hayle, *s.* [A.S. *hagal, hagol;* cogn. with Icel. *hagl;* Ger., Dut., Dan., & Sw. *hagel.*]

Physics & Meteorol.: Ice, generally of globular form, or consisting of various globules cemented together, showers of which fall from the sky. Its descent is heralded and accompanied by a peculiar noise. It does not often fall at night. In Britain it is most frequent in spring and summer; if it falls in winter, it is at the beginning and end of it rather than during its depth. It is often the precursor of storms. As a rule it acts within a line of considerable length, but of very limited breadth. The exact method of the formation in the sky is not quite understood.

*** hail-mixed,** *a.* Mingled with hail.

"The drifted turbulence
Of *hail-mixed* snows."
Mallet.

hāil (1), *** haile, * hail-en, * hayl,** *v.i. & t.* [HAIL, *s.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To pour down hail.

"My people shall dwell in a peaceable habitation, when it shall *hail.*"—*Isaiah* xxxii. 19.

B. *Trans.:* To pour down or out, as hail.

"He *hailed* down oaths that he was only mine."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, i. 1.

hāil (2), *** heile, * heil-en, * heyl-yn,** *v.t. & i.* [Formed from Icel. *heill* = hale, sound.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To call to, as to a person at a distance to arrest his attention; specif., of a ship for purposes of communication.

"But ere he came, like one that *hails* a ship,
Cried out with a big voice, 'What, is he dead?'"
Tennyson: Geraint & Enid, 1,289.

2. To designate; to call; to address as.

"I gained a son,
And such a son as all men *hailed* me happy."
Milton: Samson Agonistes, 254.

3. To welcome, to salute.

"The ravished crowds shall *hail* their passing lord."
Pitt: Vida; Art of Poetry, bk. i.

B. *Intransitive:*

Naut.: Applied to a vessel with respect to the port from which she sails: as, A ship *hails* from London; hence, generally, to come: as, He *hails* from New York.

hāil, *a., interj., & s.* [HALE, *a.*]

*** A.** *As adj.:* Hearty, whole, and sound.

B. *As interj.:* An exclamation of greeting, welcome, or salutation.

"*Hail,* sable power,
To me more dear than riches and renown!"
Smollett: Regicide, iii. 1.

C. *As subst.:* A salutation, a greeting, a welcome.

Hail-Mary, *s.*

Eccles. & Ch. Hist.: The best known and most general form of prayer which the Roman Church makes use of in honour of the Blessed Virgin. It consists of three parts: the Salutation of the angel, "Hail, Mary! full of grace, the Lord is with thee" (Luke i. 28); and the words of Elizabeth, "Blessed art thou amongst women, blessed is the fruit of thy womb" (Luke i. 42), to which has been added the word Jesus; and the conclusion, "Holy Mary, Mother of God, pray for us sinners, now and at the hour of our death. Amen." Some theologians have held that the latter part was added by the Council of Ephesus [A.D. 431], that the petition as far as "sinners" dates from 1508, and that the remainder is of still later date, and of Franciscan origin. (*Goschler.*) The Hail Mary now finds a place in many Ritualistic books of devotion.

hāil (2), *s.* [HAIL (2), *v.*] A call; an address of welcome or salutation.

¶ *Within hail:* Within the reach of the voice; within call.

*** hail-fellow,** *s.* An intimate acquaintance; one in intimate companionship.

¶ *At hail-fellow:* Very intimate; on terms of the closest intimacy.

hāill, *a.* [HALE.] Whole, sound, entire.

"An ye wad ever hae a *haill* bane in your skin, let's out man, let's out."—*Scott: Guy Mannering,* ch. xlviii.

*** hāilse,** *v.t.* [Icel. *heilsa* = to salute, to say hail to; Sw. *helsa.*] To salute, to hail, to greet, to embrace.

"I *hailsed* him kindly, als i kowth,
He answerd me mildeli with mowth."
Yeuine & Gawine. (*Ritson,* vol. i.)

*** hāil'-shŏt,** *s.* [Eng. *hail,* and *shot.*] Small shot scattered like hail. (*P. Holland: Plutarch,* p. 477.)

hāil'-sŏme, hāle'-sŏme, *a.* [Eng. *hail, hale; -some.*] Wholesome; contributing to health.

hāil'-stōne, *s.* [Eng. *hail,* and *stone.*] One of the stony-like bodies consisting of frozen water, which, descending from the sky, constitute hail.

"You are no surer, no,
Than is the coal of fire upon the ice,
Or *hailstone* in the sun."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, i. 1.

hāil'-storm, *s.* [Eng. *hail,* and *storm.*] A storm or heavy fall of hail.

hāil'-ў, *a.* [Eng. *hail* (1), *s.; -y.*] Consisting of or resembling hail.

"A rattling tempest pours,
Which the cold North congeals to *haily* showers."
Pope: Statius; Thebais i. 496.

hāin, *v.t. & i.* [Icel. *hagna* = to hedge, to enclose, to protect.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To set aside or inclose for mowing.

2. To spare, to save.

"Wi' tentie care I'll fl't thy tether,
To some *hain'd* rig."
Burns: Auld Farmer's Salutation.

B. *Intrans.:* To be sparing, saving, or parsimonious.

hāin'-oŭs, *a.* [HEINOUS.]

hāir, * haire, * heer, * her, * here, *s.* [A.S. *hær, hér;* cogn. with Dut. *haar;* Icel. *hár;* Dan. *haar;* Sw. *hår.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) In the same sense as II. 1.

"The Indians of Tanouylabo weare their *haire* long downe to their knees."—*Hacklyut: Voyages,* iii. 459.

*(2) A kind of cloth or garment made of haircloth.

"And therto she had on an *haire.*"
Romaunt of the Rose.

(3) A single filament of hair.

"And beauty draws us with a single *hair.*"
Pope: Rape of the Lock, ii. 28.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) Anything proverbially small or fine; a very small distance or degree. [HAIR-BREADTH.]

"If I swerve a *hair* from truth."
Shakesp: Troilus & Cressida, iii. 2.

*(2) Course, direction, order, tendency, grain (from the hair naturally falling in a certain direction).

"If you should fight, you go against the *hair* of your profession."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor,* ii. 3.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Anat. & Phys.:* The structure is analogous to that of the teeth, the hair-follicle being an inversion of the skin, as the tooth-follicle is of the mucous membrane, and is formed like dentine by the conversion of pulp enclosed in a follicle, the external and densest part being the bulb, the soft interior the pulp. Hairs, like the nails, are horny protuberances from the epidermis, and show two parts, the cortical or investing (horny), and the medullary (the pithy interior), varying in different animals, from the hedge-hog and porcupine to the musk-deer. Human hair is composed of a tube of horny fibrous substance, with a central medulla enclosing pigment cells; outside all are scales like tiles on a roof, forming delicate lines on the hair-surfaces, transverse, oblique, or spiral. Emotion has been known to turn the hair white in a single night, but of all the animal tissues it is the most durable, being found very perfect in Egyptian mummies nearly 4,000 years old.

¶ Darwin points out an apparent correlation between hair and teeth.

2. *Bot.:* Minute transparent filiform acute processes, composed of cellular tissue more or less elongated, and arranged in a single row. They are formed by the epidermis, and may consist of a single cell, a cell-row, a cell-surface, or a cell-mass. They may, on the one hand, be simple or lymphatic; or, on the other, may be glandular. They are of various types: thus there may be stellate, scabrous, uncinated hairs, &c.

3. *Comm.:* Curled hair for stuffing sofas, cushions, &c., is carded by hand-cards, which straighten, disentangle, and clean it; this is taken in bunches and spun into a rope, the next top, as the bunch is called, being interplaced with the loose strands of the former. The rope is wound on a wheel, and the coil steeped in water for three or four hours, and dried in a hot oven. The ropes are then untwisted, the hairs torn apart, and are ready to form stuffing. Curled-hair cords are also used for clothes-lines, and when fine for fishing-lines. Long and fine horse-hairs are used for the bows of violins and other instruments of this class; also for making hair-cloth (q.v.).

4. *Fire-arms:* A spring or other contrivance in one form of rifle or pistol-lock, which is freed by the hair-trigger, and, striking with the tumbler-catch, releases the tumbler.

¶ (1) *Not worth a hair:* Of no value.

(2) *To a hair:* To an extreme nicety.

(3) *To split hairs:* To cavil or quibble about trifles; to be over-nice.

(4) *Both of a hair:* Both alike.

hair-bracket, *s.*

Ship-build.: A moulding which is inserted at the back of or runs aft from the figure-head.

hair-brained, *a.* [HARE-BRAINED.]

hair-branch, *a.*

Bot.: Having villose branches.

Hair-branch tree:

Bot.: *Trichocladus crinitus,* a Cape genus of the Hamamelidaceæ.

hair-breadth, * haire-breadth, *s. & a.*

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The breadth or diameter of a hair; a very small or minute distance, amongst the Jews reckoned at $\frac{1}{12}$ of an inch.

2. *Bot.:* The twelfth part of a line. (*Lindley.*) A third of the Jewish estimate. [1.]

"Seven hundred chosen men left-handed could sling stones at an *hair-breadth,* and not miss."—*Judges* xx. 16.

B. *As adj.:* Of the breadth of a hair; exceedingly narrow or close.

"His *hair-breadth* 'scapes and all his daring schemes."
Cowper: Tirocinium, 290.

hair-broom, *s.* A broom or brush made of hair.

hair-brush, *s.* A brush for dressing and smoothing the hair; they are made of bristles assorted by colour, strength, and quality, and put up in a superior manner, hard, soft, or silky, according to purpose or taste. The better class are trepanned, a mode of fastening the bunches without gluing a veneer over the wires.

hair-cells, *s. pl.*

Anat. (*Of the ear*): Epithelial cells sur-

mounted by a brush of fine, short, stiff hairlets. There are two rows of them. The outer hair-cells are parallel to, and the inner ones applied against the inner side of the rods of Corti in the ear.

hair-compass, *s.* A pair of dividers, one of the legs of which is provided with a set screw and spring, admitting of very nice adjustment.

hair-cord, *s.*
Fabric: A kind of cotton goods, the warp of which consists of corded ribs.

hair-divider, *s.* [HAIR-COMPASS.]

hair-dresser, *s.* One whose trade is to dress and cut the hair; a barber.

hair-dye, *s.* A preparation used for dyeing or altering the colour of the hair.

hair-flag, *s.*
Bot.: The genus Plocamium.

hair-glove, *s.* A glove or covering for the hand, used for rubbing the skin while in the bath.

hair-grass, *s.*
Bot.: The genus Aira (q.v.).

* **hair-lace,** * **here-lace,** *s.* A fillet or band for tying up the hair. (*Skelton: Elinour Rumming.*)

hair-lichen, *s.*
Pathol.: Lichen pilaris, a species of lichen in which the papulæ appear only at the roots of the hairs. It is often due to derangement of the stomach, especially from the abuse of alcoholic liquors.

hair-like, *a.* Like or resembling hair; very fine.

hair-line, *s.*
1. The fine line or up-stroke of a letter.
2. A kind of type having all fine face-lines.
3. A fishing-line of horse-hair.

* **hair-needle,** *s.* A hair-pin (q.v.).

hair-oil, *s.* Perfumed oil used in dressing the hair.

hair-pencil, *s.* A fine brush for painting. Small tufts of hair inserted into quills. The hairs of the camel, fitch, sable, badger, squirrel, martin, minever, European polecat, raccoon, goat, and other animals, are used for brushes of different qualities. A small tuft of the hairs is collected with the points all in one direction, and the bunch is bound with a strong thread, and passed point first through a wet quill, so that the point projects to the required distance. The quill shrinks tightly upon the bunch in drying. The various sizes require the quills of the crow, pigeon, goose, turkey, or swan. Larger bunches are secured in tin. Principally used by artists in water-colours, and to some extent by house and sign painters in fine work.

hair-picker, *s.* A machine for cleansing and straightening hair for manufacturing purposes.

hair-pin, *s.*
1. A pin used in fastening up the hair. A corking-pin.
2. A forked pin commonly used by ladies in securing the braids or bands of hair.

hair-pointed, *a.*
Bot.: Terminating in a very fine weak point, as the leaves of many mosses.

hair-pyrites, *s.*
Min.: A native sulphuret of nickel which occurs in capillary filaments of a yellow-gray colour.

hair-rope, *s.* A rope made of hair twisted together.
Hair-rope picker: A machine for unwinding and picking to pieces hair-rope which has been twisted, wetted, and baked to give a permanent curl to the hair.

hair-salt, *s.*
Min.: The name given by the workmen in the mines of Idria in Carniola to Epsomite, which there occurs in silky fibres.

hair-seating, *s.* A kind of hair-cloth mixed with cotton interwoven, used for the seats of chairs, couches, &c.

hair-shaped, *a.*
Botany:
1. The same as filiform, but more delicate, so as to resemble a hair.
2. Finely ramified; used of the inflorescence of some grasses. (*Lindley.*)

hair-shirt, *s.*
Eccles. & Ch. Hist.: The hair-shirt is an instrument of penance, made of horse-hair; strictly speaking it is a broad band rather than a shirt, and is worn round the loins, affording the wearer continual occasion of mortification. Ascetic writers strongly recommend it as a remedy for temptations against purity. Roman theologians see in Ps. xxxv. 13 the first instance of its use. Formerly the practice of wearing such uncomfortable garments was much more common, even among the laity, than it is in what ascetic writers call "these effeminate times," when the use of the hair-shirt is confined to the severer religious orders. Among the Carthusians it forms part of each monk's ordinary apparel.

hair-side, *s.*
Leather-man.: The grain side.

hair-sieve, *s.* A sieve or strainer with a haircloth bottom.

hair-space, *s.*
Print.: The thinnest space used by printers.

hair-splitter, *s.* One who makes very minute or nice distinctions.
"It is not the cavilling *hair-splitter.*"—*De Quincey: Autobiog. Sketches,* i. 61.

hair-splitting, *s.* & *a.*
A. *As subst.:* The act or practice of making or insisting upon very minute distinctions in argument.
B. *As adj.:* Given to making very minute distinctions in argument; quibbling.

hair-spring, *s.*
Horol.: The recoil spring of a watch-balance. It is made of fine steel wound upon reels like thread. To the naked eye it is a round hair, but under a glass it is seen to be a flat steel ribbon, about $\frac{1}{1000}$ of an inch in thickness, or about one-half the thickness of an average human hair. In a straight line it is a foot long, it weighs $\frac{1}{16000}$ of a pound Troy.

hair-streak, *s.*
Entom.: The English name of the butterfly genus Thecla, which belongs to the Lycænidæ. The Black Hair-streak is *Thecla W. album;* the Brown Hair-streak, *T. betulæ;* the Dark Hair-streak, *T. pruni;* the Green Hair-streak, *T. rubi;* and the Purple Hair-streak, *T. quercus.*

hair-stroke, *s.* A hair-line in penmanship; a ceriph.

hair-tail, *s.*
Ichth.: The genus Trichiurus, which belongs to the Cepolidæ, or Ribbon Fishes. The Silvery Hair-tail, *Trichiurus lepturus,* is sometimes twelve feet long. It inhabits the Atlantic, and has been taken on the British coast.

hair-trigger, *s.* The secondary trigger of a gun, whose movement is effected by a very slight force, and unlocks a secondary spring device called a hair. [HAIR, II. 4.]

hair-worker, *s.* One who makes bracelets, brooches, earrings, &c., out of human hair.

hair's-breadth, *s.* The same as HAIR-BREADTH (q.v.).

häir'-bell, *s.* [HAREBELL.]

häir'-cloth, *s.* [Eng. *hair,* and *cloth.*] Stuff or cloth made wholly or in part of hair, and used for the covering of chairs, couches, cushions, &c. In the form of a shirt it was formerly much used in penance. Horse-hair for the manufacture of haircloth is principally derived from South America. It is first sorted according to colour, and then hackled. A number of tufts are then placed between the teeth of two cards, and the longer hairs removed by hand, so as to leave only those of uniform length. Hair is curled by forming it into a rope, which is afterwards boiled, and then baked so as to set the kink in the hairs. Haircloth is made from the longer and better varieties. The hair is first dyed, usually of a black colour, and is merely employed as the weft of the cloth, the warp being composed of cotton or linen thread, according to quality and purpose.
"They stopped the mine betweene when they list, one while with sacks and *haircloth,* otherwhiles with dores."—*P. Holland: Livius,* p. 986.

haircloth-loom, *s.* The warp of the web is of black linen yarn; the hair weft is thrown with a long hooked boxwood shuttle, or a long rod having a catch hook at its end. The weaver passes the shuttle through the shuttle-way when it is opened by the treadles; a child presents a hair to the catch of the shuttle, and the weaver draws it through the shed and beats it up by two motions of the batten. The hairs are laid in a trough of water to keep them supple. The warp is dressed with paste, and the haircloth is well hot-calendered to give it lustre.

* **häire,** *s.* [HAIR.]

* **häired,** *a.* [Eng. *hair; -ed.*] Having hair; generally in composition, as black-*haired,* light-*haired,* long-*haired,* &c.

* **häir'-ĕn,** *a.* [Eng. *hair; -en.*] Made of hair.
"His *hairen* shirt and his ascetic diet."—*Jeremy Taylor.*

* **häir'-hŭng,** *a.* [Eng. *hair,* and *hung.*] Suspended or hanging by a hair.
"Man, whose fate . . .
Endless, *hairhung,* breeze-shaken, o'er the gulf
A moment trembles."
Young.

häir'-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *hairy; -ness.*]
1. *Ord. Lang.:* The quality or state of being hairy; the state of abounding or being covered with hair.
"The *hairiness* therefore will be occasioned in those parts where the mother fancied it to be."—*Digby: Of Bodies,* ch. xxxviii.
2. *Bot.:* Having hairs rather longer and more rigid than those of a downy or pubescent plant. Example, *Galeopsis Tetrahit.*

häir'-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *hair; -less.*] Destitute of or wanting hair; bald.
"White beards have armed their thin and *hairless* scalps
Against thy majesty."
Shakesp.: Richard II., iii. 2.

* **häir'-lĕt,** *s.* [Eng. *hair;* dimin. suff. *-let.*] A little hair.
"A stronger lens reveals to you certain tiniest *hairlets.*"—*G. Eliot: Middlemarch,* bk. i., ch. vi.

häir'-pŏw-dĕr, *s.* [Eng. *hair,* and *powder.*] A scented powder made of fine flour or starch, used for sprinkling the hair; its use is now confined to men-servants.
"Our earth, even in the microscope, appeared to consist of as small particles, as the finest *hairpowder* to the naked eye."—*Boyle: Works,* iii. 104.

hairst, *s.* [See def.] Harvest. (*Burns: Hallowe'en.*)

häir'-wŏrm, *s.* [Eng. *hair,* and *worm.*]
Zoology:
1. (*Sing.*) The genus Gordius (q.v.).
2. (*Pl.*) The order Gordiaceæ (q.v.).
"Neither uliginous coats, gnat-worms, acari, *hairworms.*"—*Browne: Cyrus' Garden,* ch. iv.

häir'-ў, *s.* [Eng. *hair; -y.*]
I. *Ordinary Language:*
1. Overgrown or covered with hair.
"The tail of the latter [stoat] is always tipt with black, is longer in proportion to the bulk of the animal, and more *hairy.*"—*Pennant: British Zoology: Stoat.*
2. Consisting of hair.
3. Resembling hair; hairlike.
"A *hairy* comet, threatening death and ruin."
Massinger: Unnatural Combat, i. 1.
II. *Bot.:* Covered with short, weak, thin hairs, as the leaf of *Prunella vulgaris.* (*Lindley.*)

häith, *interj.* [A corrupt. of *faith* (q.v.).] A petty oath: in faith.
"And when her lovely form I see,
Oh, *haith,* she's doubly dear again!"
Burns: I'll Aye Ca' In.

häi-tsäi', *s.* [Chinese.] A viscous substance used by the Chinese and Japanese as a glue or varnish. It is supposed to be derived from an algal, *Plocaria tenax.* Called also Chinchon.

häi'-vĕrs, hä'-vĕrs, *s.* [HAVER.] Idle talk, chatter, gossip.
"Wi' clavers and *haivers,*
Wearing the day awa'."
Burns: To the Gudewife o' Wauchope House.

haj, hadj, *s.* [Arab. *haj* = a pilgrim to Mecca, pilgrimage to Mecca, the Mecca caravan; cf. also *hajj, hajjat* = a pilgrimage to Mecca.] A pilgrimage to Mecca.

ha'-jĕ, ha'-ğĕ, *s.* [Arab.]

Zool.: The Egyptian Hooded Snake, *Naia haje.* It is very venomous, and of the same genus as the Indian Cobra.

ha'-jī, ha'-jeē, had'-ğī, had'-ğeē, *s.* [From Arab. *haj* (q.v.).] A pilgrim to Mecca. The true Arabic is, however, *haj* for a male pilgrim, and *hajjat* for a female one. (*Catafago.*)

hăj'-ĭ-lĭğ, *s.* [HILELGIE.]

hāke (1), **haak,** *s.* [Norw. *hakefisk* = hook-fish—*i.e.*, a fish with a hooked under-jaw, from *hake* = a hook; cf. A.S. *hacod* = a pike; Ger. *hecht;* M. H. Ger. *hechet;* O. H. Ger. *hachit* = a pike.]

Ichth.: Merlucius vulgaris, a fish belonging to the same genus as the cod and the coal-fish. It has ten and twenty-nine rays in each of the two dorsal fins, eleven in the pectoral ones, seven in the ventral ones, twenty-one in the anal fins, and nineteen in the tail. The body is dusky-brown above, lighter beneath. It grows to between three and four feet in length. It is found on the coasts of England, Ireland, Norway, and Southern Europe.

"The coast is stored with mackrel and *hake.*"—*Carew: Survey of Cornwall.*

hāke (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A lazy fellow.

* **hāke** (3), *s.* [Icel. *haki;* Sw. *hake;* Dan. *hage.*] A hook, a pot-hook.

hāke (4), *s.* [HACK (3), *s.*]

1. A rack for feeding cattle or horses.
2. A frame for holding cheeses.

hāke (5), *s.* [HACKLE, *s.*] As much flax or hemp as is hackled at once.

"This head of hair—a *hake*
Of undressed tow, for colour and quantity."
R. Browning: Christmas Eve, xiv.

hāke, *v.i.* [HAKE (2), *s.*] To idle or loiter about; to live lazily.

hā'-kĕ-ą, *s.* [Named by Schreber after Baron Hake, a patron of the botanical gardens at Hanover.]

Bot.: A genus of Proteaceæ, tribe Folliculares, family Grevillidæ. More than 100 species are known, all of them tall shrubs or small trees from Australia and Tasmania.

ha'-kĕm, ha'-kĭm, *s.* [Arab. *hakim* = a sage, a philosopher; a doctor of medicine.] A term generally used in English books describing the East for a physician.

Ha'-kĕm-īte, *s.* [See def.] Relating to Hakem.

1. *Gen.:* Relating to Hakem, a Fatimide caliph, who ruled in Egypt from A.D. 996 to 1021.

2. *Spec.:* Relating to astronomical tables published while he reigned. Some of these were constructed by Ebn Yunis, others by Abul-Wefa about A.D. 1000.

* **hake-ney,** *s.* & *a.* [HACKNEY.]

hākes'-dāme, *s.* [Eng. *hake,* and *dame.*] In Cornwall the name given to a fish of the cod family, the Forked Hake, or Great Forked Beard, *Phycis furcatus.*

* **hake-ton,** *s.* [HACQUETON.]

* **hăk'-ŏt,** *s.* [Eng. *hake;* dimin. suff. *-ot.*] A fish of the hake kind.

ha-la'-cha, *s.* [Heb. הֲלָכָה (*halakah*) = the rule by which to go, the binding precept, the authoritative law, from הָלַךְ (*halak*) = to go.]

Hebrew Lit.: One of two branches of exposition in the Midrash or most ancient Jewish exposition of the Old Testament, the other being the Hagada (q.v.). The object of the Halacha was to ascertain the bearing of the Mosaic law upon matters to which it did not directly allude.

ha-lach'-ĭc, *a.* [Heb. *halacha;* suff. *-ic.*] Relating to or containing the Halacha (q.v.).

halachic-exegesis, *s.*

Hebrew Lit.: Exegesis (interpretation) of the Mosaic law, and the Old Testament generally, on the principle of the Halacha (q.v.). (*Ginsburg.*)

hă-lăd'-rŏ-mą, *s.* [Gr. ἁλάδρομος (*haladromos*) = the bounding race, in zoology, from ἅλομαι (*hallomai*) = a spring, a bound, or from ἅλς (*hals*) = the sea, and δρόμος (*dromos*) = a course, a running, a race.]

Ornith.: A genus of natatorial birds, family Procellaridæ (Petrels). They are found in New Zealand.

hā-lā'-tion, *s.* [Eng. *hal(o);* suff. *-ation.*]

Phot.: An appearance, as of a halo of light, surrounding the edge of a dark object in a photographic picture developed upon iodide of silver, and causing a disagreeable, unnatural hardness to the outline.

hăl'-bĕrd, hăl'-bĕrt, * **hol-berd,** *s.* [O. Fr. *halebarde,* from M. H. Ger. *helmbarte, halenbarte;* Ger. *hellebarte* = an axe to cleave a helmet, as if derived from Ger. *helm* = a helmet, and *barte* = a broad axe. But the real meaning is a long-handled axe, from M. H. Ger. *halm* = a handle, *barte* = a broad axe. (*Skeat.*)] A weapon formerly much used by soldiers, consisting of a pole about five feet in length, surmounted by a head of steel, partly crescent-shaped. The pole-axe was its prototype. It took a great variety of fanciful forms, and was occasionally decorated with gilding, the blade being frequently perforated with ornamental devices. It ultimately became a mere decorative weapon, to be used for display in public ceremonials, and as part of the paraphernalia of home troops, or palatial guardsmen. It now only survives in Scotland, where it is borne by town officers when in attendance on borough magistrates.

HALBERDS.

"The soldiers defended desperately with musket pike, and *halbert.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xiii.

¶ *To send to the halberds:* To cause to be flogged. The force of the expression lies in the fact that at one time soldiers were tied to halberds fixed in the ground to receive their punishment. (*Voyle.*)

halberd-headed, halbert-headed, halberd-shaped, *a.*

Bot.: [HASTATE].

halberd-weed, *s.* Neurolæna.

hăl-bĕr-dĭĕr', *s.* [Fr. *haleberdier.*] One who is armed with or carries a halbert.

"Behind him march the *halberdiers,* before him sound the drums."
Macaulay: Spanish Armada.

* **hăl-ço,** *s.* [Gr. ἅλς (*hals*) = the sea.] A salt liquor made of the entrails of fish; pickle, brine, &c.

hăl'-çy-ŏn, * **hăl'-çĭ-ŏn,** *s.* & *a.* [Lat. *halcyon, alcyon* = a kingfisher; Gr. ἀλκυών, ἀλκυών (*alkuōn, halkuōn*), from the popular belief that the weather was always calm when the kingfishers were breeding.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* The kingfisher. It was popularly supposed that these birds nested and laid their eggs in seaweed, &c., floating on the sea, and that they had the power of calming the sea.

"Thus lovely *halcyons* dive into the main."
Cowper: Table Talk, 566.

2. *Fig.:* Calm, peace, quietness.

"The man would have nothing but *halcyon.*"—*Richardson: Clarissa,* ii. 4.

II. *Zool.:* A genus of Alcedinidæ, sometimes called Halcyonidæ (Kingfishers), sub-family Alcedininæ (q.v.). The bill is long, very straight, cylindrical, the sides widened, the base more or less depressed. *Halcyon leucocephalus* is found in India.

B. *As adjective:*

1. Pertaining or belonging to the halcyon or kingfisher.

"From their *halcyon* beaks."
Shakesp.: Lear, ii. 2.

2. Peaceful, calm, happy, pleasant. [HALCYON-DAYS.]

"Hurried from the *halcyon* cot,
Where Innocence presides."
Cunningham: The Contemplatist.

halcyon bill, halcyon's bill, *s.* The bill of a kingfisher. It was an old superstition, which Browne, in his *Vulgar Errours* (bk. iii., ch. x.), says is "yet not made out by reason or experience," that the body of a kingfisher, hung up so as to move freely, would always turn its breast to the quarter whence the wind was blowing.

"But now, how stands the wind?
Into what corner peers my *halcyon's bill?*
Ha! to the east? yes; see how stand the vanes?
East and by south." *Marlowe: Jew of Malta,* i. 1.

halcyon-days, *s. pl.*

1. (See extract.)

"The halcyones are of great name and much marked. They lay and sit about mid-winter when dales be shortest; and the time whiles they are brooding is called the *halcyon dales:* for during that season the sea is calm and navigable, especially in the coast of Sicilie."—*P. Holland: Pliny,* bk. x., ch. xxxii.

2. Days or a time of peace, quiet, and tranquillity.

"If Anna's happy reign you praise,
Pray, not a word, of *halcyon-days.*"
Swift: Apollo's Edict.

* **hăl-çy'-ō'-nĭ-ąn,** *a.* [Eng. *halcyon;* *-ian.*] Halcyon, peaceful, calm, tranquil, quiet.

"Those peaceful and *halcyonian* days, which the church enjoyed for many years."—*Mede: On Churches,* p. 92.

hăl-çy'-ŏn'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *halcyon* (q.v.); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ornith.: The name given by Swainson and others to the family of birds called in English Kingfishers. It is the same as Alcedinidæ (q.v.).

hăl'-çy-ŏn-ōĭd, *a.* [Gr. ἀλκυόνειον (*alkuoneion*), ἀλκυόνιον (*alkuonion*) = a zoophyte like the halcyon's nest, and εἶδος = form.]

Zool.: One of the Alcyonidæ. A better spelling is Alcyonoid.

hăl-çy-or'-nĭs, *s.* [Gr. ἀλκυών (*alkuōn*) = the kingfisher, and ὄρνις (*ornis*) = a bird.]

Palæont.: A genus of fossil birds, apparently belonging to the Alcedinidæ (Kingfishers). *Halcyornis toliapicus* is found in the London clay (Eocene).

* **hald,** *v.* & *s.* [HOLD, *v.* & *s.*]

* **hald-en,** *pa. par.* [HOLDEN.]

hāle, * **hāil,** * **haile,** * **haill,** * **heil,** * **heyl,** *a.* & *s.* [Icel. *heill;* Sw. *hel;* Dan. *heel;* cogn. with A.S. *hál* = whole.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Whole, sound; in health and safety; not impaired in health.

"Last year we thought him strong and *hale;*
But now he's quite another thing."
Swift: On Death of Dr. Swift.

2. Whole, perfect, entire, unbroken, uninjured.

* **B.** *As subst.:* Health, safety, welfare.

"All heedless of his dearest *hale.*"
Spenser: Astrophel, 108.

hāle, * **halen,** * **halie,** * **halień,** *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *holian, geholian* = to acquire, get; cogn. with O. Sax. *halôn* = to bring, fetch; Dut. *halen* = to draw, pull; Dan. *hale;* Sw. *hala;* Ger. *holen* = to haul; O. H. Ger. *holôn, halôn* = to fetch.]

A. *Trans.:* To drag or pull by force; to haul.

"Four maned lions *hale,*
The sluggish wheels."
Keats: Endymion, ii., 643.

B. *Intrans.:* To drag or pull with force; to haul.

"Betweene this plucking and *haling,* there was no strength left in the mildst."—*P. Holland: Livius,* p. 88.

hale, *s.* [HALE, *v.*] The act of haling or hauling; a strong pull; a haul.

hale-cret, *s.* [ALLECRET.]

haledsch, *s.* [HILELGIE.]

hāle'-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *hale,* a.; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being hale or sound; safety; wholeness.

hāl'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *hale,* v.; *-er.*] One who drags, pulls, or hauls; a hauler.

hā-lēş'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Named by Ellis after Dr. Stephen Hales, F.R.S., who, in 1745, published a work on vegetable statics.]

Bot.: A genus of Styracaceæ, tribe Styraceæ. It contains the snowdrop or silver-bell trees of the United States. They are shrubs or

small trees, with two or three flowers, bearing a certain resemblance to those of snowdrops. They appear all along the stem before the leaves come out, and are succeeded by bunches of pretty, large-winged, juiceless drupes.

half (*l* silent), ***halfe,** *s.*, *a.*, & *adv.* [A.S. *healf, half;* cogn. with Dut. *half;* Icel. *hálfr;* Goth. *halbs;* Ger. *halb;* O. H. Ger. *halp;* Sw. *half;* Dan. *halv.*]

A. *As substantive:*

1. One of two equal parts of a thing; a moiety. (It is used of quantity, extent, amount, distance, or of anything capable of being divided in fact or in idea.)

"When a square cut in *halves* makes two triangles, those two triangles are still only the two *halves* of the square."—*Clarke: On the Attributes*, prop. 8.

* 2. A side, a part.

"Loke upon thy lyft *half* quath hue, lo war he standith.
Ich loked on my lyft *half*, as the ladye me tauhte."
Piers Plowman, p. 24.

3. A term at school.

"It has stopped the boats this *half*."—*Sir G. C. Lewis: Letters*, p. 2.

¶ Properly followed by *of*, but the preposition is commonly omitted: as in *half a pound, half an acre, half a mile*, &c.

B. *As adj.:* Consisting of a half or moiety; being one of two equal parts into which anything is divided.

C. *As adverb:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To the extent of a half or moiety; equally.

"*Half* admiring, *half* ashamed."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, vi. 7.

2. To a certain extent or degree.

"'Fayre sir,' said she, *halfe* in disdaineful wise."
Spenser: F. Q., II. ix. 28.

3. In compos., partially, imperfectly, not fully: as, *half*-taught, *half*-done, &c.

II. *Bot.:* Sometimes used for one side, as half cordate = cordate on one side only.

¶ (1) *In half* (properly *into halves*): as, To break *in half*.

(2) *To cry halves:* To claim a moiety or equal share.

(3) *To go halves:* To share anything equally with another.

(4) *Half and half:*

A. *As subst.:* A mixture of two malt liquors, especially of porter and ale.

B. *As adj.:* Languid, spiritless. (See extract under HAND, *s.* II. 4 (3).)

¶ Obvious compounds: *Half-articulate, half-bared, half-buried, half-clad, half-closed, half-concealed, half-dead, half-divine, half-learned, half-lifted, half-lit, half-mad*, &c.

half-baked, *a.*

1. *Lit.:* Not quite baked.

* 2. *Fig.:* Inexperienced, raw.

"A sort of *half-baked* body."—*C. Kingsley: Two Years Ago*, ch. iv.

half-bastion, *s.*

Fort.: A demi-bastion; that half of a bastion cut off by the capital, consisting of one base and one front.

half-batta, *s.* An East Indian term for half-field allowance.

half-beak, *s.*

Ichthy: A kind of Sea Pike, the Hemiramphus. So called from having the lower-jaw longer than the upper one.

half-bent, *s.* The half-cock of a fire-lock.

half-binding, *s.*

Book-binding: A style of binding in which the backs and corners are of leather and the sides of paper or cloth.

half-blood, *s.* & *a.*

A. *As substantive:*

1. Relationship between two persons having one but not both parents in common.

"Whether a sister by the *half-blood* shall inherit before a brother's daughter by the whole-blood?"—*Locke.*

2. One born of the same father or mother as another, but not having both parents in common.

3. One born of a male and female of different races; a half-breed (q.v.).

B. *As adj.:* Born of the same father or mother as another, but not having both parents in common; born of a male and female of different races; half-bred.

* **half-blooded,** *a.*

1. Half-bred; born of a male and female of different races or breeds.

2. Partly of noble and partly of mean birth. (*Shakesp.: Lear*, v. 3.)

half-bloom, *s.* A round mass of iron as it comes out of the finery.

half-blown, *a.* Having its blossom partially expanded: as, a *half-blown* rose.

half-boarder, *s.* A day-boarder at a school; a scholar who dines at the school, but does not take his other meals nor sleep there.

half-bound, *s.*

Book-bind.: A term applied to a book bound in half-binding (q.v.).

* **half-bowl,** *s.* A hemispherical ball used in playing the game of half-bowl; also that game itself. It was prohibited under Edward IV.

half-breadth, *a.* (See the compounds.)

Half-breadth plan:

Shipbuild.: A plan or top-view of one half of a ship divided by a vertical longitudinal section in the line of the keel. It shows the water lines, bow and buttock lines, and diagonal lines of construction.

Half-breadth staff:

Shipbuild.: A rod having marked upon it half the length of each beam in the ship.

half-bred, *a.*

1. Born of a sire of pure blood and of a mother of impure blood.

2. Mongrel, mean.

3. Imperfectly acquainted with the rules of good breeding.

half-breed, *s.*

A. *As substantive:*

Anthropology:

1. *Gen.:* The offspring of parents of different races, though the term is usually confined to the children of a European and a Red Indian, in the vast majority of instances the male parent being white. Wilson (*Prehistoric Man*, ii. 260) says that the children of an Indian and a white wife are reported to be superior to other half-breeds.

"The French *half-breeds* at the Red River are a gigantic race."—*Wilson: Prehistoric Man*, ii. 262.

2. *Spec.* (*Pl.*): Two tribes, one at Red River Settlement, chiefly employed in agriculture, the other subsisting by hunting. The rise of independent half-breed tribes is specially interesting, as it is "the first step towards the evolution of a distinct race." Whether more than the initiatory step will be taken seems problematical. Archdeacon Hunter, a Roman Catholic clergyman at Red River, states that though the offspring descended from mixed blood does not fail, it becomes very difficult to determine whether their descendants are whites or half-breeds, so that their absorption is apparently only a question of time.

"In the field . . . the superiority of the *Half-breeds* is strikingly manifest."—*Wilson: Prehistoric Man*, ii. 264.

B. *As adjective:*

1. Sprung from such a union as that described under A. 1.

2. Belonging to or connected with either of the tribes described under A. 2.

"The *Half-breed* buffalo-hunters are not to be regarded as approximating to the nomad Indians."—*Wilson: Prehistoric Man*, ii. 262.

half-brother, *s.* A brother by one parent, but not by both.

half-cadence, *s.*

Mus.: A term applied to a cadence when the last chord is the dominant, and is preceded by the chord of the tonic. It is also called an imperfect cadence. [CADENCE.]

* **half-cap,** *s.* An imperfect salute by only slightly moving the cap.

"With certain *half-caps* and cold moving nods,
They froze me into silence."
Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, ii. 2.

half-caponiere, *s.*

Fort.: A communication in the dry ditch of a fortress, constructed with but one parapet.

half-caste, *s.* One born of a European father or a Hindoo or Mohammedan mother, or more rarely of a Hindoo or Mohammedan father and a European mother; a Eurasian, an East Indian.

* **half-cheek,** *s.* A face in profile.

"St. George's *half-cheek* in a brooch."
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, v. 2.

half-chess, *s.*

Bridge-build.: A short chess or platform-board of a military bridge.

* **half-clammed,** *a.* Half-starved, half-famished.

"Lions' *half-clammed* entrails roar for food."
Marston. (*Ogilvie.*)

half-cock, *s.*

Fire-arms: The position of the gunlock when the nose of the sear is in the first or deep notch of the tumbler. From this it cannot be pulled off by the trigger.

half-crown, *s.* A silver English coin of the value of two shillings and sixpence.

half-cut, *a.* Partly, but not completely cut. (*Scott: Lady of the Lake*, iii. 14.)

Half-cut line: Flax cut in two lengths for spinning.

half-decked, *a.* Partially decked.

"The *half-decked* craft which were used by the latter vikings."—*Elton: Origins of English History*, p. 400.

half-dime, *s.* A silver coin of the United States, value five cents or 2½d. sterling.

half-dollar, *s.* A silver coin of the United States, value fifty cents or 2s. 1d. sterling.

half-dozen, *s.* Six.

half-eagle, *s.* A gold coin of the United States, value five dollars, or slightly over £1 sterling.

* **half-en-deal,** *s.* [HALFEN-DEAL.]

half-face, *s.* & *a.*

A. *As substantive:*

1. The face as seen in profile.

"Then turned the tongueless man
From the *half-face* to the full eye."
Tennyson: Elaine, 1,255.

* 2. A miserable look, an unpromising countenance.

"He hath a *half-face* like my father."
Shakesp.: King John, i. 1.

B. *As adj.:* Showing only half the face; in profile; half-faced.

* **half-faced,** *a.*

1. Showing but half the face; showing the face in profile.

2. Half-hidden.

"A *half-faced* sun striving to shine."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., iv. 1.

3. Wretched-looking, miserable, thin-faced.

"This same *half-faced* fellow Shallow."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., iii. 2.

* **half-farthing,** *s.* The smallest British copper coin of the value of ¼ of a penny. Half-farthings are not now in circulation.

half-floor, *s.*

Ship-build.: One of the timbers of a frame whose heel is over the keel, and upon whose head rests the heel of the second futtock. It lies for half its length alongside the cross-timber, and the other half alongside the first futtock. Its heel butts against the heel of the corresponding timber of the other half of the frame, at the middle line of the ship, where they are clamped between the keel and keelson, and coaked or bolted thereto.

half-furnace, *s.*

Metall.: An ore-smelting furnace of about 36 feet in height. The high furnace is from 50 to 72 feet in height.

half-gang, *s.*

Weav.: The part of warp of twenty threads, warped round the bank after a lease.

half-guinea, *s.* A gold British coin of the value of 10s. 6d.; it is not now in circulation.

half-hatched, *a.* Imperfectly hatched or incubated; addled.

"Turnips and *half-hatched* eggs (a mingled shower)
Among the rabble rain."
Gay: Trivia, ii. 224.

half-header, *s.*

Bricklaying: A half-brick laid at the angle of a building to finish the course. [CLOSER.]

half-hearted, *a.*

* 1. Illiberal, ungenerous, unkind.

2. Wanting in enthusiasm, ardour, or zeal; lukewarm, indifferent.

half-hitch, *s.*

Naut.: Passing the end of a rope round its standing part, and then through the bight. A *clove-hitch* is two half-hitches.

half-holiday, *s.* A half-day given up to recreation; a day on which work is done during only half of the usual period.

half-hour, *s.* The space of thirty minutes.

half-hourly, *a. & adv.*

A. *As adj.:* Occurring at intervals of half-an-hour; lasting half-an-hour.

B. *As adv.:* At intervals of half-an-hour.

half-inferior, *a.*

Bot. (*Of an ovary*): Having the other parts of the flower coherent at their base, and forming a tube which surrounds the free pistil. Example, the rose.

* **half-kirtle,** *s.* A jacket or short-skirted gown; a common dress for courtesans.

"If you be not swinged
I'll forswear *half-kirtles.*"
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., v. 4.

half-lap, *s.* (See the compound.)

Half-lap coupling:

Mech.: A kind of coupling in which the boss-ends of the connected shafts are made semi-cylindrical, so as to overlap each other. The coupling-box is a plane cylinder bored to fit, and is kept in its place by a parallel key or feather. It is considered the best of all forms of permanent coupling.

half-lattice, *s.* (See compound.)

Half-lattice girder:

Bridge-build.: A form of girder sometimes known as a "Warren girder," and consisting of horizontal upper and lower bars, and a series of diagonal bars, sloping alternately in opposite directions, and dividing the space between the bars into a series of triangles. [TRUSS.]

half-length, *s. & a.*

A. *As substantive:*

Paint.: A portrait showing only the bust or upper half of the body.

B. *As adj.:* Consisting of or showing only half the full length, as, a *half-length* portrait.

half-mark, *s.* A coin formerly current in England, value 6s. 8d. sterling; also called a noble (q.v.).

* **half-marrow,** *s.* A husband or wife. (*Scotch.*)

"Plead with your harlot-mother, who hath been a treacherous *half-marrow* to her husband Jesus."—*Rutherford: Letters*, i. 123.

half-measure, *s.* A feeble or imperfect line of action; a course of action wanting in energy or thoroughness.

half-merlon, *s.*

Fort.: That solid portion of a parapet which is at the right or left extremity of a battery.

half-minute, *s. & a.* Thirty seconds. (See the compound.)

Half-minute glass:

Naut.: A sand-glass which determines the time for the running out of the log line.

half-monopetalous, *a.*

Bot.: Having the petals united, but so slightly coherent that they easily separate.

half-moon, *s.*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The moon in its appearance at half increase or decrease, when half its disc appears illuminated.

2. Anything shaped like a half-moon.

"See how in warlike muster they appear,
In rhombs, and wedges, and *half-moons*, and wings. *Milton: P. R.*, iii. 309.

II. *Fort.:* A redan with refused flanks, used as an advanced outwork; a demi-lune, a lunette.

Half-moon knife: A double-handled knife used by the dresser of skins for parchment. The knife has a crescent shape, and projects in a plane at right angles to the axis of the handles.

half-netted, *a.*

Bot.: Having only the outer layer reticulated, as the roots of *Gladiolus communis.*

half-note, *s.*

1. *Music:*

(1) A minim, as being the half of a semibreve.

(2) A semitone.

2. *Comm.:* The half of a bank-note, cut in two for safety in transmission by post.

half-pace, *s.*

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* A gentle pace or walk; a foot pace.

2. *Building:*

(1) A raised floor in a bay window.

(2) A resting place at the end of a flight of steps; a landing; a footpace.

half-part, *s.*

1. A moiety; a half. (*Shakesp.: K. John*, ii.)

2. Equal shares; halves. (*Shakesp.: Pericles*, iv. 1.)

half-past, *adv.* or *prep.* Half-an-hour past; as, It is *half-past* two, that is, half-an-hour past two o'clock.

half-pay, *s. & a.*

A. *As subst.:* Half the usual amount of pay or allowance; a reduced allowance paid to an officer when not in active service. It need not necessarily be exactly half the usual amount.

B. *As adj.:* Receiving or entitled to half-pay; on half-pay.

half-penny, *s. & a.* [HALFPENNY.]

* **half-pike,** *s.*

1. A spear-headed weapon, about half the length of the pike. There were two sorts, one employed in boarding ships, the other, called also a spontoon, carried by officers.

"The troops were attended as usual by a great multitude of camp followers, armed with scythes, *half-pikes*, and skeans."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

2. A particular exercise with the pike. (*Nares.*)

"I'll try one course with thee at the *half-pike.*"—*Tragedy of Hoffman.* (1631.)

half-pint, *s. & a.*

A. *As subst.:* The half of a pint; the fourth part of a quart.

B. *As adj.:* Containing the fourth part of a quart.

"One *half-pint* bottle serves them both to dine;
And is at once their vinegar and wine."
Pope: Sat. ii. 153.

half-port, *s.*

Naut.: A port shutter, having a hole for the protrusion of the gun-muzzle.

half-press, *s.*

Print.: The work performed by one man alone at a printing-press.

half-price, *s. & adv.*

A. *As subst.:* Half the usual price; a reduced charge at which children are admitted to an entertainment or carried on a railway, &c., or at which persons are admitted to an entertainment when the performance is half over.

B. *As adv.:* At half the usual price or charge; at a reduced price or charge.

half-principal, *s.*

Carp.: A rafter which does not extend to the crown of the roof. Their tops are connected by collar-beams, or rest on a purlin.

half-quarter, *s.* The eighth part, especially of a year; a half-quarter day.

Half-quarter day: The day intermediate between the quarter-days of the year.

* **half-read,** *s.*

1. Partly perused.

2. Imperfectly or superficially informed by reading. (WELL-READ.)

"The clown unread and *half-read* gentleman."
Dryden: Hind & Panther, iii. 409.

half-relief, *s.* The moderate prominence of a sculptured figure from the plain surface to which it is attached. It is also known as *mezzo-rilievo*, or demi-relief, and is a grade between *alto-rilievo* or high-relief, and *basso-rilievo* or low-relief.

half-rip, *s.* (See the compound.)

Half-rip saw:

Carp.: A species of hand-saw with a narrower set than a rip-saw and somewhat finer gauge of teeth.

half-round, *a. & v.*

A. *As adj.:* Semicircular.

B. *As substantive:*

Arch.: A moulding, the profile of which is a semicircle. It may be either a bead or a torus.

Half-round bit: A demi-cylinder bit.

Half-round file: A file flat on one side and rounding on the other. The curve usually varies from the half to the twelfth of a circle, but the name half-round is indiscriminately applied. Files with the larger curvature are known as full half-rounds; others as flat half-rounds.

* **half-rounding,** *a.* Forming into a semicircle.

"The western point, where those *half-rounding* guards
Just met." *Milton: P. L.*, iv. 982.

half-royal, *s.*

Paper: A kind of mill-board or paste-board of two sizes—viz., large, 21 inches by 14; small, 20½ inches by 13.

* **half-scholar,** *s.* One who is imperfectly taught.

"We have many *half-scholars* now-a-days, and there is much confusion and inconsistency in the notions and opinions of some persons."—*Watts.*

half-seas over, *adv.* Originally a nautical phrase, signifying half-way in one's course; hence, generally half-way. Specifically, considerably advanced towards drunkenness; half-drunk.

"I am *half-seas o'er* to death;
And since I must die once, I would be both
To make a double work of what's half-finished."
Dryden.

half-sheet, *s.*

Print.: The off-cut portion of a duodecimo.

half-shift, *s.*

Music: A position of the hand in playing on instruments of the violin family. It lies between the open position and the first shift. [SHIFT.]

half-shoe, *s.*

Farr.: A shoe on the one side only of a horse's foot, as a protection or corrective when the horse is not fully shod.

* **half-sighted,** *a.*

1. *Lit.:* Having weak and imperfect sight.

2. *Fig.:* Having weak discernment; short-sighted.

"The officers of the king's household had need be provident, both for his honour and thrift: they must look both ways, else they are but *half-sighted.*"—*Bacon.*

half-sister, *s.* A sister on the father's side only, or on the mother's side only.

half-sovereign, *s.* A gold English coin of the value of ten shillings sterling. It weighs 2 dwts. 13·63724 grains.

* **half-sphere,** *s.* A hemisphere.

"Let night grow blacker with thy plots: and day,
At shewing but thy head forth, start away
From this *half-sphere.*" *Ben Jonson: Catiline*, i. 1.

half-starved, *a.* Very ill or poorly fed; not having sufficient food.

half-stem clasping, *a.*

Bot.: Clasping a stem in a small degree. (*Lindley.*)

half-step, *s.*

Music: One of the smallest intervals in the diatonic scale; a semitone.

* **half-strained,** *a.* Half-bred; imperfect.

"I find I'm but a *half-strained* villain yet,
But mongrel-mischievous; for my blood boiled
To view this brutal act." *Dryden.*

half-stuff, *s.*

Paper-making: The partially-ground rag-pulp, the produce of the washing-engine, which is the first of the two engines by which the reduction is made. [RAG-ENGINE.]

Half-stuff machine:

Paper-making: A washing-machine in which ground rags are cleaned and cut to a greater degree of fineness than in the rag-engine. It resembles the pulping-machine in everything but being adapted to work on a coarser article.

half-sunken, *a.* Partially sunk below the level of the ground.

Half-sunken battery:

Fortif.: A battery having its interior space or terreplein sunk some inches below the natural surface, and its parapet composed of the earth thus obtained, and of that taken from a narrow ditch in front. This description of battery admits of being more quickly constructed than any other, as the diggers can work both in front and rear at the same time.

*** half-supped,** *a.* Half satiated, half-satisfied.

"My *half-supped* sword."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, v. 8.

*** half-sword,** *s.* Half the length of a sword.

¶ *At half-sword:* At close quarters; in close fight.

"I am a rogue, if I were not *at half-sword* with a dozen of them two hours together."—*Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV.,* ii. 4.

*** half-tale,** *s.* An account or statement which is almost a fable.

"*Half-tales* be truths."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, ii. 2.

half-terete, *a.*

Bot.: Flat on one side, terete—*i.e.,* rounded—on the other. Used of some stems.

half-thick, *a. & s.*

A. *As adj.:* (See the compound).

B. *As subst.:* A kind of stuff or cloth.

¶ *Half-thick file:* A large coarse file with one rounded and three flat sides. It is used as a rubber-file for coarse work.

half-tide, *s.* Half the duration of a single tide; the state of the tide when half-way between flood and ebb.

¶ *Half-tide dock:* A basin connecting two or more docks, and communicating with the entrance-basin.

half-timber, *s.*

1. *Shipbuild.:* One of the short futtocks in the cant-body.

2. *Carp.:* A mode of building houses practised extensively in the Tudor times. The foundations and principal supports were of stout timber, and the interstices of the fronts were filled with plaster.

*** half-timbered,** *a.*

Arch.: An architectural designation for a style of decorative house-building extensively practised in Europe in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, and in England more especially during the reigns of Henry VIII. and Elizabeth. It was peculiarly of a picturesque character; the foundations and principal supports were of stout timber, and the interstices of the fronts were filled with plaster, frequently ornamentally moulded. In many cases the ornamental timber framing was of a dark colour, which, with the barge-board gable, gave the whole an exceedingly interesting appearance. There are yet remaining some very fine examples of half-timbered building in England, particularly in the western and north-western counties, and it has of late years been revived.

half-time, *s. & a.*

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Gen.:* Half the ordinary time allotted for the performance of any task.

"If a boy wanted to work *half-time,* he went to one of these and got his book filled in."—*Schoolmaster,* Feb. 2, 1884, p. 162.

2. *Spec.:* Half the number of attendances required by the Education Act.

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining to the system by which a child is required to make only half the ordinary number of attendances.

"The Act paved the way for the introduction of that *half-time* system."—*Molesworth: Hist. of Eng.,* ch. v.

half-timer, *s.* A child who is not required to attend an elementary school more than five times a week, but does not satisfy the conditions for total exemption. Such a child must be over ten years of age, must have reached the standard for partial exemption laid down by the Local Authority, and must be employed in suitable labour.

"I went over the works at Minton to see how the *half-timers* and other juvenile labourers are looked after."—*Schoolmaster,* Feb. 2, 1884, p. 160.

half-tint, *s.*

Paint.: An intermediate colour; a middle tint; a colour intermediate between the extreme lights and shades of a picture.

*** half-tongue,** *s.*

Law: A term applied to a jury, for the trial of a foreigner, composed of one half of English, and the other half of the same nationality as the prisoner.

half-tub, *s.* Half a cask cut off at right angles to the axis. Such is a deck tub for swabs in deck-cleaning, and for gun-sponges on ship-board. Such is also the match-tub.

half-turning bolt, *s.* A bolt with a thread occupying one-half of its cylindrical surface.

half-way, *adv. & a.*

A. *As adv.:* At a point intermediate between two other points; in the middle; midway.

B. *As adj.:* Situated half way, or at a point intermediate between two other points; equidistant from two extremes: as, a *half-way* house.

half-wise, *a.* Not quite of sound intellect; silly; half-witted.

"Consider, Johnny's but *half-wise.*"
Wordsworth: Idiot Boy.

*** half-wit,** *s.* A silly fellow; a blockhead.

"*Half-wits* are fleas, so little and so light,
We scarce could know they live, but that they bite."
Dryden: Prologue to All for Love.

half-witted, *a.* Weak in the intellect; silly; foolish.

"Such readers generally admire some *half-witted* thing, who wants to be thought a bold man."—*Goldsmith: Traveller.* (Dedic.)

*** half-worker,** *s.* One who performs half of a work. (*Shakesp.: Cymbeline,* ii. v.)

***half-world,** *s.* A hemisphere. (*Shakesp.: Macbeth,* ii. 1.)

half-year, *s.* A period of six-months.

half-yearly, *a. & adv.*

A. *As adj.:* Happening or recurring every half-year, or twice in a year; semi-annual.

B. *As adv.:* Once in every half-year; twice in every year.

*** half** (*l* silent), *v.t. & i.* [Half, *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To divide in halves; to halve; hence, to divide.

"Not trobled, mangled, and *halfed,* but sounde, whole, full."—*Ascham: Scholemaster,* bk. i.

B. *Intrans.:* To divide; not to give oneself altogether.

"Saul, first *halfing* with God (as when God gave Amalec into his hand) and then halting in religion."—*Hall: Divo Elizabethe.*

*** halfe,** *s.* [Half.]

half'-ęn (*l* silent), *a.* [Eng. *half;* suff. *-en.*] Half; wanting half its due proportions.

"His *halfen* eye he wiled woundrous well."
Spenser: F. Q., III. x. 5.

halfen-deal, *s. & adv.*

A. *As subst.:* A half; a moiety.

"*Haluen-dele* his godes he gaf to Gode's werkes."
Robert de Brunne, p. 24.

B. *As adv.:* To the extent of a half; half.

*** half'-ĕr** (*l* silent), *s.* [Eng. *half; -er.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who divides anything in halves.

2. One who possesses only a half or moiety; a partner.

"That is *halfer* and compartner with the smoke of this fat world, and with ease, smelleth strong of a foul and false way."—*Rutherford: Letters,* ep. 173.

3. A waverer.

"If such *halfers* in opinion would openly avow what covertly you conceale."—*Mountagu: Appeale to Cæsar,* pt. ii., ch. v.

II. *Hunt.:* A male fallow-deer gelded.

half'-lĭng (first *l* silent), **half-lin, half-lings,** *a., adv., & s.* [Eng. *half;* suff. *-ling.*]

A. *As adj.:* Not fully grown.

B. *As adv.:* In part; partly; to the extent of a half.

"I stode gazing *halftingis* in ane trance."
Lyndsay: Works, Prol., p. 2.

*** C.** *As subst.:* A halfpenny.

"Not a shekel, not a silver penny, not a *halfling.*"—*Scott: Ivanhoe,* ch. v.

hăl'-pęn-nȳ (*pl.* **hăl'-pęnçe, hăl'-pęn-nĭeş**) (*l* silent), *s. & a.* [Eng. *half,* and *penny.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Lit.:* An English copper coin of the value of half a penny, or the twenty-fourth part of a shilling.

"Bardolph stole a lute-case, bore it twelve leagues, and sold it for three *half-pence.*"—*Shakesp.: Henry V.,* iii 2.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Anything of very little value or importance; a very slight amount or value.

*2. A small fragment.

"She tore the letter into a thousand *halfpence.*"—*Shakesp.: Much Ado About Nothing,* ii. 3.

B. *As adjective:*

1. Of the value or price of a halfpenny.

"There shall be in England seven *halfpenny* loaves sold for a penny."—*Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.,* iv. 2.

*2. Of little value; very small or insignificant.

"Thou *halfpenny* purse of wit, thou pigeon-egg of discretion."—*Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost,* v. 1.

halfpenny-worth, *s.* The value of a halfpenny.

"O monstrous! but one *halfpenny-worth* of bread to this intolerable deal of sack."—*Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV.,* ii. 4.

halft (*l* silent), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A home, a domicile.

halft'-ĕd (*l* silent), *a.* [Eng. *halft; -ed.*] Domiciled.

hăl-ĭ- (1), *pref.* [Mid. Eng. *hali* = holy.] Holy. [Halibut.]

hăl-ĭ- (2), *pref.* [Gr. ἅλιος (*halios*) = marine, from ἅλς (*hals*), genit. ἁλός (*halos*) = the sea.] Of or belonging to the sea, marine.

hăl-ĭ-ā'-ĕ-tŭs, hăl-ĭ-æ'-ĕ-tŭs, *s.* [Lat. *haliæetos;* Gr. ἁλιαίετος (*haliaietos*); pref. *hali-* (2), and Gr. ἀετός (*aetos*) = an eagle.]

Ornith.: Sea-eagle; a genus of Falconidæ, sub-family Aquilinæ (Eagles). *Haliaetus albicilla* is the White-tailed or Cinereous Eagle of books. [Eagle.] *H. leucocephalus* is the Sea-eagle, the Bald-eagle, or the White-headed eagle, the species adopted as symbolical of the United States.

hąl'-iąrd (**i** as **y**), *s.* [Halliard.]

hăl-ĭ-ăs'-tŭr, *s.* [Pref. *hali-* (2), and Lat. *astur* = a species of hawk.]

Ornith.: A genus of Aquilinæ (Eagles). *Haliaster indus* is the Pondicherry eagle, called by the English in India the Brahmany Kite. It flies above rivers, pouncing upon the fish, which are its chief food.

hăl'-ĭ-bŭt, hŏl'-ĭ-bŭt, * hăl'-lĭ-bŭt, *s.* [Mid. Eng. *hali* = holy, and *butte* = a flounder; Dut. *heilbot, helbut,* from *heilig* = holy, and *bot* = a plaice; Ger. *heilbutt, heiligebutte, hellbutt, hellebutt, helligbutt: heilig* = holy, and *butt* = a flounder. So named because it was commonly eaten on holidays.]

Ichth.: Hippoglossus vulgaris, one of the Pleuronectidæ (Flat Fishes). It is a fish so much akin to the turbot, that in Scotland it generally bears that name. The genuine turbot, *Rhombus maximus,* is, however, a different

HALIBUT.

fish. The halibut is the larger of the two. It sometimes weighs from 300 to 400 lbs., or, it is said, even 500 lbs. One taken in the Isle of Man is said to have been seven and a half feet long. The halibut has a better flavour than the turbot. Found in the North Sea, and elsewhere. Often seen in the London markets.

hăl-ĭ-chœr'-ŭs, *s.* [Pref. *hali-* (2), and Gr. χοῖρος (*choiros*) = a young pig.]

Zool.: A genus of Phocidæ (Seals). *Halichœrus gryphus* is the Gray Seal, found on the coast of Ireland, but more abundantly in Greenland.

hăl-ĭ-chŏn'-drĭ-ą, *s.* [Pref. *hali-* (2), and Gr. χόνδρος (*chondros*) = corn, grain, cartilage.]

Zool.: A genus of Horny Sponges. *Halichondria oculata* is common on portions of the British coast.

hă-lĭc'-ō-rē, *s.* [Pref. *hali-* (2), and Gr. κόρη (*korē*) = a girl.]

Zool.: A genus of Manatidæ (Sea cows). *Halicore cetacea* is the dugong (q.v.).

ha-lĭc′-tŭs, *s.* [Gr. ἁλίζω (*halizō*) = to gather together, to assemble. (*Agassiz.*)]

Entom.: A genus of solitary bees, family Andrenidæ, occurring both in America and in Europe. Nearly 200 species are known.

***hăl′-ĭ-dăm,** *s.* [See def.] Probably the same as Halidom (q.v.), but by some taken to mean holy dame—*i.e.*, the holy or blessed dame or virgin.

"So help him God alle myght, and that *halidam.*"
Robert de Brunne, p. 110.

***hăl′-ĭ-dŏm, *hal-i-dome, *hal-li-dome, *hol-li-dam,** *s.* [A.S. *hâligdóm* = holiness, anything holy or sacred, a relic, &c.]

1. A word used in adjurations; a sacred word of honour; a religious oath.

2. Lands belonging to a religious foundation.

"Within the *halidome* or patrimony of the Abbey."
—*Scott: Monastery,* ch. v.

hăl-ĭ-eŭ′-tĭcs, *s.* [Gr. ἁλιευτικός (*halieutikos*) = pertaining to fishing; ἡ ἁλιευτική (*hē halieutikē*) = the art of fishing; ἁλιεύς (*halieus*) = a fisherman.] A treatise on fishes or the art of fishing; ichthyology.

Hăl′-ĭ-făx, *s.* & *a.* [See def.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. A town in Yorkshire, 14 miles W.S.W. of Leeds.

2. The capital of Nova Scotia.

B. *As adj.:* Of or belonging to either of these places.

Halifax-flags, *s. pl.*

Geol.: The same as YORKSHIRE-FLAGS (q.v.). (*Rutley.*)

***hăl′-ĭ-măss,** *s.* [A.S. *hâlig* = holy, and *mass.*] The feast of All Souls; All Hallowmass.

"She came adorned hither like sweet May;
Sent back like *halimass,* or shortest day."
Shakesp.: Richard II., v. 1.

***hăl-ĭ-ŏg′-ra-phĕr,** *s.* [Gr. ἅλιος (*halios*) = belonging to the sea; ἅλς (*hals*) = the sea; and γράφω (*graphō*) = to write.] One versed in haliography; one who writes about the sea.

***hăl-ĭ-ŏg′-ra-phy,** *s.* [HALIOGRAPHER.] That department of science which treats of the sea; a description of the sea.

hăl-ĭ-ō′-tĭd, *s.* [HALIOTIDÆ.]

Zool.: One of the Haliotidæ.

"The *Haliotids* constitute a very beautiful genus."—
Lamarck, as transl. in *Eng. Cyc.,* iii. 22.

hăl-ĭ-ō′-tĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *haliot(is)* (q.v.); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: Ear-shells. A family of gasteropodous molluscs, order Prosobranchiata, section Holostomata. Shell spiral, ear-shaped, or trochiform; aperture large, nacreous, outer lip notched or perforated, no operculum. Animal with a short muzzle and two branchial plumes.

hăl-ĭ-ō′-tĭs, *s.* [Gr. ἅλιος (*halios*) = marine, and οὖς (*ous*), genit. ὠτός (*ōtos*) = an ear.]

Zool.: Ear-shells; the typical genus of the family Haliotidæ (q.v.). The shell, which is striated, is ear-shaped with a small flat apex, a very wide iridescent aperture, the outer angle perforated with a series of holes. Known species: recent, seventy-five, from Britain, India, China, Australia, California, &c.; fossil, four, from the Miocene onward. Four recent species are British, one, *Haliotis tuberculata,* is abundant on the shores of the Channel Islands, where it is cooked for food.

hăl-ĭ-ō′-toĭd, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *haliotis* (q.v.), and Gr. εἶδος (*eidos*) = form, appearance.]

Zool.: Resembling the Haliotis (Ear-shell) in form.

hăl′-ĭ-plŭs, *s.* [Gr. ἁλίπλους (*haliplous*), a contr. for ἁλίπλοος (*haliploos*) = (1) covered with water, (2) (later) sailing on the sea, pref. *hali-* (2), and πλοῦς (*plous*), contr. for πλόος (*ploos*) = a voyage.]

Entom.: A genus of beetles, family Dytiscidæ. Sharp enumerated thirteen species as British. They are small active water beetles.

hā′-lĭte, *s.* [Gr. ἅλς (*hals*), genit. ἅλος (*halos*) = a grain or lump of salt, rock salt, and λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone.]

Min.: Under this designation Dana described common salt. The *Brit. Mus. Cat.* prefers to make halite a synonym of salt (q.v.). (See also ROCK SALT.)

hăl-ĭ-thĕr′-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Pref. *hali-* (2), and Gr. θηρίον (*thērion*) = a wild animal.

Palæont.: A genus of Sirenia, having, according to Professor Flower, an ossified thigh-bone articulated to a well-defined acetabulum in the pelvis, thus making some approach to an ordinary hoofed quadruped. (*Darwin: Origin of Species,* 6th ed., p. 302.)

† **ha-lĭt′-u-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *halitu(s)* = a breathing; Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Like breath or vapour; vaporous. (*Boyle: Works,* i. 100.)

2. *Physiol.* (*Of the air in the lungs*): Produced by breathing.

hăl′-ĭ-tŭs, *s.* [Lat., from *halo* = to breathe out.]

Anat., Chem., &c.:

† 1. Breath. [BREATHING.]

2. An exhalation attended by a faint smell arising from newly drawn blood. (*Quain.*)

***halk, *halke, *haulk,** *s.* [A.S. *healc.*] A corner, a nook; a retired or secret place. (*The Reader to Geffrey Chaucer. Speght,* 1598.)

hâll, *halle, *haule, *s.* [A.S. *heall, heal;* cogn. with Dut. *hal;* Icel. *hall, hôle;* O. Sw. *hall.* From the same root as A.S. *helan* = to hide or conceal; Lat. *celo. Hall* and *cell* are thus doublets.]

1. A large room or apartment, especially one in which public meetings are held; a room devoted to the transaction of public or corporate business, or the holding of entertainments. It is frequently found in composition: as, a town-*hall,* a music-*hall,* &c.

"Then ye souldiers of the debite toke Jesus vnto the comon *hall.*"—*Bible* (1551), *Matt.* xxvii.

2. A building in which courts of justice are held: as formerly in Westminster *Hall.*

"The great *Hall* was built by William Rufus."—
Pennant: London, p. 114.

3. In the Universities the large apartment in which the scholars dine in common.

¶ Hence used for the dinner itself.

4. A manor-house: from the residences of the lords of manors being "occasional" courts of justice.

"Captain Sentry, my master's nephew, has taken possession of the *hall* house, and the whole estate."—
Addison: Spectator, No. 317.

5. Any large mansion; the residence of a squire.

6. A room at the entrance of a house; a vestibule; an entrance lobby.

7. The room in a mansion in which the servants dine, &c.; a servants' hall.

8. In the University of Oxford, an unendowed college.

9. In the University of Cambridge, a college, endowed or unendowed.

¶ *A hall, a hall!* A cry or exclamation to make room or clear the way for any particular purpose.

"*A hall, hall,* give room and foot it, girls."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, i. 5.

¶ Obvious compounds: *Hall-clock, hall-door, hall-lamp, hall-window.*

***hall-board,** *s.* A dining-table.

"Young Selby, at the fair *hall-board,*
Carved to his uncle and that lord."
Scott: Marmion, i. 22.

hall-dinner, *s.* A dinner in a public hall: specif., the students' dinner in the hall of a college.

Hall-mark, *s.*

I. *Lit.:* An official stamp affixed by the Goldsmiths' Company and certain other officers to manufactured gold and silver articles as a guarantee of the standard.

II. *Fig.:* Any mark or sign of genuineness.

***hall-table,** *s.*

1. A dining-table.

"The huge *hall-table's* oaken face
Scrubbed till it shone, the day to grace."
Scott: Marmion, vi. (Introd.)

2. A table in the hall or entrance of a house.

***hâll′-age (age as ĭj),** *s.* [Eng. *hall; -age.*] A toll paid for the sale of goods or merchandise in a hall.

hăl′-lan, hăl′-lŏn, hal-land, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

1. A mud wall, or what is called a cat-and-clay wall, in cottages, extending from the fore wall backwards, as far as is necessary to shelter the inner part of the house from the air of the door when opened.

"She sat quietly beyond the *hallan,* or earthen partition of the cottage."—*Scott: Waverley,* ch. xi.

2. A screen, a seat of turf at the outside of a cottage.

***hăl-lan-shăk-ĕr, *hal-land-scheck-ar, *hal-len-shak-er,** *s.* [HALLAN.]

1. A sturdy beggar.

"Had seen me than staakin about like a *hallen-shaker,* you won'd hae taen me for a water-wraith."—
Journal from London, p. 4.

2. A beggarly knave; a low fellow. (*Dunbar: Bannatyne Poems,* p. 44.)

3. One who has a mean or shabby appearance.

"I, and a wheen *hallenshakers* like myself."—*Scott: Antiquary,* ch. iv.

Hăl′-lĕ-an, *a.* [From Halle in Suabia.] Of or belonging to Halle.

Hallean-heretics, *s. pl.*

Ch. Hist.: A name given to the Cathari, the Waldenses, or the Petrobrusians, in the thirteenth century.

† **hăl-lĕ-flĭn′-tę, hăl-lĕ-flint′-tą,** *s.* [Sw.]

Petrol.: The same as FELSTONE (q.v.). Called also Eurite, and Petrosilex.

"Dr. Hicks has recorded the presence of an incipient foliation in the *halleflinta* ("Arvonian") of St. David's."—*Quar. Jour. Geol. Soc.,* xxxvii. 214.

¶ The form halleflinte is in Rutley's *Study of Rocks* (2nd ed.), p. 214.

hăl-lĕ-lû′-jąh, ăl-lĕ-lû′-ią, hăl-lĕ-lû′-iąh (j and i as y), *s.* [Gr. Ἀλληλούϊα (*Allēlouia*); Heb. הַלְלוּ־יָהּ (*Hallelu-Yah*) = Praise ye Jehovah.]

A. *As substantive:*

Scrip. & Ecclesiol.: An ascription of praise to God (see def.), occurring at the commencement of many psalms, as cvi., cxi., cxii., cxiii., &c. Hence it became a doxology in the Jewish synagogues. We read in the Book of Revelation that "much people in heaven" said Allelulia, as did the four and twenty elders and the four living creatures (Rev. xix. 1, 3, 4, 6), these coupling it with Amen. The verses just quoted aided Alleluia, or Hallelujah, in becoming what it now is, a doxology in the Christian church, though the meaning is unknown to many who at times use it as an ejaculation.

"In those days, as St. Jerome tells us, any one as he walked in the fields, might hear the ploughman at his *hallelujahs.*"—*Sharp,* vol. viii., Ser. 4.

B. *As adj.:* Of, belonging to, containing, ejaculating, or singing hallelujahs.

"And tune the *hallelujah* song anew."
Byron: An Epistle to a Gentleman of the Temple.

hallelujah lass, *s.* The name given to those female officers and members of the Salvation Army, who take part in the public services of that body. (*Pall Mall Gazette,* May 2, 1884.)

hăl-lĕ-lû-jăt′-ĭc (j as y), *a.* [Heb. *hallelujah,* *i* euphonic, and suff. *-ic.*] Of or belonging to hallelujahs, or to sacred compositions containing them.

hăl′-liard (i as y), *s.* [HALYARD.]

***hăl′-lĭ-dŏme,** *s.* [HALIDOME.]

***hâl′-lĭ-ĕr** (1), *s.* [Eng. *hall; i; -er.*] A student who resides in a hall or college at Oxford. [HALL.]

"The students also that remaine in them, are called hostelers or *halliers.*"—*Holinshed: Descrip. of England,* ch. iii.

***hăl′-lĭ-ĕr** (2), *s.* [HALE, *v.*] A net for catching birds.

***hăl′-lĭŏn (i as y), hăll′-yŏn,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful; cf. *scullion.*]

1. A rogue, a worthless fellow. (*Scott: Rob Roy,* ch. iv.)

2. A clown, a boor. (*Davidson: Seasons,* p. 26.)

3. A gentleman's servant out of livery.

4. An overbearing and quarrelsome woman.

hăl′-lite, *s.* [Named from Halle, in a garden of which town it was first found in 1830.]

Min.: The same as ALUMINITE (*Dana*), a mineral for which the *Brit. Mus. Cat.* prefers the name Websterite (q.v.).

***hâll'-mōte, *hâl'-mōte,** *s.* [Eng. *hall*, and *mote*.] A court, now called a court-baron (q.v.).

hăl-loô', hal-loa, hal-low, hol-lo, *v.i. & t.* [HALLOO, *s.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To cry or call out with a loud voice; to cry halloo in order to attract attention.

"I'll tarry till my son come: he *hallowed* but even now." *Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, iv. 3.

2. To call after dogs to encourage them; to cheer dogs on with cries.

"The shepherd him pursues, and to his dog doth *halloo*." *Drayton: Poly-Olbion*, s. 13.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To call out loudly; to shout out.

"*Hallooing* your name to the reverberate hills." *Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, i. 5.

*2. To shout or call out loudly to.

"He that first lights on him
Halloo the other." *Shakesp.: Lear*, iii. 1.

*3. To chase with shouts.

"*Halloo* me like a hare." *Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, i. 8.

*4. To encourage with shouts; to cheer or urge on.

"He *halloos* on the whole pack against me."—*Dryden: Vindication of the Duke of Guise.*

hăl-loô', *interj. & s.* [According to Skeat, from A.S. *eálá* = ah lo! But cf. Fr. *halle* = a cheering or setting on a dog; *haller* = to hallow or encourage dogs with hallowing (*Cotgrave*); Ger. *halloh*.]

A. *As interj.:* An exclamation to call attention; a loud shout; a call to cheer on dogs while hunting.

B. *As subst.:* A cry to attract attention or to cheer on dogs.

"They got again into their canoes; gave us some *halloos*; flourished their weapons."—*Cook: Voyage*, bk. iii., ch. iv.

hăl'-lō-tȳpe, *s.* [First element doubtful; Eng. *type* (q.v.).]

Phot.: The same as HELLENOTYPE (q.v.).

hăl'-lōw, *halghien, *hal-ewe, *hal-ow, *hal-owe, *hal-we, *v. t.* [A.S. *hálgian* = to make holy; *hálig* = holy. Wallis, more than two hundred years ago, said of this word *fere desuevit* (it has almost fallen into disuse), but such language would be out of place now. (*Trench: English Past & Present.*)] [HOLY.]

*1. To make holy; to consecrate; to set apart or dedicate for holy or religious purposes or uses; to sanctify.

"To delicate and *halowe* the monastery of Seynt Denys."—*Fabyan*, vol. i., ch. cxxxii.

2. To make sacred or worthy of reverence.

"Of lofty hopes, he to the world went forth
A favoured being, knowing no desire
Which genius did not *hallow*."
Wordsworth: Left upon a Seat.

3. To reverence as holy; to revere.

"*Hallowed* be thy name."—*Matthew* vi. 9.

*4. To bless.

"There they were wed and *hallowed* of the priest."
A. C. Swinburne: Tristram of Lyonesse, ii.

***hăl'-lōw, *hal-owe, *hal-we,** *s.* [A.S. *hálga*, def. form of *hálig* = holy.] A saint.

"They may not please hem [God]: ne non of his *halowes*."—*Chaucer: Persones Tale.*

hallow-day, *s.* The feast of All Hallows or All Saints.

hallow-fair, *s.* A market held on All Saints Day.

Hăl'-lōw-e'ēn, *s.* [An abbreviation for *Alle halowene tyd* = All hallows tide: *halowene* = gen. pl. of Mid. Eng. *halowe*, or *halwe* = a saint.] The eve or vigil of the feast of All Hallows or All Saints. Burns's poem of Hallowe'en will preserve for future anthropologists the superstitious observances of the Scottish peasantry in the eighteenth century, at the annual recurrence of the day.

Hăl'-lōw-măs, *s.* [An abbreviation for *All Hallow Mass* = the mass or feast of All Hallows or All Saints.] The feast of All Hallows or All Saints, celebrated on Nov. 1.

"She came adorned hither like sweet May,
Sent back like *Hallowmas*, or short'st of day."
Shakesp.: Richard II., v. 2.

***Hallowmass-rade,** *s.* The name given to a general assembly of warlocks and witches, formerly believed by the vulgar to have been held at this season. (*Cromek: Remains of Nithsdale Song*, p. 283.)

hăl-lōȳ'-sīte, hăl-lōȳ'-līte, *s.* [Named after Dr. d'Halloy, a French geologist.]

Min.: A clayey or earthy mineral, white, grayish, greenish, yellowish, bluish, or reddish; opaque or translucent, and of pearly to dull lustre. Hardness, 14·2; sp. gr., 1·8 to 2·4. Compos.: silica, 37·12 to 39·50; alumina, 22·05 to 41·27; water, 16·0 to 26·5, &c. Dana recognises four varieties: (1) Ordinary Halloysite, including Galapectite, Pseudosteatite, and Glagerite; (2) Smectite, (3) Lenzinite, and (4) Bole, all which see. Occurs in many places in veins or beds of ore, or in granite. (*Dana*, &c.)

Hăll'-stădt, *s.* [See def., A.]

A. *As substantive:*

Geog.: A market town in Upper Austria, built on the west side of the Lake of Hallstadt.

B. *As adj.:* Of or belonging to the place mentioned under A.

Hallstadt-beds, *s. pl.*

Geol.: Certain strata on the northern flank of the Austrian Alps, corresponding to the St. Cassian beds on their southern declivity. Thickness 800 to 1,000 feet. Age Upper Trias. Fossils more than 800; marine fossils chiefly molluscs. (*Lyell*, &c.)

hăl-lû'-çĭn-āte, *v.i.* [Lat. *hallucinatus*, pa. par. of *hallucinor* = to wander in mind, to rave.] To wander in mind, to err, to blunder, to stumble.

hăl-lû-çĭn-ā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *hallucinatio, allucinatio*, from *hallucinor, allucinor* = to wander in mind.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A wandering in the mind; a mistake; a blunder.

"This must have been the *hallucination* of the transcriber."—*Addison.*

*2. A defective or impaired state of the vision.

II. *Physiol.:* Delusion (q.v.); belief in the existence of things which have no real existence. Deaf people hear sounds and blind see visions. No person can convince an insane person that the sounds he believes he hears, or that the forms he believes he sees, are other than real and substantial, the hallucination being the false conception which he is unable to distinguish from a true perception. [ILLUSION.] Vertigo, or dizziness, presents a vivid hallucination of movement either of the body of the person suffering from it or of things surrounding him which are really at rest. Double vision, in a certain stage of drunkenness, partakes of this nature, though it is rather an illusion than a hallucination.

***hăl-lû'-çĭn-ā-tŏr,** *s.* [Lat.] One who is under the influence of hallucinations; a blunderer.

***hăl-lû'-çĭn-ā-tŏr-ȳ,** *a.* [Lat. *hallucinator*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of hallucinations.

hăl'-lŭf, *s.* [Abyssinian.]

Zool.: *Phacochœrus* or *Phascochœrus Ælliani*, or an allied species of wart-hog, occurring in Abyssinia. [WART-HOG.]

hăl'-lŭx, *s.* [Lat. *allex* = the thumb, or great toe.]

Anatomy:

1. *Human:* The great toe.

2. *Comp.:* The innermost of the five normal digits of a vertebrate foot. (*Huxley.*)

***hâlm** (*l* silent), *s.* [HAULM.]

halm-grass, *s.*

Bot.: (1) *Elymus arenarius;* (2) *Carex arenaria.*

hăl'-ma-lille, *s.* [Ceylonese (?).]

Bot.: *Berrya Ammonilla.* [BERRYA.]

hăl-ma-tür'-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. ἅλμα (*halma*) = a spring, a leap, a bound; ἅλλομαι (*hallomai*) = to leap, and οὐρά (*oura*) = tail.]

Zool.: A sub-genus of kangaroos, genus Macropus. *Halmaturus* or *M. antilopinus*, the Antelopian kangaroo; has short stiff horns like those of some antelopes. It inhabits the north of Australia. *Halmaturus elegans* (*Macropus ruficollis*) is the red-necked kangaroo of New South Wales.

***hăl'-mōte, *hăl'-ĭ-mōte,** *s.* [HALLMOTE.]

hā'-lō, *s.* [Lat. *halos* (genit. and accus. *halo*) = Gr. ἅλως (*halōs*) = a round threshing-floor, the disc of the sun or moon or of a shield; a halo.]

1. *Literally:*

Physics & Meteor.: A circle round an object when the latter is steadily looked at. The impression of the halo is opposite to that of the object, so that, if the object is bright, the halo is dark, and *vice versa*. Haloes are of two types, encircling and opposite; the former including simple haloes, compound haloes or halo systems, and finally coronas; the latter comprehending rainbows, fog-bows, and mist or mountain spectres. The word is often used in connection with the moon and the sun. Haloes round these heavenly bodies consist of coloured light, produced by the refraction of the light passing from the luminary through the surrounding haze. When a halo is increasing in size it prognosticates dry weather; when it diminishes in magnitude, rain is then probably not far off. Humboldt once saw a halo round the planet Venus.

2. *Fig.:* An ideal glory investing an object.

"Glory's self is twilight, and displays
A melancholy *halo*." *Byron: Childe Harold*, iv. 165.

***hā'-lō,** *v.t. & i.* [HALO, *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To surround with or as with a halo.

"Like yonder spots of our roadside lamps,
Haloed about with the common's damps."
R. Browning: Christmas Eve, iv.

B. *Intrans.:* To form into a halo; to surround as a halo.

"The fire
That *haloed* round his saintly brow."
Southey: Thalaba, bk. ix.

hăl-ō-bā'-tēs, *s.* [Gr. ἅλς (*hals*), genit. ἁλός (*halos*) = the sea, and βάτης (*batēs*) = one that treads or covers; βαίνω (*bainō*) = to walk, to go.]

Entom.: A genus of Heteroptera, family Nepidæ. It is found on the surface of the sea within the tropics, often far from land. (*Swainson & Shuckard.*)

***hā'-lōed,** *a.* [Eng. *halo; -ed.*] Surrounded with or as with a halo.

"Elicit from the gloom some *haloed* face bending over me with strange pity."—*C. Brontë: Jane Eyre*, ch. ii.

hăl'-ō-ĝĕn, *s.* [Gr. ἅλς (*hals*) = salt, and γεννάω (*gennaō*) = to produce.]

Chem.: The electro-negative radical of a haloid salt. This term is also used for the monad elements chlorine, bromine, iodine, and fluorine, as their sodium salts resemble sea salt, which is chloride of sodium, NaCl. The physical properties of Cl, Br, and I, correspond with the difference of their atomic weights, Cl 35·5, Br 80, and I 127, the weight of bromine vapour being the mean of that of chlorine and iodine. Chloride is a gas, bromine a liquid, and iodine a solid at ordinary temperatures. Chlorine has the greatest chemical affinity for hydrogen, and iodine for oxygen, that of bromine being intermediate.

ha-lŏĝ'-ĕn-oŭs, *a.* [Eng., &c., *halogen* (q.v.); *-ous.*] Belonging to or in any way connected with the halogens; generating haloid salts.

hăl-ŏĝ'-ĕ-tŏn, *s.* [Gr. ἅλς (*hals*) = the sea, and γείτων (*geitōn*) = a neighbour.]

Bot.: A genus of Chenopods. *Halogeton tamariscifolium*, a native of North America, is there called Spanish Worm-seed, and is a powerful anthelmintic.

hā'-lŏĭd, *a. & s.* [Gr. ἅλς (*hals*) = salt, and εἶδος (*eidos*) = form.]

A. *As adjective:*

Chem.: A name given to salts formed by the union of a halogen element with a metal, as NaCl sodium chloride, or by the union of a radical which does not contain oxygen with a metal, as KCN, cyanide of potassium.

B. *As subst.:* A haloid salt.

ha-lŏm'-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [Gr. ἅλς (*hals*), genit. ἅλος (*halos*) = salt, and μέτρον (*metron*) = a measure.] An instrument for measuring the forms and angles of salts and crystals. [GONIOMETER.]

ha-lō'-nĭ-a, *s.* [Gr. ἀλωνία (*halōnia*) threshing floor.]

Palæobotany: A genus of fossil plants proposed by Lindley and Hutton, and adopted by Unger, &c., for stems having a surface like that of Lepidodendron combined with the branching of the Coniferæ. But in 1848 Mr.

John S. Dawes, F.G.S., showed that the branching was really dichotomous like Lepidodendron itself. (*Quar. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, lv. 289.) They are now regarded as Lycopodiaceæ. Prof. Morris enumerates five British species, all from the Coal Measures.

hăl'-ō-phȳte, *s.* [Gr. ἅλς (*hals*), genit. ἁλός (*halos*) = the sea, and φυτόν (*phuton*) = a plant.]

Botan. Geog.: A plant growing in a salt marsh, and producing soda salts. Examples, Salicornia, Salsola, &c. Halophytes is not a term used in classification, the salt-marsh plants being devoid of affinity to each other.

hăl-ō-rạ-gā'-çē-æ, hăl'-ō-rā'-ǧē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *halōrag(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ, -eæ.*]

Bot.: Hippurids. An order of epigynous exogens, alliance Myrtales. It consists of herbaceous plants or under shrubs, with alternate, opposite, or whorled leaves; small flowers, either axillary or in terminal panicles; the calyx adherent, its limb two to four-toothed or undivided; petals inserted into the summit of the calyx or absent; stamens inserted in the same place, as many as the petals or fewer; ovary inferior; style none; stigma papillose or pencil-formed; fruit dry, indehiscent, membranous or bony, with one or more cells; seed solitary, pendulous. The species, which are scattered over the world, are generally found in wet places. Genera described eight, species seventy. Genera represented in Britain: Hippuris, Myriophyllum, and Callitriche (q.v.). The order may be a degenerate state of Onagraceæ. It has two tribes, Haloragеæ and Trapeæ (q.v.).

hăl-ō-rā'-ǧē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *halorag(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Botany:

1. The typical tribe of Haloragaceæ (q.v.).
2. The same as HALORAGACEÆ (q.v.).

hăl-ō-rā'-ǧĭs, *s.* [Gr. ἅλς (*hals*), genit. ἁλός (*halos*) = the sea, and ῥάξ (*rhax*), genit. ῥαγός (*rhagos*) = a berry, a grape.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the tribe Haloragеæ and the order Haloragaceæ (q.v.). *Haloragis citriodora* is fragrant.

hā'-lō-scōpe, *s.* [Eng. *halo*, and Gr. σκοπέω (*skopeō*) = to view, to see.]

Optics: An instrument invented by M. Bravais for exhibiting the phenomena connected with halos, parahelia, &c. It comprises prisms and a mirror, which revolve rapidly about an axis, and two plates of glass for intercepting the light. The rotating prisms receive the light from a lamp in a darkened chamber, the refracted rays assuming the form of the parahelion circle.

hăl-ŏt'-rĭch-īte, hăl-ŏt'-rĭch-īne, *s.* & *a.* [Gr. ἅλς (*hals*), genit. ἅλος (*halos*) = salt, and θρίξ (*thrix*), genit. τριχός (*trichos*) = hair.]

A. *As substantive:*

Mineralogy:

1. *Of the form* Halotrichite:

(1) *Halotrichite of Glocker:* A yellowish white mineral, with silky fibres and an inky astringent taste. Compos.: sulphuric acid, 35·9; alumina, 11·5; protoxide of iron, 8·1; water, 44·5 = 100. Found at Hurlet and Campsie, near Glasgow, in Finland, Rhenish Bavaria, at Ooromiah, in Persia, in which last it is used making fine ink, &c.

(2) *Halotrichite of Hausmann:* The same as Alunogen (*Dana*), called in the *Brit. Mus. Cat.* Keramohalite (q.v.).

2. *Of the form* Halotrichine: A silky ashen mineral from the Solfatara, near Naples. (*Dana.*) The *Brit. Mus. Cat.* makes it simply a synonym of Halotrichite (q.v.).

B. *As adj.:* Of or belonging to the minerals described under A.

¶ Dana has a Halotrichite group of minerals including Mendozite, Pickeringite, Apjohnite, Bosjemanite, and Halotrichite (q.v.).

***halpe,** *pret. of v.* [HELP, *v.*]

***hâls, *hâlse,** *s.* [A.S. *heals, hels*; Goth., O. Fris., O. S., O. H. Ger., Dan., & Sw. *hals*; Icel. *hâls.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.* (*Of both forms*): The neck, the throat.

"Thorgh his armure sone it smote,
A litel intil hys *hals* it bote."
Ywaine & Gawaine. (*Ritson*, vol. i.)

2. *Naut.* (Of the form *halse*): One of the holes at the head of a ship, through which the cable runs; a hawse (q.v.).

***hâlse** (1), *v.t.* [Icel. *hâlsa* = to clew up a sail, from *hâls* = the neck, the front sheet of a sail, the tack of a sail, &c.] [HALSE, *s.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* To embrace round the neck.

"Thou hast founde them eighteene yeres, with their armes abrode to *halse* thee."—*Golden Boke*, ch. xlvi.

2. *Naut.:* To hoist, to draw up.

"Bonifeur . . . *halsed* up sails, and away he went."—*P. Holland: Livius*, p. 262.

***hâlse** (2), ***halsien,** *v.t.* [A.S. *hâlsian, healsian*; O. H. Ger. *heilison*; Icel. *heilsa.*]

1. To beseech, to adjure. (*Chaucer: C. T.*, 13,575.)

2. To greet, to salute.

***hâl'-sẹn-ĭng,** *a.* [Eng. *hals* = the throat.] Sounding harshly; inharmonious or discordant in the throat.

"This ill *halsening* horny name hath, as Cornuto in Italy, opened a gap to the scoffs of many."—*Carew.*

***hâl'-sĕr** (*l* silent), ***hâl'-stĕr, hâw'-sĕr,** *s.* [HALSE, *s.*] A large rope; a small cable; a hawser (q.v.).

"And ships secure without their *halsers* ride."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey xiii. 121.

hâlt (1), *v.i.* [HALT, *a.*]

1. To limp; to be lame.

"The hors, on whiche she rode was blacke,
And *halted*." *Gower: C. A.*, iv.

2. To linger, to loiter; to hesitate; to stand in doubt.

"How long *halt* ye between two opinions?"—1 *Kings* xviii. 21.

3. To be defective; to fall or come short; to be faulty in measure or rhythm; to fail in connection of ideas, &c.

"The verse
Halts, like the best of Luther's psalms."
E. Browning: Paracelsus, iv.

* 4. To be slow; to move slowly.

"Till *halting* vengeance overtook our age."
Dryden: The Medal, 220.

hâlt (2), *v.i.* & *t.* [HALT, *interj.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To stop in walking; to cease to advance; specif., of soldiers on a march.

"He *halted* by a cross of stone."
Scott: Marmion, vi. 22.

B. *Trans.:* To cause to stop in walking or marching.

hâlt, *hault, *a.* [A.S. *healt*; cogn. with Icel. *haltr*; Dan. *halt*; Sw. *halt*; Goth. *halts*; O. H. Ger. *halz.*] Lame, crippled; unable to walk without limping.

"Bring in hither the poor, the maimed, the *halt*, and the blind."—*Luke* xiv. 21.

hâlt, *âlt, *interj.* & *s.* [Sp. *alto*; Fr. *alte.*]

A. *As interj.:* An order addressed to troops on the march to stop or cease to advance.

B. *As subst.:* The act of halting or stopping on a march.

"In motion, or in *halt*." *Milton: P. L.*, vi. 592.

hâlt, *s.* [HALT, *a.*]

1. The act or condition of limping; lameness.

2. A disease in sheep.

"Gouty ails, by shepherds termed the *halt*."
Dyer: Fleece, bk. i.

***hâlt,** *pres. of v.* [HOLD, *v.*] Holdeth, holds.

hâlt'-ĕr (1), *s.* [Eng. *halt* (1), v.; *-er.*] One who halts or limps; a cripple.

hâl'-tĕr (2), ***hault-er,** *s.* [A.S. *healfter, hælfre*; cogn. with O. Dut. *halfter*; Ger. *halfter*; O. H. Ger. *halftra.*]

1. A headstall and strap by which an animal is fastened to a stanchion or manger.

2. A cord, a strong string, a rope.

3. A rope with a noose to hang malefactors; hence, death by hanging.

"The bottom of all is the fear of the *halter*, not of any detestation of the offence."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. i.

* 4. The right or privilege of hanging malefactors.

"Edward resigned to them [the City] the monopoly of the axe and *halter*."—*Pennant: London.*

hâl'-tĕr, *v.t.* [HALTER, *v.*] To put a halter upon; to bind or tie up with a halter; as, To *halter* a horse.

"A *haltered* neck, which does the hangman thank
For being yare about him."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, iii. 13.

hăl-tĕr'-ēẹ, *s. pl.* [Gr. ἁλτῆρες (*haltêres*) = weights held in the hand to give an impetus in leaping; they were something like dumb-bells; ἅλλομαι (*hallomai*) = to leap.]

Entom.: Two small knobbed filaments rising from the opposite sides of the thorax in the insect order Diptera, just where the hinder pair, to which they are analogous, would be were they present; in fact, they are this second pair of wings modified. They tend to balance the insect in its flight, and are called by Sir Richard Owen and others balancers.

***hâl'-tĕr-măn,** *s.* [Eng. *halter* (2), and *man.*] A hangman.

"*Haltermen* and ballet-makers were not better set a-worke this many a day."—*Bundle of New Wit* (1628).

***hâl'-tĕr-săck,** *s.* [Eng. *halter* (2), s., and *sack.*] A term of reproach and contempt.

"Away, you *halter-sack*, you."—*Beaum. & Fl.: King & No King*, ii.

hăl'-tĭc-ạ, ăl'-tĭc-ạ, *s.* [Gr. ἁλτικός (*haltikos*) = good at leaping, active.]

Entom.: A genus of Chrysomelidæ or Galerucidæ, by some elevated into the type of a distinct family Halticidæ (q.v.). It contains the Turnip-fly (*Haltica nemorum*). [TURNIP-FLY.] *H. consobrina*, the Blue Cabbage Flea or Beetle is found in May in numbers upon seedling cabbages, the leaves of which it devours.

hăl-tĭç'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat., &c. *haltic(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A family of insects by most entomologists placed under Chrysomelidæ, from the typical genera of which it differs by the great leaping powers of the insects placed under it. They are also of small size. Like the Chrysomelidæ they are often brightly coloured.

hăl-tĭ-cŏr'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Gr. ἁλτικός (*haltikos*) [HALTICA]; κόρις (*koris*) = a bug, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: Jumping bugs; a family of Heteroptera.

hâlt'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [HALT (1), *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act or condition of stopping in walking or on the march; a halt, a hesitating.

"They lay in wait for our *haltings*."—*Glanvill*, sex. 5.

hâlt'-ĭng-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *halting*; *-ly.*] In a halting or limping manner; with a halt or limp.

hăl'-vạn-nĕr, *s.* [Eng. *halvan(s)*; *-er.*] A miner who dresses and washes the impurities from halvans.

hăl'-vạns, *s.* [Cornish (?). Cf. Wel. *halog* = saturated with salt, polluted, defiled.]

Mining: Impure ores which require to be washed and freed from impurities.

halve (*l* silent), *v.t.* [HALF, *s.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To divide into halves or equal parts; to divide generally.

"Think'st thou that I could bear to part
With thee, and learn to *halve* my heart?"
Byron: Bride of Abydos, i. 11.

2. To share; to give a half or moiety of: as, To *halve* anything with another.

II. *Carp.:* To join timbers by halving (q.v.).

halve-net, *s* A fixed bag-net placed within low-water mark to prevent fish returning with the tide.

halved (*l* silent), *pa. par.* & *a.* [HALVE.]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

Botany:

(1) Dimidiate; only half or partially formed, as an anther with only one lobe perfect. (*Lindley.*)

(2) A term used when the degree of inequality is so great that one half of the figure is either wholly or nearly wanting, as the leaves of many Bryonias. (*Lindley.*)

halves (*l* silent), *s. pl.* & *interj.* [HALF, *s.*]

A. *As subst.:* [HALF].

B. *As interj.:* An expression by which one lays claim to the half, or an equal share, of anything with another.

"But when the twin cries *halves*, she quits the first."
Cleveland.

halv'-ĭng (*l* silent), *pr. par. a., & s.* [HALVE.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* The act or process of dividing into halves or equal parts.

II. *Join.:* A mode of joining timbers or scantling in which each is equally cut upon one of its faces, and the two new faces are laid together and secured. The timbers lap upon and are let into each other. The joint thus made may be a simple lap-joint, or it may be a dovetail, a scarf, or a notched joint. It may be secured by pins, wedges, or bolts, according to circumstances.

halving-belt, *s.*

Mach.: A belt crossed between pulleys, so as to cause them to revolve in opposite direction; a crossed belt.

* **hăl'-ĭ,** *a.* [HOLY.]

hăl-ĭ- (1), *pref.* [HALI- (1).]

hăl-ĭ- (2), *pref.* [HALI- (2).]

hăl'-yard, hăl'-liard (i as y), *haul-yard, *s.* [A shortened form of *hale-yard*, from *hale* = to haul, draw, and *yard*.] [HALE, YARD.]

Naut.: A rope, chain, or tackle for hoisting or lowering yards, spars, sails, or flags. They are named from the spar, &c., to which they are applied. (*Falconer: Shipwreck*, ii.)

hăl-ĭ-mē'-dą, *s.* [Pref. *haly*, and Gr. μήδιον (*mēdion*) = a plant, perhaps a Campanula (?), or μεδώ (*medō*) = to rule, to hold sway over.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the Confervoid family, or tribe Halymedidæ (q.v.).

hăl-ĭ-mē'-dĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *halymed(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Bot.: A family or tribe of Confervaceæ. The frond is polysiphonous, made up of tubes which are continuous or jointed, and more or less densely branched. (*Lindley.*)

hăl-ĭ-mē'-nĭ-ą, *s.* [Pref. *haly-* (2), and Gr. ὑμήν (*humēn*) = a skin, a membrane, named because of the membranous fronds.]

Bot.: A genus of Fucaceæ, sub-order Cryptonemeæ, family or tribe Gasterocarpidæ. *Halymenia edulis* is the True Dulse, and *H. palmata* the Common Dulse, both eaten in Scotland.]

* **hā'-lĭ-mōte,** *s.* [Mid. Eng. *haly* = holy, and *mote* (q.v.).] A sacred or ecclesiastical court.

hăl-ĭ-sĕr'-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *halyser(is)* (q.v.); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ*.]

Bot.: A family of Fucaceæ. The frond is polysiphonous, barked, jointed, or continuous; the vesicles scattered over the surface of the frond, or collected into heaps. (*Lindley.*)

hăl-ĭ-sĕr'-ĭs, *s.* [Pref. *haly-* (2), and Gr. σέρις (*seris*) = a kind of endive, succory; Lat. *seris*.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the sub-order Halyseræ (q.v.).

* **hăl'-ĭ-sītes,** *s. pl.* [Gr. ἅλυσις (*halusis*) = a chain, a bond, and suff. *-ite* (*Palæont.*) (q.v.).]

Palæont.: A genus of tabulate corals. *Halysites catenularius* is the chain coral. It is found in the Upper Silurian of Dudley, in Shropshire, of Ireland, of Norway, Sweden, and the United States, and in the Lower Silurian of North and South Wales. (*Morris, &c.*) It is the Catenipora of Goldfuss.

hăl-ĭ-sĭt'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *halysit(es)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Palæont.: A family of palæozoic tabulate Corals.

-hăm, *suff.* [A.S. *hám* = a house, a home, a village.] A common element in the names of English towns and villages, as Bucking*ham*, Dur*ham*, Notting*ham*, &c. [HAMLET.]

* **hăm,** *v.t.* [HAM, *s.*] To cure and make into ham; to salt and cure or dry in smoke.

hăm, * hamme, * homme, *s.* [A.S. *hamm*; cogn. with O. H. Ger. *hamma*; Ger. *hamme*; Dut. *hamme* = a ham. So called from the bend in the leg; cf. Welsh *cam* = bent; Lat. *camur*.]

1. The inner or hind part of the knee: the part where the leg and thigh unite and meet; the thigh of any animal.

"Wearing their hair long vnto their *hammes* as the sauages vse to do."—*Hacklyut: Voyages*, iii. 237.

2. The thigh of an animal, specif., of a hog, salted and cured, or dried in smoke.

hăm'-ą-drȳ'-ăd (pl. **hăm'-ą-drȳ'-ădș, hăm-ą-drȳ'-ą-dēș**), *s.* [Lat. *hamadryades*, pl. of *hamadryas*; Gr. Ἁμαδρυάδες (*Hamadruades*), from ἅμα (*ama*) = together with, and δρῦς (*drus*) = a tree.]

Ancient Myth.: A dryad or wood-nymph.

"The *hamadryad's* life is bound to her tree. . . . She dies with the fallen trunk."—*Tylor: Primitive Culture*, ii. 200.

hăm-ą-drȳ'-ăs, *s.* [HAMADRYAD.]

1. *Zool.:* The distinctive name of a species of the genus Cynocephalus (q.v.); it is some-

HAMADRYAS.

times called the Arabian Baboon, and among the ancient Egyptians was worshipped as a type of Thoth, the god of letters. Its colour is ashy gray, with long slate-coloured whiskers, face and ears flesh-coloured, hands black, callosities large and bright-red, the tail is tufted, and the males are heavily maned. They live in herds of from eighty to a hundred; habitat, the mountains in Arabia, throughout Abyssinia, in Sennaar, Kordofan, and Darfur, at an elevation of 8,000 feet.

2. *Bot.:* A genus of Ranunculaceæ, from the Antarctic regions.

Hăm'-ąl, *s.* [Arabic.]

Astron.: A fixed star, of the second magnitude. Called also *α* Arietis.

hăm-ą-mĕl'-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *hamamel(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. suff. *-eæ*.]

Bot.: A tribe of Hamamelidaceæ, having solitary ovules.

hăm-ą-mĕl-ĭ-dā'-çĕ-æ, hăm-ą-mĕl-ĭd'-ē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *hamamel(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ, -ideæ*.]

Bot.: Witch-hazels, an order of epigynous exogens, alliance Umbellales. It consists of trees or shrubs with hollow stems, sometimes marked by circular discs; alternate, deciduous, toothed leaves, with veins turning from the midrib straight to the margin; deciduous stipules; small axillary, sometimes unisexual flowers, with their calyx in four or five divisions, four or five petals, eight stamens, four of them with abortive anthers, and a two-celled capsular, half inferior fruit with pendulous seeds. The order is found in North America, Japan, China, Central Asia, Madagascar, and South Africa. Genera, thirteen; known species undetermined.

hą-măm'-ĕ-lĭs, *s.* [Gr. ἁμαμηλίς (*hamamēlis*) = a tree with fruit like a pear, a kind of medlar or service-tree: ἅμα (*hama*) = at the same time with, and μῆλον (*mēlon*) = an apple, or any tree-fruit.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the order Hamamelidaceæ (q.v.). It consists of plants with alternate leaves and yellow flowers, occurring in North America and China. *Hamamelis virginica* has been introduced into Britain. It has oily kernels, which are eatable. The leaves and bark are very astringent, and contain a peculiar essential oil.

hăm-ar-thrĭ'-tis, *s.* [Gr. ἅμα (*hama*) = at once, at the same time, and ἀρθρίτις (*arthritis*) = belonging to the joint; ἡ ἀρθρίτις (sc. νόσος) (*hē arthritis nosos*) = the disease affecting the joints; gout.]

Med.: Gout affecting the whole body, as distinguished from a merely local attack.

hą-mar'-tīte, *s.* [Gr. ἁμαρτάνω (*hamartanō*) = to mistake, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: The name given by Nordenskiöld to the Bastnäsite of Hunt. It is a fluocarbonate of lanthanum and cerium. Crystallization probably prismatic. Occurs in the Bastnaes mine, Riddarhyttan, Sweden, associated with allanite, and recently found in large crystals near Pike's Peak, Colorado. (*T. Davies*, F.G.S.)

* **hā'-māte,** *a.* [Lat. *hamatus*, from *hamus* = a hook.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Hooked; entangled.

2. *Bot.:* Furnished with a hook; hooked.

"To explain cohesion by *hamate* atoms, is accounted *ignotum per ignotius*."—*Bp. Berkeley: Siris*, § 237.

* **hā'-māt-ĕd,** *a.* [Lat. *hamatus*.]

Ord. Lang., Bot., &c.: Hooked; set with hooks.

"Nothing less can disentangle these creatures from their *hamated* station of life."—*Swift: Mechan. Operation of the Spirit.*

hą-mā-tō, *prefix.* [Lat. *hamatus*.]

Bot., &c.: Provided with a hook or hooks.

hamato-serrate, *a.*

Bot.: Having somewhat hooked serratures

* **hăm'-ble, * hăm'-ęl,** *v.t.* [A.S. *hamelian* = to mutilate; Icel. *hamla*; O. H. Ger. *bihamalon*.]

1. To mutilate.

2. To cut away.

"Algate a foote is *hameled* of thy sorowe"
Chaucer: Troilus, ii.

3. To render dogs incapable of running by cutting away the balls of their feet.

4. To hamstring.

Hăm'-bŭrg, *s. & a.* [See definition A.]

A. *As subst.:* A well-known commercial city of Germany, lat. 53 33" N., long. 9° 58½ E.

B. *As adj.:* Of or belonging to Hamburg.

Hamburg-lake, *s.*

Painting: A crimson or purplish pigment of great power and depth. It resembles the cochineal lake, except that it dries with difficulty.

Hamburg-parsley, *s.*

Bot.: Large-rooted parsley—a variety of parsley cultivated for its roots. These communicate an agreeable flavour to soups and stews. (*Loudon.*)

Hamburg-white, *s.*

Painting: Barytes used as a pigment.

hāme (1), *s.* [Dut. *haam*.]

Harness: One of the pair of curved bars of wood or metal which fit in the crease between the roll and the body of the collar, and to which the traces are connected. The flat wooden hame is still used in heavy gears, secured by thongs. The trace-chains are attached to the hooks, and the reins pass through the rings above. The trace-hooks of carriage-hames are looped to the staples of the hames.

¶ Obvious compounds: *Hame-fastener, hame-lock, hame-ring, hame-strap*, &c.

hāme (2), *s.* [HOME.] (*Scotch.*)

* **hame** (3), *s.* [HAULM.]

* **hăm'-ęl,** *v.t.* [HAMBLE.]

hą-mĕl'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Named by Jacquin after E. L. Du Hamel Du Monceau, a distinguished botanist, who died in 1782.

Bot.: The typical genus of the family Hamelidæ (q.v.).

hą-mĕl'-ĭ-dæ, *s.pl.* [Mod. Lat. *hameli(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Bot.: A family of Cinchonaceæ, tribe Cinchoneæ.

hame-ly, *a.* [HOMELY.] (*Scotch.*)

* **ham-er,** *s.* [HAMMER.]

hāme'-sŭck-en, *s.* [Icel. *heimsókn* = an attack on one's house; A.S. *hám* = house, and *secan* = to seek.]

Scots Law: The offence of feloniously beating or assaulting a person in his own house or dwelling-place.

hā'-mĭ-form, *a.* [Lat. *hamus* (genit. *hami*) = a hook, and *forma* = form.]

Zool., &c.: Hook-shaped, hamate.

Hăm-il-tō'-nĭ-ạ, *s.* [Named after Mr. Hamilton, a botanist, of Woodlands, near Philadelphia.]

Bot.: A genus of Cinchonads, family Guettardidæ. The flowers are delightfully fragrant.

Hăm-il-tō'-nĭ-ạn, *a.* [See def.]

1. *Gen.:* Of or belonging to any person of the name of Hamilton.

2. *Spec.:* (See the compound).

Hamiltonian-system, *s.* The name given to the system of teaching languages popularized in England by James Hamilton, though it was known long before his day, and was recommended by Locke in his *Thoughts Concerning Education*, § 167. James Hamilton was born in 1769, and in early life went to Hamburg, where he studied German under a French refugee named D'Angelis. After twelve lessons he was able to read an easy book, his tutor having discarded the use of a grammar, and translated stories for his pupils word for word. Hamilton commenced business in Paris, but on the rupture of the Treaty of Amiens, he was made a prisoner of war, and in 1814 went to America, intending to become a farmer. He changed his plans, however, and, adopting the method of D'Angelis, attained considerable success as a teacher of languages. He returned to England in 1823, and was very successful in Manchester. His plans excited a great deal of attention and no slight amount of opposition. Sydney Smith warmly defended them in the *Edinburgh Review* of June, 1826, and says that the Hamiltonian system "teaches an unknown tongue by the closest interlineal translation, instead of leaving a boy to explore his way by the lexicon or dictionary," and "postpones the study of grammar till a considerable progress has been made and a great degree of practical grammar has been acquired. The following are the opening words of the Gospel of St. John in Italian on the Hamiltonian system:—

Nel	principio	era	il	Verbo.
In the	*beginning*	*was*	*the*	*Word.*

hā'-mīte (1), hạ-mī'-tēs, *s.* [Lat. *hamus* = a hook; suff. *-ite* (*Palæont.*) (q.v.).]

Palæontology:

1. (*Of the form* Hamites): A genus of cephalopod molluscs, family Ammonitidæ. The shell is hook shaped, or bent upon itself more

HAMITES.

than once; the courses separate. Fifty-eight species are known, from the Neocomian to the Chalk. Found in strata in Europe, India, and South America. (*S. P. Woodward.*)

2. (*Of the form* Hamite): The English name for any fossil shell of the genus Hamites [1].

Hăm'-īte (2), *s.* [Heb. חָם (*Chham*) = as adj., warm, hot; as subst., Ham, the youngest son of Noah; *-ite.*] A descendant of Ham, a negro, an Ethiopian.

Hăm-ĭt'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng., &c. *Hamit(e); -ic.*]

Ethnol. & Philol.: Of or belonging to Ham, his descendants or their languages. The name corresponds to the term Semitic for the Syro-Arabian languages, but there is difficulty in connection with both, for Canaan was the son of Ham, but his descendants apparently spoke Phœnician, which was not an Hamitic, but a Semitic tongue. The term is sometimes used for the great but imperfectly known family of distinctively African languages.

hăm'-kĭn, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A pudding made of a shoulder of mutton.

hăm'-lĕt, *hame-lest, *hame-lat, *hame-lette, *ham-il-let, *s.* [O. Fr. *hamel;* dimin. suff. *-et;* O. Fris. *ham* = a home; cogn. with A.S. *hám* = Eng. *home.*] A small village; a little cluster of houses in the country. (*Tennyson: Death of Wellington*, vii.)

***hăm'-lĕt-ĕd,** *a.* [Eng. *hamlet; -ed.*] Living or settled down in a hamlet or village.

"Unactively lives *hamleted* in some untravelled village."—*Feltham: Resolves.*

hăm'-mẹl, *s.* [Hemmel.] A small shed and enclosure used for sheltering cattle for fattening.

hăm'-mẽr, *ham-er, *s.* [A.S. *hamor;* cogn. with Dut. *hamer;* Icel. *haman;* Dan. *hammer;* Sw. *hammare;* Ger. *hammer;* O. H. Ger. *hamar.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) A tool or instrument for driving nails, beating metals, &c., and consisting of an iron or steel head fixed crosswise on a handle.

"The armureres also
With file and *hammer* priking to and fro."
Chaucer: C. T., 2,511.

(2) Anything resembling a hammer in its shape, action, or use, as the striker of a clock.

2. *Fig.:* Anything destructive, overwhelming, or ruining.

"That renowned pillar of truth and *hammer* of heresies, St. Augustine."—*Hakewill: On Providence.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Fire-arms:* Formerly, the hammer of the flint-lock was the steel cover of the priming-pan, and the parts connected therewith which received the blow of the flint which was held in the cock. The hammer of the percussion-lock is the striking part itself.

2. *Machines:* In addition to the hand implement called a hammer, large ones moved by machinery are used in manufactories. Thus there are power-hammers and steam-hammers, the former moved by any potent natural agent, as water or steam; the latter specifically by steam.

3. *Music:* A small padded mallet by which the string of a piano is struck.

¶ (1) *Geological hammer:*

Geol.: A hammer suited for the use of geologists. At least two such implements are required—one for rough-hewing specimens, the other for reducing them to smaller dimensions. The first should have a heavy head, with one end wedge-shaped, the other flat and square or rounded. The material should be Swedish iron, with well-tempered but not brittle steel ends welded on. The shaft should be thirteen, fourteen, or more inches long. (*Rutley.*)

(2) *Hammer and tongs:* Violently.

"Mr. Malone fell upon them *hammer and tongs.*"—*H. Kingsley: Ravenshoe*, ch. lx.

hammer-axe, *s.* A double tool, having a hammer at one side of the handle and an axe at the other.

hammer-beam, *s.*

Arch.: A beam in Gothic architecture which projects from the wall, and forms a sort of bracket-support for the tie-beams of an ornamental roof. Hammer-beams never extend across an apartment; and their ends are commonly decorated with carvings, very frequently representing emblazoned shields. They are often used also in the principals of Gothic roofs to strengthen the framing and to diminish the lateral pressure that falls upon the walls. The hammer-beam is generally supported by a rib rising up from a corbel below, and in its turn forms the support of another rib, which, with that springing from the hammer-beam on the opposite side, constitutes an arch.

Hammer-beam roof: A roof, the feet of the principal rafters of which are connected by a tie-beam, but usually rest in corbels. Half-rafters, carrying a vaulted superstructure, usually span the severy.

hammer-catcher, *s.*

Music: A padded shoulder which catches the hammer on its return.

hammer-cloth, *s.*

Carriage: The cloth which covers a coach-box; so called from the old practice of carry-

HAMMER-CLOTH.
A. Bells; B. C. D. Plaits.

ing a hammer, nails, &c., in the box of the seat, or from *hamper;* but, according to Skeat, *hammer* is here an adaptation of Dut. *hemel* = (1) heaven, (2) a tester, a covering; cognate with Sw., Dan., & Ger. *himmel* = (1) heaven, (2) a tester.

hammer-dressed, *a.*

Mason: Dressed or prepared with a hammer; specifically applied to building-stone dressed with a pointed hammer or pick.

hammer-engine, *s.*

Mach.: A variety of the direct acting vertical steam engine, in which the supporting frame resembles that of a steam-hammer.

hammer-fish, *s.* [*Hammer-headed shark.*]

hammer-harden, hammer-hard, *v.t.* To beat metal with a hammer while cold, to close the pores and condense the texture.

"*Hammer-hard* is when you harden iron or steel with much hammering on it."—*Moxon.*

hammer-head, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The cross piece of iron forming the head of a hammer.

"Because it was fashioned like a little mallet or *hammer-head*, it was and is at this day called in Latine *malleolus.*"—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xvii., ch. xxii.

2. *Zool.:* The same as Hammer-fish (q.v.).

hammer-headed, *a.*

Zool.: Having a head resembling a hammer.

¶ (1) *Hammer-headed bat:*

Zool.: *Hypsignathus monstrosus*, closely allied to White's Fruit Bat, but differing from all other Pteropine bats in the extraordinary size and shape of its head, which, owing to the muzzle being enormously developed, has a hammer-like appearance. It was discovered by Du Chaillu in Western Africa, and described by Dr. Allen of Philadelphia. (*Duncan.*)

(2) *Hammer-headed shark:*

Zool.: A British fish, *Zygæna malleus*, and the genus Zygæna itself. The sides of the head are greatly produced in a horizontal direction. Sometimes called Hammer-fish.

hammer-man, *s.* One who beats or works metal with a hammer; one who has charge of all that relates to the mechanical treatment of iron by the hammer.

hammer-mark, *s.* A mark of the hammer, left from forging.

hammer-oyster, *s.*

Zool.: The molluscous genus Malleus, and especially *Malleus vulgaris.* It is not of the genuine Oyster family (Ostreidæ), but is one of the Aviculidæ. When young it is like an ordinary Avicula, but, as it advances in age, the two ears lengthen more and more, so as to be always increasingly hammer-like. It inhabits the Indian Archipelago.

hammer-sedge, *s.*

Bot.: *Carex hirta.*

hammer-slag, *s.*

Metal.: The coating of oxide of iron formed on iron by heat, which is removed by hammering the metal when cold. "It is black, opaque, slightly metallic in lustre, melts at a high temperature, and is strongly magnetic." (*Percy.*)

hammer-stone, *s.*

Anthropology:

1. A stone implement held in the hand and used as a hammer by the Neolithic flint-workers.

"The *hammer-stones* used in the manufacture of flint hatchets appear to have been usually quartzite pebbles."—*Evans: Ancient Stone Implements*, p. 23.

2. The name given to certain rarer stone implements of Neolithic age from their resemblance to mining hammers. From their showing no traces of use, and their usual material, sandstone, being unsuitable for the purpose of hammering, perhaps, also, from their having been

HAMMER-STONE.

often found near lakes, they have come to be classed as sinkers for nets or fishing-lines. Similar implements, but of granite or diorite, occur in the Ohio Valley; some of them are

from three to four inches long. They show no signs of abrasion, and may have been used as bolas (q.v.), or, according to Evans (*Ancient Stone Implements*, ch. x.), as sinkers. But their use cannot be determined with certainty.

hammer-wort, *s.* The herb Pellitory. (*Halliwell.*)

hăm'-mĕr, *v.t. & i.* [HAMMER, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To beat with a hammer.

2. To forge or form with a hammer; to shape by beating with a hammer.

"I had certainly been reduced to pay the public in *hammered* money, for want of milled."—*Dryden: A Discourse on Epic Poetry.*

II. *Figuratively:*

* 1. To cause or produce with a hammer.

"And the smith his iron measures *hammered* to the anvil's chime." *Longfellow: Nuremberg.*

* 2. To work out or forge in the mind with intellectual labour; to excogitate. (Generally followed by *out.*)

"Indeed, I sometimes *hammered out* a line." *Gay, Ep.* 1, *To a Lady.*

* 3. To patch up, to frame. (Followed by *up.*)

"Some spirits, by whom they were stirred and guided in the name of the people, *hammered up* the articles."—*Hayward.*

B. *Intransitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To work with a hammer.

2. To make a noise like a hammer; to act as a hammer; to beat.

"Round him busily hewed and *hammered*
Mallet huge and heavy axe."
Longfellow: Musician's Tale.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To be busy in thought; to be working or pondering in the mind.

"Nor need'st thou much importune me to that,
Whereon this month I have been *hammering.*"
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, i. 3.

2. To be in agitation or debate.

"A thousand things are *hammering* in his head."—*Dryden: Sir Martin Marr-all,* i. 1.

3. To attack persistently. (Followed by *at.*)

"Better to clear prime forests . . .
Than *hammer at* this reverend gentlewoman."
Tennyson: Princess, iii. 113.

* **hăm'-mĕr-ą-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *hammer; -able.*] That may or can be fashioned or formed with a hammer; malleable.

hăm'-mĕr-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *hammer; -er.*] One who works with a hammer; a hammer-man.

hăm'-mĕr-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [HAMMER, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. *Lit.:* The act or art of beating, forging, or forming with a hammer.

2. *Fig.:* A constant beating, working, or agitation. (*P. Holland: Plutarch,* p. 833.)

hăm'-mock, * **ha-ma-ca,** * **ha-mac-ca,** *s.* [Sp. *hamaca;* cf. O. Dut. *hammak.* Originally Carib or Brazilian Indian (?).]

1. *Originally:* A kind of suspended bed made of manilla, sea-grass, or other fibre network, and used by the natives of the West Indies, Brazil, &c.

"A great many Indians came for the purpose of bartering their cotton and *hamacas* or nets in which they sleep."—*Columbus: First Voyage.*

2. *Naut.:* A kind of hanging or swinging bed formed of canvas, about six feet by four, suspended by lanyards from rings in the deck beams.

"Then swift descending with a seaman's haste,
Slips to his hammock and forgets the blast."
Cowper: Retirement, 436.

3. *As used now on shore:* A swinging or suspended bed made of canvas or network, and hung by hooks or other contrivance from the roof, ceiling, a tree, &c.

hammock-battens, hammock-racks, *s. pl.*

Naut.: Cleats or battens from which the hammocks are suspended.

hammock-nettings, *s. pl.*

Naut.: A row of forked, upright, iron stanchions, supporting a netting or wooden trough, in which the seamen stow their hammocks during the day.

hammock-racks, *s. pl.* [HAMMOCK-BATTENS.]

hammock-shroud, *s.* A poetical expression which derives its force from the fact that the bodies of sailors or other persons dying at sea are sewn up in hammocks and committed to the deep.

"His heavy-shotted *hammock-shroud.*"
Tennyson: In Memoriam, ii. 15.

hā'-mōse, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *hamosus.*] [HAMOUS.]

Bot.: Curved like a fish-hook, hooked, bent.

hā'-moŭs, *a.* [Lat. *hamus* = a hook; Gr. χαμός (*chamos*) = a fish-hook; cf. Gael. *cham* = bent, and suff. *-ous.*]

Bot.: Hamose (q.v.).

Hămp'-dęn (*p* silent), *s.* [John Hampden, the celebrated patriot, who was mortally wounded in a skirmish at Chalgrove, in Oxfordshire, and died June 24, 1643.]

Hampden clubs, *s. pl.*

Hist.: Clubs formed throughout Britain in 1816, nominally to advocate reform. A Committee drawn from both Houses of Parliament was appointed to inquire into their working, and reported, on February 9, 1817, that their object was revolution.

hăm'-pĕr (1), *s.* [A corrupt. of *hanaper* (q.v.).] A large coarsely-made covered wicker-work basket, used for packing articles for carriage.

"The next rhyming letter shews that her reply was a *hamper* of oysters."—*Cowper: On the High Price of Fish.* (Note.)

* **hăm'-pĕr** (2), *s.* [HAMPER, *v.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* Anything which hampers or impedes free action; a fetter.

"Shackles, shacklockes, *hampers,* gives, and chaines."
Browne: Britannia's Pastorals, bk. i., s. 7.

II. *Naut.:* Equipment and gear about the decks of a vessel.

hăm'-pĕr (1), *v.t.* [Probably the same as *hamble* or *hamel,* from A.S. *hamelian* = to mutilate.]

1. To impede the motion or free action of; to shackle, to fetter.

"I must own, I was greatly surprised when I saw the spider immediately sally out, and, in less than a minute, weave a new net round its captive, and when it was fairly *hampered* in this manner, it was seized, and dragged into the hole."—*Goldsmith: The Bee,* No. 4, *The Sagacity of some Insects.*

* 2. To ensnare, to inveigle, to entangle.

"She'll *hamper* thee, and dandle thee like a baby."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., i. 3.

3. To impede, to hinder, to embarrass; to perplex.

"The emperors . . . showed no disposition to *hamper* the general relations between the clergy and their flocks."—*Gardiner & Mullinger: Introd. to Eng. Hist.,* ch. i.

* 4. To hinder, to prevent, to put a stop to.

"To smibbe and *hamper* the hardenesse of herte that reigned in the people."—*Udal: Luke* xxiv.

5. To put out of order; to derange the mechanism of.

* **hăm'-pĕr** (2), *v.t.* [HAMPER (1), *s.*]

1. To put into or enclose in a hamper.

2. To load with hamper.

"If you were well *hampered.*"—*Bailey: Erasmus,* p. 325.

Hămp'-shĭr-īte, *s.* [Eng. *Hampshir(e); -ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: The name given by Hermann, to the steatite of certain steatitic pseudomorphs. Dana does not believes it is a good species.

Hămp'-tŏn Court, *s.* [See def.] The place in Middlesex where Cardinal Wolsey built the palace or mansion which he in 1525 presented to Henry VIII., and which William III. in 1694 altered and enlarged.

¶ *Hampton Court Conference:* [CONFERENCE].

hăm'-shăc-kle, *v.t.* [Eng. *ham,* and *shackle.*]

1. *Lit.:* To fasten the head of an ox, horse, &c., to one of its fore-legs, so as to prevent its straying or running away; to shackle.

2. *Fig:* To hamper; to fetter; to embarrass, to curb, to restrain.

hăm'-stĕr, *s.* [Ger. *hamster;* O. H. Ger. *hamistro, hamastro.*]

Zool.: Cricetus, a genus of Muridæ (Mice), but distinguished from Mus itself by the presence of cheek pouches. The Common Hamster, *Cricetus vulgaris,* is found in Europe, but does not come nearer Britain than the Rhine. Fossil in the Post-Tertiary.

hăm'-strĭng, *s.* [Eng. *ham,* and *string.*]

Anat.: At the back of the knee-joint the tendon of the biceps muscle forms the outer hamstring, and the sartorius (tailor's muscle), with the tendons of the gracilis, semi-tendinosus, and semi-membranosus, the inner hamstring, with the two heads of the gastrocnemius muscle between. The hamstring muscles extend the hip and flex the knee.

hăm'-strĭng, *v.t.* [HAMSTRING, *s.*] To lame or disable by cutting or severing the tendons of the ham.

"He . . . would have cut his way through them, had they not *hamstringed* his horse."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. v.

hăm'-strŭng, *pa. par.* or *a.* [HAMSTRING, *v.*]

* **hăm'-ŭ-lar,** *a.* [Lat. *hamulus,* dimin. of *hamus* = a hook.] Hooked; hook-like.

¶ *Hamular process of the sphenoid bone:*

Anat.: A slender, hook-like process; a prolongation of the internal pterygoid plate of the sphenoid bone.

hăm'-ŭ-lōse, *a.* [Lat. *hamul(us);* Eng., &c. suff. *-ose,* from Lat. *-osus.*]

Bot.: Covered with little hairs.

hăm'-ŭ-lŭs, *s.* [Dimin. of Lat. *hamus* (q.v.).]

1. *Bot.:* A hooked bristle. It is found in the flower of Uncinia.

2. *Anat.:* A hook-like process at the apex of the cochlea in the ear.

3. *Surg.:* An instrument for extracting the fetus.

hamulus lachrymalis, *s.*

Anat.: The pointed extremity of the lachrymal canal, fitting into an angle between the superior maxillary and the inferior turbinated bone. (*Quain.*)

hā'-mŭs (pl. **hā'-mī**), *s.* [Lat. = a hook.] [HAMATE.]

Bot. (*Pl.*): Hooks (q.v.).

han, haun, *s.* [HAND.] (*Scotch.*)

* **han,** *v.t. & i.* [HAVE.]

* **han,** *pres. indic. of v.* [HAVE.]

Hăn, *s.* [Ch.]

Hist.: A Chinese dynasty, reigning from B.C. 20 to A.D. 25. It was founded by Lew Pang, and was succeeded by the Eastern Han Dynasty, which lasted till A.D. 237.

* **hăn'-ăp,** *s.* [O. Fr.] [HANAPER.] A silver or golden goblet or cup used on state occasions.

hăn'-ą-pĕr, * **han-y-pere,** *s.* [Low Lat. *hanaperium* = a basket or vessel for keeping cups in; O. Fr. *hanap* = a cup; A. S. *hnæp;* Dut. *nap;* O. H. Ger. *hnap;* Gr. *napf.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A large basket; a hamper.

"*Hanypere* or hamper. *Canistrum.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

2. *Law:* A kind of basket used by the sovereigns of England in which to hold and carry their treasury while travelling from place to place; the royal treasury. The Clerk of the Hanaper received all moneys due to the Crown for sealing charters, patents, commissions, and writs. He was in daily attendance on the Lord Chancellor or the Lord Keeper in term time and at all times of sealing, having with him leathern bags, into which he put all charters as they were sealed. There was also a Controller of the Hanaper, whose duty it was to see that the fees were duly paid into the hanaper.

"This charge they laid to John Hales, clerk of the *hanaper,* a good and publick spirited man."—*Strype: Memorials; Edw. VI* (an. 1549).

* **hanaper-office,** *s.* An office of the Court of Chancery. By 5 and 6 Vict., c. 103, it was abolished, that Act transferring the duties to other offices.

"These writs (relating to the business of the subject) and the returns to them, were, according to the simplicity of ancient times, originally kept in a *hamper, in hanaperio;* and the others (relating to such matters wherein the Crown is immediately or mediately concerned) were prepared in a little sack or bag; and thence hath arisen the distinction of the *hanaper office* and petty bag office."—*Blackstone: Commentaries,* bk. iii., ch. 4.

Hăn'-bą-līteş, *s. pl.* [Named after Ahmed Ibn Hanbal in the eighth century.]

Religions: A Mohammedan sect; a branch of the Sunnites.

***hançe, *haunce,** *v.t.* [ENHANCE.] To raise, to elevate.

"But sothly they change her almicanteras, for the *haunsing* of the pole."—*Chaucer: Astrolabe.*

hănçe, *s.* [HAUNCH.]

1. *Architecture:*

(1) The two lower portions of a four-centred arch; the part between the hanch (haunch) and the springing.

(2) A small arch by which a straight lintel is sometimes united to its jamb or impost.

(3) (*Pl.*): The ends of elliptical arches, which are arcs of smaller circles than the middle part of the arch.

2. *Naut.* (*Pl.*): Falls of the fife-rails placed on balusters on the poop and quarter-deck down to the gangway.

hanch, *s.* [HAUNCH.]

hăn'-çhĭn-ŏl, *s.* [Mexican.]

Bot.: *Heimia salicifolia*, a plant of the order Lythraceæ, having yellow flowers, whilst most of the order have red or purple. It is said to excite violent perspiration, and is used by the Mexicans as a powerful remedy in venereal diseases.

hăn-cor'-nĭ-ą, *s.* [Named after Phil. Hancorn.]

Bot.: A genus of Apocynaceæ, tribe Carissee. *Hancornia pubescens* is a tree with a viscid milky juice, pendulous branches, fragrant flowers, and a delicious fruit about as large as a plum. It grows in Brazil.

hănd, *hande, *hond, *honde, *s.* & *a.* [A.S. *hand, hond;* cogn. with Dut. *hand;* Icel. *hönd, hand;* Sw. *hand;* Dan. *haand;* O. H. Ger. *hant;* Goth. *handus;* Ger. *hand.* From the same root as Goth. *hinthan* (pa. t. *hanth*, pa. par. *hunthans*) = to take, to seize.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) In the same sense as II. 1.

(2) A measure of four inches; a palm, used chiefly in the measuring of a horse: as, a horse thirteen *hands* high.

(3) As much as may be held in the hand; a handful.

(4) A handle or helve.

2. *Figuratively:*

*(1) Performance, handiwork, workmanship.

"Ye have made a fine *hand*, fellows."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., v. 4.

(2) Power or capability of performance; skill.

(3) An act, a deed, that which is done.

"Thou sawest the contradiction between my heart and *hand*."—*King Charles: Eikon Basilike.*

(4) Action, labour; act of the hand; exertion.

*(5) Manner of proceeding or action.

"As her majesty hath received great profit, so may she, by a moderate *hand*, from time to time reap the like."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*

(6) Agency; part or share in acting or performing.

"God must have set a more than ordinary esteem upon that which David was not thought fit to have an *hand* in."—*South: Sermons.*

(7) Agency, medium.

"The word of the Lord, which he spake by the *hand* of his servant Ahijah the prophet."—1 *Kings* xiv. 18.

(8) Side, direction, part: whether right or left.

"For the other side of the court-gate on this *hand*, and that *hand*, were hangings of fifteen cubits."—*Exodus* xxxviii. 15.

(9) Part, quarter, side.

"It is allowed on all *hands*, that the people of England are more corrupt in their morals than any other nation this day under the sun."—*Swift.*

(10) Possession, power, control, management, superintendence.

"Sacraments serve as the model instruments of God to that purpose; the use whereof is in our *hands*."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity.*

*(11) Advantage, gain, superiority.

"The French king, supposing to make his *hand* by those rude ravages in England."—*Hayward*

*(12) Influence, power, control.

"Flattery, the dangerous nurse of vice,
Got *hand* upon his youth." *Daniel: Civil Wars.*

*(13) Method of government; discipline; restraint.

"Menelaus bare an heavy *hand* over the citizens."—2 *Maccabees* v. 23.

*(14) An agent; a person or medium employed. (*Swift.*)

(15) A workman; an agent.

"A dictionary containing a natural history requires too many *hands*, as well as too much time."—*Locke.*

(16) A person employed, a workman; as, There are so many *hands* engaged. Specif., used of the number of sailors in a vessel: as, She carried so many *hands*.

(17) A person; used especially in such phrases as, He is a fine *hand* at speaking; a poor *hand* at talking, &c.

(18) A style of writing or penmanship.

"Here is the indictment of the good Lord Hastings,
Which in a set *hand* fairly is engrossed."
Shakesp.: Richard III., iii. 5.

*(19) Rate, price.

"Business is bought at a dear *hand*, where there is small dispatch."—*Bacon.*

*(20) Terms, condition.

"Admire and accept the mystery; but at no *hand* by pride, ignorance, interest, or vanity wrest it to ignoble senses."—*Taylor: Worthy Communicant.*

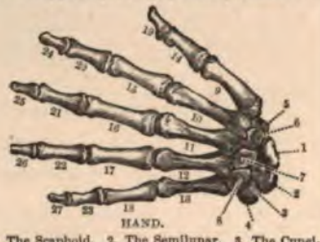
*(21) A scheme, course, or line of action.

"Consult of your own ways, and think which *hand* is best to take."—*Ben Jonson.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Anatomy:*

(1) *Human:* The organ of prehension is composed of twenty-seven bones: eight carpal, five metacarpal, and fourteen phalangeal. It is also supplied plentifully with pronator and



HAND.

1. The Scaphoid. 2. The Semilunar. 3. The Cuneiform. 4. The Pisiform. 5. The Trapezium. 6. The Trapezoides. 7. The Os Magnum. 8. The Unciform. 9, 10, 11, 12, 13. The Metacarpal bones. 14 to 27. The three rows of Phalanges.

supinator muscles, flexors and extensors, the former on the palmar aspect of the hand, the latter on the back, and with nerves and blood-vessels, ligaments, articulations, skin, nails, and in most cases, on the back of the hand, especially in the male sex, a quantity of hair.

(2) *Compar.:* All vertebrate animals have their anterior extremities terminated by bones corresponding to those of the human hand, but the latter is more complicated and susceptible of being used for a greater variety of purposes than in their case. The footprints of the Labyrinthodont Amphibians are so much like those which would be left by a hand that they were called originally Cheirotherium. As genuine internal bones do not exist in the Invertebrata, parts superficially resembling the human hand are not homologous with the anatomical structure of that organ in man.

2. *Horol.:* The pointer or index-finger of a watch, clock, or counter: hour, minute, seconds, as the case may be; or known by the dial to which it belongs, as in the respective dials of the gasmeter or other dial-register.

"An idler is a watch that wants both *hands*."
Cowper: Retirement, 681.

3. *Firearms:* The small of a gun-stock.

4. *Cards:*

(1) The cards held by a single player.

"When they came and looked over the *hands*, a game the like of which had never been seen was played for their edification."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, April 17, 1884.

(2) A game at cards.

(3) A part or share in a game of cards.

"Your half-and-half players who have no objection to take a *hand*."—*Lamb: Essays of Elia; Mrs. Battle.*

(4) One of the players in a game of cards; the eldest hand is the player next after the dealer, in the order in which the cards are dealt.

(5) A single round in a game, in which all the cards dealt are played.

5. *Tennis, Rackets, &c.:* A player's turn to serve the ball.

6. *Commercial:*

(1) Five of any article of sale: as, five oranges or five herrings make a *hand*.

(2) A bundle or head of tobacco leaves tied together without the stem being stripped.

(3) A shoulder of pork. (*Mrs. Gaskell: Sylvia's Lovers*, ch. iv.)

B. *As adjective:*

1. Belonging to or used by the hand; common in composition.

*2. Tame.

¶ 1. *At hand:* Near, close; not distant or far off.

(1) *Of place:* (*Shakesp.: Mer. of Ven.*, v. 1).

(2) *Of time:* (*Shakesp.: Macbeth*, v. 4).

*2. *At any hand:* On any account; at any rate.

"Let him fetch off his drum *at any hand*."
Shakesp.: All's Well That Ends Well, iii. 4.

*3. *At no hand:* On no account.

4. *At the hand or hands of:* From, through; by the agency or medium of.

"Let Tamar dress the meat in my sight, that I may eat it *at her hand*."—2 *Samuel* xiii. 5.

5. *At first hand:* Directly from the producer or originator; fresh, new, direct.

6. *At second hand:* From an intermediate source; not directly.

7. *By hand:*

(1) With the hands, as distinguished from the use of instruments or machines: as, a drawing done *by hand*.

(2) By the medium of a messenger or agent: as, To send a letter *by hand*.

(3) A term applied to the artificial rearing of children or the young of the lower animals.

"Be grateful, boy, to them which brought you up *by hand*."—*Dickens: Great Expectations*, ch. iv.

8. *For one's own hand:* For one's self; for one's own account or interest.

9. *From hand to hand:* From one person to another.

"Lapse *from hand to hand*."
Tennyson: Talking Oak, 258.

10. *In hand:*

(1) In a state of preparation or execution.

"What revels are *in hand?*"
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, v. 1.

(2) Present payment; in respect to the receiver.

"A considerable reward *in hand*."—*Tillotson.*

(3) Under consideration or debate.

"It is indifferent to the matter *in hand*."—*Locke.*

(4) Under control: as, To keep a horse well *in hand*.

11. *In one's hands:* In one's control, management, or discretion.

"Leaving the matter entirely *in their hands*."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (1855), ch. xi., pt. i., § i., vol. i., p. 411.

12. *Off one's hands:* Finished, done with.

13. *On hand:* In present possession; in stock.

14. *On one's hands:* In one's care, control, or management; as a burden to one.

15. *Out of hand:*

(1) Done, ended, completed

(2) At once, off hand, directly; without hesitation.

"They executed his commandement *out of hande*."—*Goldinge: Cæsar*, fo. 129.

16. *To one's hand:* Ready, prepared; in readiness.

17. *Under one's hand:* With the proper signature of the person's name.

*18. *Hand in and out:* An old game prohibited by Edward IV.

19. *Hand in hand, hand-in-hand:*

(1) *Lit.:* With hands mutually clasped.

"Enoch and Annie sitting *hand in hand*."
Tennyson: Enoch Arden, 69.

(2) *Figuratively:*

(*a*) In union; unitedly.

"Beauty and anguish walking *hand-in-hand*."
Tennyson: Dream of Fair Women, 15.

* (*b*) Fit, pat, apt.

"A kind of *hand-in-hand* comparison."—*Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, i. 5.

20. *Hand over hand:*

(1) *Lit.:* By passing the hands alternately one above or before the other: as, To climb a rope *hand over hand*.

(2) *Fig.:* Rapidly.

*21. *Hand over head:* Negligently, rashly, carelessly; without looking or seeing what one does or is about.

"The titles, which *hand over head* have served their turn."—*Bacon.*

22. *Hand to hand, * Hande to hande:*

(1) *As adj.:* Close together.

(2) *As adv.:* In close fight.

"Saubarzanes there made a challenge to fyght *hande to hande*."—*Grende: Quintus Curtius*, fo. 224.

23. *Hand to mouth:* As present or pressing wants require, without making provision for the future.

"I can get bread from *hand to mouth*, and make even at the year's end."—*L'Estrange.*

24. *Hands off:* Stand off! forbear to touch!

25. *Heavy on hand:* Hard to manage.

26. *Hot at hand:* Difficult to manage.

"Hollow men, like horses *hot at hand*."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, iv. 2.

27. *Light in hand:* Easy to manage.

¶ These last three meanings are borrowed from the manège.

28. *To ask* (or *give*) *the hand of:* To ask (or give) in marriage.

29. *To be hand and glove with:* To be very intimate with.

30. *To bear a hand:*

Naut.: To help, to give a helping hand; to hasten.

* 31. *To bear in hand, * To bear on hand, * To bear on honde:* To delude; to cheat or mock by false promises.

"A rascally yea forsooth knave, *to bear in hand*, and then stand upon security."—*Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.*, i. 2

32. *To change hands:* To change owners; to become the property of another.

33. *To come to hand:* To be received; to come within one's reach.

"First fruits, the green ear, and the yellow sheaf,
Uncullied, as *came to hand*."
Milton: P. L., xi. 436.

* 34. *To get hand:* To gain influence.

* 35. *To give one's hands:* To applaud, to approve by applause.

36. *To give the hand to:* To be reconciled to.

37. *To have a hand in:* To have a share in; to be concerned in; to be mixed up in.

38. *To have one's hands full:* To be fully occupied; to be full of business.

* 39. *To hold hand with:* To be equal; to hold one's own; to vie; to rival.

"She in beauty, education, blood,
Holds hands with any princess in the world."
Shakesp.: King John, ii. 2.

40. *To lay hands on:*

(1) To assault.

(2) To seize.

41. *To lend a hand:* To help, to give assistance.

* 42. *To make a hand:* To gain an advantage; to profit.

* 43. *To put* (or *stretch*) *forth the hand against:*

Scrip.: To use violence against; to attack.

* 44. *To put one's hands to another's goods:*

Scrip.: To steal them.

* 45. *To put the last* (or *finishing*) *hand to:* To finish off; to give the last touch or polish to.

46. *To set the hand to:* To undertake; to engage in.

"That the Lord thy God may bless thee, in all that thou *settest thine hand to*."—*Deut.* xxiii. 20.

47. *To shake hands:* To clasp the right hand mutually in token of friendship, greeting, or reconciliation.

* 48. *To strike hands:* To make a bargain or contract; to become surety.

49. *To take by the hand:* To take under one's protection, care, or guidance.

50. *To take in hand:* To undertake, to attempt.

"Out of them you dare *take in hand* to lay open the original of such a nation."—*Spenser: Present State of Ireland.*

51. *To wash one's hands of:* To declare oneself no longer responsible for; to renounce for ever.

52. *A cool hand:* One who is not easily abashed or put out of countenance.

53. *A heavy hand:* Severity, oppression.

54. *A light hand:* Gentleness, moderation, kindness.

55. *An old hand:* One who is experienced, not a novice.

56. *A slack hand:* Idleness, carelessness.

57. *A strict hand:* Severe or vigorous discipline.

58. *Clean hands:* Innocence, freedom from guilt.

* 59. *To stand one in hand:* To concern, to be of importance to.

"*It standeth Him in hand*, it toucheth Him in honour."—*Andrewes: Sermons*, iv. 14.

hand-anvil, *s.*

Locksmith.: A small movable anvil used by locksmiths. It may be supported by the work-bench or held in one hand; a stake.

hand-axe, *s.* A light axe which may be used in one hand in the manner of a hatchet.

hand-ball, *s.* [HANDBALL.]

hand-barrow, *s.* [HANDBARROW.]

hand-bill, *s.* A bill-hook; a chopping-tool. [BILL-HOOK.]

hand-board, *s.* A board used in rolling port-fire cases and similar work.

hand-book, *s.* [Ger. *handbuch.*] A small book or treatise on any subject, such as could be easily carried in the hand; a compendium; a manual.

hand-borer, *s.*

Well-boring: A pitching-borer or short borer used at the commencement of a well or shaft.

* **hand-borrow,** *s.* A surety, a manual pledge. (*Wharton.*)

hand-brace, *s.* A tool for boring, consisting of a cranked spindle, at one end of which a broad head or breast-plate is attached by a swivel; at the other end a socket, into which a drill can be fixed.

hand-cart, *s.* A two-wheeled vehicle, its body balanced on its axle, adapted to carry loads of parcels or goods, and propelled by hand. The varieties of the hand-cart are somewhat numerous, but they all preserve the general features stated.

* **hand-craft,** *s.* [HANDICRAFT.]

* **hand-craftsman,** *s.* [HANDICRAFTSMAN.]

hand-cultivator, *s.*

Agric.: A cultivator on a small scale, adapted to be drawn or propelled by manual power.

hand-culverin, *s.* A culverin small enough to be carried in the hand. It was in use for a time from about A.D. 1440.

hand-director, *s.*

Music: An apparatus designed to assist a player to acquire a good position of the hands at the piano; a hand-guide.

hand-drill, *s.* A drilling-tool for metal, operated by hand, in contradistinction to a drilling machine.

hand-drop, *s.* A popular name for paralysis of the hand, caused by the action of lead.

hand-fast, *v.t.* [HANDFAST.]

* **hand-fasting,** *s.* [HANDFASTING.]

hand feed-pump, *s.*

Naut.: A deck feeding-pump.

* **hand-fetter,** *s.* A manacle; a hand-cuff.

hand-file, *s.* A generic term, including most forms of files. [FILE.]

hand-fish, *s.* [CHEIRONECTES.]

hand-footed, *a.* Having feet formed like the human hand; cheiropodous.

hand-gear, *s.*

Steam-eng.: The handles of the working gear. The parts by which the driver controls the action of the engine; three sets of levers and rods connected to the slide-valve, eccentric-rods, regulator-valves, and feed-pipe cocks, whereby he can put on or shut off steam to the cylinders, water to the boiler, or place the slide-valves in a forward or backward position at his pleasure.

hand-grapnel, *s.*

Naut.: A small anchor.

hand-grenade, *s.* [GRENADE, ¶.]

* **hand-grip,** * **hand-gripe,** *s.* [HAND-GRIPE.]

hand-guide, *s.*

Music: The same as HAND-DIRECTOR. [GUIDE-MAIN.]

* **hand-gyve,** *v.t.* To manacle.

hand-hammer, *s.* The machinist's working hammer, used in engine, and boiler work, in contradistinction to the two-handed flogging hammer and the sledge.

hand-hole, *s.*

Steam-boiler: A small hole at or near the bottom of a boiler, for the insertion of the hand in cleaning, &c. It is closed by a hand-hole plate, and is smaller than a manhole.

hand-hook, *s.*

Forging:

1. A bent instrument used by smiths in twisting square iron.

2. A hook for handling shells; a shell-hook.

hand-jack, *s.* A portable mechanical power for elevating the end of a block of stone or piece of timber, to allow rollers to be put underneath. The power is obtained by a rack and pinion, placed in a block of wood about thirty inches long, ten broad, and six wide.

hand-language, *s.* The art of conversing with the hands; dactylology; cheirology. [GESTURE-LANGUAGE.]

hand-lathe, *s.*

1. A small lathe mounted on a bench or table and turned by a hand-crank, or by a bow. It is usually portable, and may be secured by a clamp to the bench. It is used by watch and clock makers, dentists, and other workers in small machinery.

2. A bar-lathe; one whose puppets slide on a prismatic bar.

hand-letter, *s.*

Bookbind.: A finisher's hand-tool whose face is a single letter.

hand-levels, *s. pl.*

Mining: Levels in Yorkshire, about four feet in height, and three feet in width, giving just room enough for a man to pass through in a constrained position, pushing before him a little waggon called a driving waggon.

hand-made, *a.*

Paper: Said of paper made with a wire-cloth and deckel, by slipping out a quantity of pulp, allowing a partial drainage, and then transferring the mat to the felts.

* **hand-making,** *s.* The act of pilfering or thieving; theft.

hand-mallet, *s.* A mallet with a wooden handle.

hand-mould, *s.* The mould in which hand-made type is cast. It has a lip to receive the metal which runs into the mould containing the matrix. The mould is then opened, and the type drops out.

hand-organ, *s.* An organ arranged to play automatically from a rotatory motion; its parts consist of the pipes, arranged vertically in the front, the barrel, placed at the top and back, the keys, vertically between the two, the bellows under the barrel, and the grinding and shifting gear at the side. [MUSICAL-BOX.]

hand-paper, *s.* A particular sort of paper well-known in the Record Office, and so called from the water-mark (☞*), which goes back to the fifteenth century.

hand-pegger, *s.* A portable pegging-machine, operated by hand, and fed around the shoe, the operator holding the machine in a vertical position, and turning a crank which sets all its working parts in motion.

hand-plant, hand-tree, *s.*

Bot.: The Manita (*Cheirostemon platanoides*), one of the Sterculiads. Calyx large, angular; corolla none, stamens combined into a column, with five narrow anthers surrounding the curved style. These resemble a hand, furnished with long claws. It is found in Mexico.

hand-planter, *s.* A corn-planter carried in the hands, or by one hand, and thrust into the ground like a stick. (*American.*)

* **hand-play,** *s.* A word formed on the analogy of sword-play (q.v.); the interchange of blows in hand-to-hand encounters.

"Some lingering memory of Scandinavian glee in the hard *hand-play* of battle."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, May 2, 1884.

hand-press, *s.* A press worked by the hand, as distinguished from one worked by steam, water, &c.

hand-promise, *s.* A peculiarly solemn and, unless by common consent, irrevocable form of betrothal, usual among the Irish peasantry. Whenever one of the parties to a hand-promise dies, without having been re-

leased, or having released the other, the survivor, in presence of witnesses, grasps the hand of the deceased, repeating a special form of words recalling the promise.

"Few would rely on the word or oath of any man who had been known to break a *hand-promise*." —*Carleton: Traits & Stories; Going to Maynooth.*

hand-pump, *s.*

Steam-engine:

1. A pump placed alongside the fire-box of a locomotive and worked by a hand-lever, to feed the boiler when the engine has to stand with steam up.

2. An ordinary small pump for domestic and other uses, as distinguished from a power pump.

hand-punch, *s.* A punch for perforating tickets, leather, or paper, for the insertion of eyelets or for other purposes. It has a cutting tube and an anvil, or a punch and hollow die. The conductor's punch is a familar instance.

hand-rubbing, *s.* The name given in the army to the manipulation which horses' legs undergo, chiefly at feeding-times, and which should be continued for about twenty minutes. (*Voyle.*)

* **hand-sale,** *s.* A sale made or confirmed by joining of hands.

hand-screen, *s.* A small fan-like screen, used by ladies to keep off the heat of a fire, a glaring light, &c.

hand-shears, *s.*

Metal-working:

1. A machine for cutting metallic plates, having a reciprocating knife, cutting shear-wise, and moved by a hand-lever.

2. Shears used by hand in cutting sheet-metal.

* **hand-shoe,** *s.* [HANDSHOE.]

hand-shuttle, *s.*

Weaving: The common-shuttle, as distinguished from the fly-shuttle.

* **hand-smooth,** *a.* Perfectly smooth or flat.

hand spinning-machine, *s.* [SPINNING-WHEEL.]

hand-stamp, *s.* A stamp for cancelling, dating, or addressing papers, envelopes, documents, &c.

hand-swipe, *s.* The well-sweep or well-pole of the West; the shadûf of Egypt and Syria. [SHADUF.]

hand-timber, *s.* Underwood.

hand-tree, *s.* [HAND-PLANT.]

hand-truck, *s.* A small truck used in mills, shops, and warehouses.

hand-waled, *s.* Picked out with the hand; carefully selected. (*Scotch.*)

hand-wheel, *s.* The term applied to wheels which are turned by hand to actuate machinery, to set it in motion or to stop it.

Hand-wheel lathe: [HAND-LATHE].

hand-winged, *a.* Furnished with hands developed into wings, cheiropterous; used of bats.

* **hand-weapon,** *s.* A weapon to be wielded by the hand. (*Numbers* xxxv. 18.)

hands down, *adv.*

1. *Lit. & Racing:* Winning with ease; having no occasion to call upon a horse.

2. *Fig.:* Easily; without exertion.

"He's the boy who can give Max Müller ten languages start, and beat him *hands down* in a canter."—*Truth*, April 10, 1884, p. 543.

hănd, *v.t. & i.* [HAND, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To give or transmit with the hand.

2. To transmit, to give in succession; to pass on (generally with *down*).

"I know no other way of securing these monuments, and making them numerous enough to be *handed down* to future ages."—*Addison: On Medals.*

3. To seize; to lay hands on; to touch.

"If you can command these elements to silence, and work the peace of the present, we will not *hand* a rope more."—*Shakesp.: Tempest*, i. 1.

4. To guide or lead by the hand.

"This therefore should be carefully watched, and a young man with great diligence *handed* over it."—*Locke.*

5. To manage with the hand or hands; to move with the hand.

"I bless my chains, I *hand* my car."
Prior: Lady's Looking Glass.

* 6. To handfast; to pledge by the hand.

"If any two be but once *handed* in the Church."—*Milton: Doctrine & Discipline of Divorce.*

* 7. To be or go hand in hand with; to devote one's self to.

"When I was young
And *handed* love as you do."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, iv. 4.

II. *Naut.:* To furl, as a sail.

"To risk the driving gale
Or steer, or row, or agile *hand* the sail."
Grainger: Tibullus, i. 4.

* **B.** *Intrans:* To go hand in hand with; to co-operate; to agree.

"Let but my power and means *hand* with my will."
Massinger: Renegado, iv. 1.

hănd'-bâll, *s.* [Eng. *hand*, and *ball.*] A game of ball played with the hand.

hănd'-băr-rōw, *s.* [Eng. *hand*, and *barrow.*] A kind of stretcher, having a pair of handles at each end, and adapted to be carried by two men. A hand bearer, litter, bier, or stretcher. It is sometimes furnished with legs.

"Set the board whereon the hive standeth on a *handbarrow*, and carry them to the place you intend."—*Mortimer: On Husbandry.*

hănd'-bas-kĕt, *s.* [Eng. *hand*, and *basket.*] A small or portable basket.

"You must have woollen yarn to tie grafts with, and a small *handbasket* to carry them in."—*Mortimer: On Husbandry.*

hănd'-bĕll, *s.* [Eng. *hand*, and *bell.*] A small bell to be rung with the hand, as distinguished from one rung by means of a rope or bell-pull.

hănd'-bill, *s.* [Eng. *hand*, and *bill.*] A loose sheet of printed paper, distributed for the purpose of circulating information either of public or private interest.

"Satirical *handbills* were distributed in the lobby."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

† **hănd'-blōw,** *s.* [Eng. *hand*, and *blow*, s.] A blow or stroke with the hand.

hănd'-bōw, *s.* [Eng. *hand*, and *bow.*] A bow worked solely by the hand, as distinguished from one in which aid is also rendered by the foot.

hănd'-brĕadth, *s.* [Eng. *hand*, and *breadth.*] The space equal to the breadth of the hand; a palm.

"A border of an *handbreadth* round about."—*Exodus* xxv. 25.

† **hănd'-cloth,** *s.* [Eng. *hand*, and *cloth.*] A handkerchief.

hănd'-cŭff, *s.* [An adaptation of Mid. Eng. *handcofs;* A.S. *handcofs*, by confusion with Mid. Eng. *coffes*=cuffs. Usually in the plural, *handcuffs.*] A chain and locking-rings; a strap or other fastening for the hands.

hănd'-cŭff, *v.t.* [HANDCUFF, *s.*]

1. *Lit.:* To confine the hands with handcuffs; to manacle.

"See Bedlam's closeted and *handcuffed* charge."
Cowper: Tirocinium, 819.

* 2. *Fig.:* To confine or tie down firmly.

hănd'-ĕd, *a.* [Eng. *hand; -ed.*]

* 1. Having the hands joined; hand in hand.

"Into their inmost bower,
Handed they went." *Milton: P. L.*, iv. 739.

2. Having a hand possessed of or distinguished by some property or characteristic: as, empty-*handed*.

"What false Italian
(As poisonous tongued, as *handed*) hath prevailed?"
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iii. 2.

3. Having the use of the hand. (In composition.)

"And among al these folke were seuen hundred lefte *handed* men."—*Bible* (1551), *Judges* xx.

hănd'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *hand; -er.*] One who hands or transmits; one who passes anything on or over.

"He shall have £50 for such discovery aforesaid of the printer, or the publisher of it from the press, and for the *hander* of it to the press £100, &c."—*Life of Marvell: Proclamation* (1678).

* **hănd'-fast,** * **hande-fast,** *s. & a.* [HANDFAST, *v.*]

A. *As substantive:*

1. A hold or grasp with the hand.

"But the ground underfoot being slipperie . . . theyr *handfast* failed."—*Hacklyt: Voyages*, iii. 64.

2. Hold, custody, constraint, confinement.

"If that shepherd be not in *handfast*, let him fly."—*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, iv. 3.

3. A contract, a pledge; a marriage engagement.

"And can it be, that this most perfect creature,
Should leave the *handfast* that he had of grace,
To fall into a woman's *easy* arms?"
Beaum. & Fl.: Woman Hater, iii.

B. *As adj.:* Made fast by contract; betrothed, engaged.

"A mayde made *handefast* or sure to a man in the howse of her father."—*Bale: Apologie*, fo. 151.

* **hănd'-fast,** * **hande-fast,** *v.t.* [A.S. *handfestan;* Icel. *handfesta.*]

1. To bind by a contract or engagement; to betroth, to pledge.

"A gentleman, being *handfasted* to a gentlewoman, and sure to her, as he thought, afterwards lost her, being made faster to another man."—*Wilson: Art of Rhetorique*, p. 144.

2. To join together solemnly by the hand; to marry.

3. To put under a pledge; to bind by a pledge or security.

"He that tooke him [Sir James of Desmond] was a smith, and seruant to Sir Cormac, who fourthwith *handfasted* him."—*Holinshed: Chronicles of Ireland* (1530).

4. To oblige by duty; to bind.

"We list not so *handfast* ourselves to God Almighty."—*Abp. Suncroft.*

* **hănd'-fast-ĭng,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [HANDFAST, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* Betrothment. (*Wharton.*)

* **hănd'-fast-lȳ,** * **hand-fast-lie,** *adv.* [Eng. *handfast; -ly.*] By pledge, under a pledge, solemnly.

"The Scots would most hollile and *handfastlie* promise."—*Holinshed: History of Scotland* (1546).

hănd'-fŭl, * **hănd'-fŭll,** * **hond-full,** * **hon-ful,** *s.* [A.S. *handfull;* Icel. *handfyllr;* Ger. *handvoll.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. As much as can be held or embraced in the hand.

"Be not too narrow, husbandman; but fling
From the full sheaf, with charitable stealth,
The liberal *handfull*." *Thomson: Autumn*, 189.

* 2. The breadth of the hand; a handbreadth; a space of four inches.

"Take one vessel of silver, and another of wood, each full of water, and knap the tongs together about an *handful* from the bottom."—*Bacon.*

* 3. As much as the arms will embrace.

II. *Figuratively:*

* 1. As much as can be done; full employment or work.

"Being in possession of the town, they had their *handful* to defend themselves from firing."—*Raleigh: History of the World.*

2. A small number or quantity.

"If they had not received a check upon their first arrival in the town by a *handfull* of men."—*Ludlow: Memoirs* i. 124.

hănd'-găl-lôp, *s.* [Eng. *hand*, and *gallop.*]

1. *Lit.:* A slow and easy gallop, in which the horse is kept well in hand to prevent increase or excess of speed.

* 2. *Fig.:* An easy, rapid movement.

"He is always upon a *handgallop*, and his verse runs upon carpet ground."—*Dryden.*

hănd'-glass, *s.* [Eng. *hand*, and *glass.*]

1. A bell glass or glazed frame, for the protection of plants.

2. A half-minute glass, used as a measurer of time in running out the log-line. [LOG.]

3. A small mirror with a handle.

* **hănd'-grīpe,** *s.* [Eng. *hand*, and *gripe.*] A grip or clasping of the hand; a close struggle.

hănd'-gŭn, *s.* [Eng. *hand*, and *gun.*] A gun carried in the hand; a firearm.

"As cannons, demicannons, *handguns*, and muskets."—*Camden.*

hănd'-ĭ-căp, * **hand-y-cappe,** *s. & a.* [For *hand i(n) cap*, from the drawing of lots out of a hat or cap.]

A. *As substantive:*

* 1. *Cards:* An old game at cards, not unlike loo, but with this difference: the winner of one trick had to put a double stake into the pool, the winner of two tricks a triple stake, and so on.

"Here some of us felle to *handycappe*, a sport that I never knew before."—*Pepys: Diary*, Sept. 13, 1660.

2. *Racing:*

(1) The allowance of time, distance, or weight made to the inferior competitors in a race with the object of bringing all as nearly as possible to an equality; the extra weight imposed upon a superior horse in order to reduce his chance of winning to an equality with that of an inferior animal. The allowance of time or distance by a superior to an inferior performer is the system generally adopted in races between pedestrians, the imposition of extra weight that adopted in horse-racing. The handicap is framed in accordance with the known previous performances of the competitors, and in horse-racing also with regard to the sex and age of the animals engaged. The principle is the same in other contests, as in billiards a superior player is handicapped by having to allow his inferior competitor a start of a certain number of points.

(2) A race or contest in which the competitors are brought as nearly as possible to an equality by the allowance of time, distance, &c., or the imposition of extra weight.

"The most important *handicaps* of the year."—*Field*, Oct. 27, 1883.

B. *As adj.:* A term applied to a race or contest in which the competitors are handicapped.

hănd'-ĭ-căp, *v.t.* [HANDICAP, *s.*]

1. *Lit.:* To bring the competitors in a race or other contest as nearly as possible on an equality, by the allowance of time, distance, weight, or other advantage, to the inferior competitors, or by imposing extra weight, distance, &c., upon the superior.

"*Handicapped* to give a four-year-old no less than 2st. 11lb."—*Field*, Oct. 27, 1883.

2. *Fig.:* To embarrass, hinder, or impede in any way, as compared with others. (Often with adv. *heavily*.)

hănd'-ĭ-căp-pĕr, *s.* [Eng. *handicap; -er.*] One who frames or makes up a handicap.

"Throwing dust in the eyes of the *handicapper*."—*Field*, Oct. 27, 1883.

hănd'-ĭ-craft, *s. & a.* [A corrupt. of *handcraft*, the *i* being inserted in imitation of handiwork; A.S. *handcraft* = a trade.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. Work performed by the hand; manual labour or occupation.

"He was first bréd to a *handicraft*, and as I take it to a taylor."—*Fuller: Worthies: Cheshire.*

* 2. One who lives by manual labour; one skilled in a mechanical art, a handicraftsman.

"The townes be not only the ornament of the realme, but also the seate of merchaunts, the place of *handicraftes*."—*Sir J. Cheke: Hurt of Sedition.*

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining or relating to handicraft or manual labour.

hănd'-ĭ-crafts-măn, *s.* [Eng. *handicraft; -man.*] One employed or skilled in handicraft; one who lives by manual labour.

"Often it chanceth that a *handicraftsman* doth so earnestly bestow his vacant and spare hours in learning."—*More: Utopia* (ed. *Robinson*), bk. ii., ch. iv.

hănd'-ĭ-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *handy; -ly.*]

1. In a handy manner; with skill or dexterity.

2. Conveniently, aptly, suitably.

hănd'-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *handy; -ness.*] The quality or state of being handy; skill, dexterity, readiness; convenience.

hănd'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [HAND, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of delivering or transmitting with the hand; transmission.

handing-up, *s.*

Japanning: The operation of polishing japanned articles by rubbing them with the hand when they have become dull.

hănd'-ĭ-wŏrk, *hand-i-werk, *handy-work, *hond-i-werc, *s.* [A.S. *handgeweore*, from *hand* = hand, and *geweore* = *weore* = work; Icel. *handverk.*] Work done by the hands; manual labour; manufacture; the product of labour.

"God, which wisheth to the works of his own hands, in that they are his own *handiwork*, all happiness."—*Hooker: Ecclesiastical Polity.*

*** hand'-kĕr-çhĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *hand*, and *kercher.*] A handkerchief.

"He showed me your *handkercher*."—*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, v. 2.

hănd'-kĕr-çhĭef, *hand-ker-chiefe, *s.* [Eng. *hand*, and *kerchief.*]

1. A piece of cloth, silk, linen, or cotton, carried about the person for the purpose of wiping the hands, &c.

"Others . . . held up *handkerchiefs* in token of submission."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

2. A neckcloth, a neckerchief.

hăn'-dle, * han-del, * handell, * handlen, *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *handlian*, from *hand* = hand; Dut. *handelen;* Icel. *höndla;* Dan. *handle;* Sw. *handla;* Ger. *handeln.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To touch; to feel with the hands; to bring the hands into contact with.

"*Handle* me and see, for a spirit hath not flesh and bones as ye see me have."—*Luke* xxiv. 39.

2. To manage; to make use of; to wield or use with the hands.

"All vessels are best *handled* by their anse or ears, on what part soever they stand."—*Mede: Texts of Scripture*, Dis. 35.

II. *Figuratively:*

* 1. To exercise with the hands; to make used to the hands.

"The hardness of the winters forces the breeders there to house and *handle* their colts six months every year."—*Temple.*

2. To treat, to use.

"How wert thou *handled*, being prisoner?"
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., i. 4.

3. To treat of; to deal with; to discourse upon.

"The work might in truth be judged brainish, if nothing but amorous humour were *handled* therein."—*Drayton: Heroical Epistles.* (To the Reader.)

* 4. To deal with, to practise.

"They that *handle* the law know me not."—*Jer.* ii. 8.

B. *Intrans.:* To feel with the hands; to have the sense of feeling; to be able to work with the hands.

"Hands have they, but they *handle* not."—*Ps.* cxv. 7.

hăn'-dle, * han-del, * han-dell, * handyl, * hon-dle, *s.* [A.S. *handle.*] [HANDLE, *v.*]

1. *Lit.:* That part of a thing by which it is grasped and held in the hand; in various articles handles are known by specific names.

"The shield of old Peleides, which Fame lifts to the skies,
Even to the *handles*."
Chapman: Homer; Iliad viii.

2. *Fig.:* An instrument or means by which anything is done.

"He would gladly catch holde of some small *handell* to kepe hys money fast."—*Sir T. More: Works*, p. 330.

¶ (1) *To give a handle:* To furnish or supply an occasion, opportunity, or means.

"The defence of Vatinius *gave a* plausible *handle* for some censure upon Cicero."—*Melmoth: Cicero*, bk. ii., let. 17. (Note 5.)

(2) *A handle to one's name:* A title. (*Colloquial.*)

* **hăn'-dle-ą-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *handle; -able.*] That may or can be handled.

hănd'-lĕad, *s.* [Eng. *hand*, and *lead.*]

Naut.: A small lead for sounding; the term is used in contradistinction to *deep-sea lead*. The hand-lead weighs from seven to eleven pounds, and is used with twenty fathoms of line. [SOUNDING.]

hănd'-lĕr, *s.* [Eng. *handl(e); -er.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who handles.

2. *Tanning:* A pit containing a weak ooze for the early portion of the tanning process.

hănd'-lĕss, * hande-lesse, *a.* [Eng. *hand; -less.*]

1. Destitute of or without a hand or hands.

"Speak, my Lavinia, what accursed hand
Hath made thee *handless*?"
Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, iii. 1.

2. Awkward. (*Scotch.*)

hănd'-lĭng, * han-del-ing, *pr. par., a., & s.* [HANDLE, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of touching with the hands; the state of being touched.

"Now humble, as the ripest mulberry,
Now will not hold the *handling*."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, iii. 2.

2. Usage, treatment.

"To thinke how she through guyleful *handling* . . .
Is from her knight divorced in despayre."
Spenser: F. Q., I. iii. 2.

* 3. Actions, behaviour.

"The wayes of their doynges and *handlinges* shall be in their power."—*Bible* (1551), 4 *Esdras* xv.

4. The treatment of a subject; a discourse upon a subject.

"I have little time left me for the *handling* of the useful observations that may be drawn from it."—*Bp. Bull: Works*, vol. i. ser. 5.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Paint.:* The art of managing the pencil.

2. *Leather-manuf.:* An occasional removal of hides from the vat, allowing them to drain, and then replacing them. The object is to equalise the action of the lime in the process of unhairing; of the ooze in tanning, &c.

hănd'-loôm, *s.* [Eng. *hand*, and *loom.*] A form of loom in which the motions are derived from hand power.

hănd'-mād, hănd'-mād-ęn, * hande-mayd-en, * hond-mayd-en, *s.* [Eng. *hand*, and *maid* or *maiden.*]

1. *Lit.:* A maid who waits at hand; a female servant or attendant.

"And Mary seide, lo the *hondmayden* of the Lord."—*Wycliffe: Luke* i.

2. *Fig.:* An attendant, an assistant, a helper.

"Nature, employed in her allotted place,
Is *handmaid* to the purposes of grace."
Cowper: Hope, 146.

hănd'-mĭll, *s.* [Eng. *hand*, and *mill.*] A small mill or apparatus for grinding corn, pepper, coffee, &c., worked by the hand, as distinguished from one moved by steam, water, wind, &c. [QUERN.]

hănd'-rāil, hănd'-rāil-ĭng, *s.* [Eng. *hand*, and *rail.*] A rail or railing by which to hold; as—

(1) The horizontal rail of a balcony, a baluster, on a stairs, or along the sides of a locomotive engine, to protect the engineer in going to and fro on the engine.

(2) Also on the companion and quarter-deck ladders, on the break of the poop, quarter-deck, or forecastle, permanent gangway ladders, &c.

handrail-plane, *s.* A round-soled plane for dressing the upper surface of a baluster rail; a capping plane.

* **hănd'-rŭff,** *s.* [Eng. *hand*, and *ruff.*] The original name for the ruffle.

hănd'-sāil, *s.* [Eng. *hand*, and *sail.*] A sail managed by the hand.

"The seamen will neither stand to their *handsails*, nor suffer the pilot to steer."—*Temple.*

hănd'-sâw, *s.* [Eng. *hand*, and *saw.*]

Carp.: A saw riveted at one end to a handle, and adapted to be used by one hand.

"My buckler cut through and through, and my sword hacked like a *handsaw*."—*Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV.*, ii. 4.

¶ In *Shakesp., Hamlet*, ii. 2, "I know a hawk from a *handsaw*," handsaw is generally taken as a corruption or mistake for *heronsaw* or *hernshaw* = a young heron.

hănd'-screw (ew as ô), *s.* [Eng. *hand*, and *screw.*]

Mech.: A jack-screw used for raising heavy weights.

hănd'-sęl, * hăn'-sęl, * han-sele, * hansell, *s. & a.* [A.S. *handselen* = a delivery into the hand, from *hand* = hand, and *sellen* = to give, to deliver; Icel. *handsal* = a making of a bargain by joining of hands: *hand* = hand, and *sal* = a sale, a bargain; Dan. *handsel;* Sw. *handsöl.*]

A. *As subst.:* A gift, an earnest or earnest-penny; the first money received in the morning for the sale of goods; the first present sent to a young woman on her wedding-day; the first act of using anything; the first act of sale, &c.

"The apostles term it the pledge of our inheritance, and the *handsel* or earnest of that which is to come."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity.*

B. *As adj.:* Used or enjoyed for the first time; newly acquired or inherited.

* **hansel-Monday,** *s.* An old name for the first Monday of the New Year, when presents were commonly asked and received by servants, children, &c.

hănd'-sęl, hăn'-sęl, *han-sle, *v.t.* [HANDSEL, *s.*]

1. To give a handsel to.

2. To use for the first time.

"In timorous deer he *handsels* his young paws."
Cowley.

3. To try experimentally; to make experiments on; to try.

"And *handling* Rome with heresies."
Warner: Albions England, bk. xii., ch. 75.

***hănd'-shōe,** *s.* [Ger. *handschuh* = a glove, from *hand* = the hand, and *schuh* = a shoe.] A glove.

*** hănd'-smoōth,** *adv.* [Eng. *hand*, and *smooth*.] With dexterity, skill, or ease; easily, readily, skilfully.

"We shall carry on the rest *handsmooth*."—*Dr. H. More: Mystery of Godliness.*

hănd'-sōme (*d* silent), ***hănd'-sŭm, *hăn'-sōme,** *a.* [A.S. *hand* = hand; suff. *-sum*; cf. Dut. *handzaam* = tractable; Ger. *handsam* = convenient.]

*1. Convenient for the hands; handy, convenient.

"A light foot-man's shield he takes with him, and a Spanish blade by his side, more *handsome* to fight short and close."—*P. Holland: Livy*, p. 258.

*2. Tractable, manageable.

"They had not so *handsome* horses, he toke the horses fro the Marshals and Romane horsmen, and from such as he had raised vpon the sodeine, and distributed them among the Germans."—*Goldynge: Cæsar*, fo. 229.

*3. Dexterous, skilful, ready, clever.

"He is very desyrus to serve your Grace, and seymes to me to be a very *handsome* man."—*Lodge: Illustrat.*, i. 178.

4. Well-formed; having a figure, form, or appearance pleasing to the eye; having symmetry of parts; pleasing to look upon; beautiful with dignity.

"The word *fortis*, strong or valiant, signifies, likewise, fair or *handsome*."—*Fawkes: Cupid Benighted* (Note).

5. Elegant, graceful, pleasing, becoming; characterized by grace.

"That easiness and *handsome* address in writing is hardest to be attained by persons bred in a meaner way."—*Felton.*

6. Noble in character.

"*Handsome* is that *handsome* does."—*Old Proverb.*

7. Characterized by liberality, generosity, or nobility of mind; generous, noble: as, a *handsome* action.

8. Ample, large, considerable.

"A *handsome* sum of money."—*Knox: Essays*, No. 102.

¶ For the difference between *handsome* and *beautiful*, see BEAUTIFUL.

hănd'-sōme (*d* silent), *v.t.* [HANDSOME, *a.*] To render handsome, elegant, graceful or neat.

"His device for *handsoming* a suit."
Donne: Satires, bk. i.

hănd'-sōme-lĭ (*d* silent), *adv.* [Eng. *handsome*; *-ly*.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Dexterously, skilfully, cleverly.

"Playing their game *handsomely* against so nimble a wit."—*Raleigh: History of the World*, bk. iii., ch. viii., § 6.

*2. Neatly, gracefully.

"His garments are rich, but he wears them not *handsomely*."—*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, iv. 3.

*3. Fitly, conveniently.

"If we miss to meet him *handsomely*."
Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, ii. 2.

4. In a generous, or liberal manner; generously, liberally.

"An almshouse, which I intend to endow very *handsomely*."—*Addison.*

*5. Sharply, severely.

"Phanorinus the Philosopher did hit a yong man ouer the thumbes very *handsomely*."—*Wilson: Arte of Rhetorique*, p. 2.

II. *Naut.:* Steadily and carefully; as, To lower *handsomely*.

hănd'-sōme-nĕss (*d* silent), ***hăn'-sōme-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *handsome*; *-ness*.]

*1. Convenience to the hands; aptness.

"Girding close, for *handsomeness*, their garments to their waist."
Golding: Ovid; Metamorphoses vi.

2. Beauty, elegance, grace.

"Persons of the fairer sex like that *handsomeness* for which they find themselves to be the most liked."—*Boyle.*

*3. Favour, approval.

"He will not look with any *handsomeness*
Upon a woman."
Beaum. & Fletc.: Wit Without Money, i.

hănd'-spīke, *s.* [Eng. *hand*, and *spike*.] A bar, generally of wood, used as a lever for lifting or shifting an object, heaving round a windlass, &c.

handspike-ring, *s.*

Artill.: The thimble on the trail transom of the gun, for the handspike by which it is manœuvred.

***hănd'-staff** (pl. **hănd'-stāves**), *s.* [Eng. *hand*, and *staff*.] A javelin.

"They shall set on fire and burn the bows and the arrows and the *handstaves*."—*Ezekiel* xxxix. 9.

***hănd'-strōke,** *s.* [Eng. *hand*, and *stroke*.] A stroke or blow with the hand.

hănd'-tĭght (*gh* silent), *a.* [Eng. *hand*, and *tight*.]

Naut.: As tight as may be made with the hand; moderately or fairly tight.

hănd'-vīce, *s.* [Eng. *hand* and *vice*.] A small vice for holding an article while it is being filed, shaped, bored, or otherwise treated. A common form is a vice with a tang, in some cases driven into a handle. The jaws are moved by a thumb-screw. It is also known as a *tail-vice*. When of peculiar forms, these implements have names indicative of their shape; as, *dog-nose, pig-nose, hand-vice, cross-chap vice.*

***hănd'-whīle, *hand-whyle,** *s.* [Eng. *hand*, and *while*.] A short while or interval.

"Conscience every *handwhile* thou dost cry."
Heywood: Spider & Flie. (1556.)

***hănd'-wŏrk,** *s.* [Eng. *hand*, and *work*.] Work done by the hands; handiwork.

***hănd'-wŏrk,** *v.t.* [Eng. *hand*, and *work*.] To work, make, mould, or fashion with the hands.

***hănd'-wrīte,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Eng. *hand*, and *write*.]

A. *Trans.:* To write out with the hand; to express in writing or manuscript.

B. *Intrans.:* To write; to perform the act of writing with a pen. (*Helps.*)

hănd'-wrīt-ĭng, *s.* [Eng. *hand*, and *writing*.]

1. The form, style, or cast of writing peculiar to each person or hand; chirography.

2. That which is written by hand; a manuscript.

"Your own *handwriting* would tell you what I think."
Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, iii. 1.

hănd'-ȳ, *hănd'-lō, *hende, *a.* [A.S. *gehende* = near, from *hand* = hand; Goth., Dan., & Sw. *handig*.]

1. Near, close, or ready to the hand.

"Nade his helf *hende* ben."
William of Palerne, 2,513.

*2. Executed or performed by the hand.

"He was wont with hys *handie* labor, to fynde bothe hymselfe and also al his poore housholde."—*Udal: Mark* iii.

3. Dexterous; skilful; skilled in using the hands or in handiwork.

4. Convenient.

handy-billy, *s.*

Naut.: A small jigger purchase used particularly in tops or the holds, for assisting in hoisting when weak-handed.

handy-craft, *s.* [HANDICRAFT.]

handy-cuff, *s.* A blow or cuff with the hand; a handicuff.

handy-dandy, *s.* A children's game, in which one child has to guess in which hand of the other some small article is held, the holder reciting a rhyme, of which there are many variants; in all, however, the expression *handy-dandy* occurs; sleight of hand. (See *Notes & Queries*, 6th ser., viii. 355.)

¶ Shakespeare alludes to this game when he makes *handy-dandy* = an ironical expression of doubt.

"Change places; and, *handy-dandy*, which is the justice, which is the thief?"—*Shakesp.: Lear*, iv. 6.

*** handy-fight,** *s.* A fight with the fists; a hand-to-hand fight.

***hănd'-ȳ-blōw,** *s.* [Eng. *handy*, and *blow*.] A blow or stroke with the hand: hence, close quarters.

"If ever they came to *handyblows*."—*Knolles: Hist. of the Turkes.*

***hănd'-ȳ-grīpe,** *s.* [Eng. *handy*, and *gripe*.] A grip or grasp with the hand; close quarters or fighting.

***hănd'-ȳ-strōke,** *s.* [Eng. *handy*, and *stroke*.] A stroke or blow with the hand.

***hănd'-ȳ-wŏrk,** *s.* [HANDIWORK.]

Hăn'-ē-fītes, *s. pl.* [Named after Abu Hanifa in the eighth century.]

Religions: A Mohammedan sect, a branch of the Sunnites.

hăng, *hang-en, *hang-i-en, *hong-i-en (pa. t. **heng*, **hing*, **hong*, *hung*, *hanged*; pa. par. **hangen*, **hongen*, *hanged*, *hung*), *v.t.* & *i.* [In Mod. Eng. two verbs have been mixed together. The orig. verb is intrans., with the pa. t. *hung*, pa. par. *hung*, whence the derived trans. verb with pa. t. and pa. par. *hanged*; A.S. *hangian*, *hongian* = to hang up, to suspend; cogn. with Icel. *hengja*; Ger. *hängen*; Dut. *hangen*; Dan. *hænge*; Ser. *hänga*; A.S. *hon* (contracted from *hahan* or *hanhan*) = to hang, to be suspended; pa. t. *hóng*, pa. par. *hangen*; cogn. with Icel. *hanga*; Goth. *hahan*; Ger. *hangen*; pa. t. *hieng*, *hing*, pa. par. *gehangen*. (*Skeat.*)]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To suspend; to fasten so as to depend or be suspended from some elevated point. (In this sense the pa. t. now used is *hung*.)

"Over my altars hath he *hung* his lance."
Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis, 103.

2. To put to death by suspending by the neck (in this sense the pa. t. is properly *hanged*, but *hung* is also vulgarly used.)

"Several of these he *hanged* as soon as he reached Taunton."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

3. To place so as to remain without any solid support.

"[Thou] *hang'st* the solid earth in fleeting air."
Sandys: Paraphrase of the Psalms.

4. To fix so as to be movable upon the points of suspension; to fasten so as to allow of free motion upon a fixed point or points: said of a gate, door, &c.

"The gates and the chambers they renewed, and *hanged* doors upon them."—*1 Maccabees* iv. 57.

5. To furnish, cover, or decorate with anything suspended: as pictures, drapery, &c.

"Sir Roger . . . has *hung* several parts of his house with the trophies of his former labours."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 115.

6. To be suspended over.

"Heads and their mangled members *hung* the door."
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid viii. 261.

7. To droop; to decline; to cause or allow to assume a drooping attitude or position.

"He blushes, *hangs* his head, is shy and strange."
Cowper: Tirocinium, 562.

8. To attach; to cause to adhere; to fasten. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"God, when he gave me strength, to show withal
How slight the gift was, *hang* it in my hair."
Milton: Samson Agonistes, 59.

B. *Intransitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To be suspended; to depend from some point above, with free motion from the points of suspension.

"Where *hangs* a piece of skilful painting."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 1,392.

2. To depend, to fall loosely; to dangle.

"My skin *hangs* about me like a loose gown."—*Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV.*, iii. 3.

3. To be supported by or upon something raised above the ground.

"Whatever is placed on the head may be said to *hang*: as we call *hanging* gardens such as are planted on the top of the house."—*Addison.*

4. To cling to; to rest upon by embracing.

"She *hung* about my neck, and kiss on kiss
She vied."—*Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew*, ii. 1.

5. To be executed by suspensoin by the neck.

"Upon the next tree shalt thou *hang*."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, v. 5.

6. To decline, to tend downwards; to droop, to bend forwards.

"His braided *hanging* mane."
Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis, 271.

7. To incline, to have a steep inclination or declivity.

"Sussex marl shews itself on the middle of the sides of *hanging* grounds."—*Mortimer.*

8. To be overhanging.

"A fearful *hanging* rock."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, i. 2.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To be fixed or suspended with attention; to dwell.

"Thou soon shalt see
The lovely Flora of Glengyle . . .
Hang on thy notes."—*Scott: Glengalas.*

2. To depend, as on a basis, ground, or origin.

"Thereby *hangs* a tale."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, i. 4.

3. To be in suspense or in a state of uncertainty. (*Of persons & things.*)

"Thy life shall *hang* in doubt."—*Deut.* xxviii. 66.

4. To be delayed or kept back.

"A noble stroke he lifted high,
Which *hung* not." *Milton: P. L.*, vi. 191.

¶ 1. *To hang about:*

(1) *Lit.:* To loiter, to loaf, to lounge.

(2) *Fig.:* To hover about, to be attached to.

"Sundry blessings *hang about* his throne."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, iv. 3.

2. *To hang back:* To go forward or act reluctantly; to recede.

3. *To hang down:* To decline, to droop; to cause to bend forward: as, To *hang down* the head.

4. *To hang fire:*

(1) *Lit.:* To be slow in communicating fire to the charge through the vent of a gun, thereby causing delay in the discharge of the piece.

(2) *Figuratively:*

(*a*) To hesitate, to waver, to be slow.

(*b*) To be wanting in life or spirit: as, A play *hangs fire*.

5. *To hang in chains:* To suspend the body of a malefactor, who has been executed by hanging, in an iron framework or cage. Probably the earliest instance of hanging in chains in England of which we have any exact knowledge is recorded by Sir H. Chancy (*Hist. Antiq. of Hertfordshire*, ii. 274) as having occurred in 1381, and the practice continued till 1833 or 1834. (*Notes & Queries*, 6th ser., viii. 182, 353, 394, 501.)

"They *hanged* him *in chains* for a show—we had always borne a good name."
Tennyson: Rizpah, viii.

6. *To hang on* or *upon:*

(1) *Ordinary Language:*

(*a*) To adhere to, to be attached to, to depend on.

"Syllogisms *hang* not *on* my tongue."
Cowper: Conversation, 93.

(*b*) To be a weight or drag on; to be tedious or importunate.

"Life *hangs upon* me and becomes a burden."
Addison: Cato, iii. 1.

(*c*) To rest, to reside, to dwell.

"The blame may *hang upon* your hardness."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, v. 3.

(*d*) To be importunate; to adhere obstinately.

* (*e*) To be dependent on.

"Oh, how wretched
Is that poor man that *hangs on* princes' favours!"
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., iii. 2.

(2) *Naut.:* To hold fast without belaying; to pull forcibly.

7. *To hang out:*

(1) *Trans.:* To suspend or display in open view; to suspend in the open air.

(2) *Intrans.:* To live, to reside. (*Colloquial.*)

"I say, old boy, where do you *hang out*?"—*Dickens: Pickwick*, ch. xxx.

8. *To hang over:* To project at the top; to be overhanging or impending. (*Lit. & fig.*)

9. *To hang together:*

(1) To hold together; to be closely united.

"In the common cause we are all of a piece; we *hang together*."—*Dryden.*

(2) To be consistent, to be in keeping.

"Mark how well the sequel *hangs together*."
Shakesp.: Richard III., iii. 6.

10. *To hang to:* To cling closely to.

11. *To hang up:*

(1) *Lit.:* To hang or suspend on high.

(2) *Fig.:* To leave undecided, to postpone: as, To *hang up* a question.

hăng, *s.* [HANG, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

*(1) A slope, a declivity; the slope or gradient of a road.

(2) The mode in which one part or one thing is connected with another: as, the *hang* of a scythe.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) The general tendency, drift, or bent: as, of a discourse.

(2) A little bit; a bit. (*Colloquial.*)

II. *Ship-build.:* The concave curvature on the downward edge of a plank or strake when bent to the frames of a ship. A curve in the reverse direction is called a sny (q.v.).

***hang-choice,** *s.* That state in which a person is under the necessity of choosing one of two evils. (*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xxx.)

hang-dog, *s. & a.*

A. *As subst.:* A low, mean, base fellow, fit only to be the hangman of curs.

"Heaven has inspired me with one of the most admirable inventions to be revenged on my *hang-dog*."—*Fielding: Mock Doctor*, i. 4.

B. *As adj.:* Low, degraded, sullen: as, A *hang-dog* look.

hang-nest, *s. & a.*

A. *As substantive:*

Ornith. (*Pl.*): Birds which construct pendulous nests. Specifically, the name given by Swainson to the Icterinæ, a subfamily of Sturnidæ (Starlings). They occur in South America, and form long, purse-shaped nests, suspended from the slender branches of lofty trees. These are often in numbers together. Genera: Cassicus, Icterus, &c.

B. *As adj.:* Having a pendulous nest.

Hang-nest titmice:

Ornith.: The genus Egithalus of Vigors, one of the Parianæ.

1. *Gen.:* Any bird building a pendulous nest.

2. *Spec.:* The Baltimore Oriole, called also the Hanging-nest.

hang-net, *s.* (For def. see extract.)

"*Hang-nets* are larger in the mesh than any other nets, and are stretched upright between stakes of about ten feet long, placed at regular distances of about eight feet."—*Agr. Surv. Dumfr.*, p. 605.

***hăng'-ą-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *hang*; *-able.*] Liable to be hanged.

"Bohemians or Egyptians are *hangable* as felons."—*Misson: Travels in England*, p. 122.

hăng'-bĭrd, *s.* [Eng. *hang*, and *bird.*]

Ornith.: A name given in America to the Baltimore Oriole (*Yphantes Baltimore*), from the pendent nest which it constructs. [HANG-NEST, HANGING-BIRD.]

***hăng'-bȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *hang*; *-by.*] A hanger-on, a dependent, a follower: used in contempt.

"Enter none but the ladies, and their *hangbies*: welcome, beauties, and your kind shadowes."—*Ben Jonson: Cynthia's Revels*, v. 3.

hăng'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *hang*; *-er.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who hangs or causes to be hanged.

2. That by which anything is suspended, or by which it hangs: as the girdle or sword-belt in which the sword was suspended.

"The carriages, sir, are the *hangers*."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, v. 2.

3. A means of suspending an object, as of spouting at the eaves of a house, a cage, a basket; an overhanging bracket. [POT-HOOKS.]

4. A seaman's cutlass; a short curved sword.

"He drew his *hanger*, and wheeled about, and by a lucky stroke severed Jowler's head from his body."—*Smollett: Roderick Random*, ch. iii.

5. A hanging or sloping wood or grove; chiefly in compounds, as, Westen*hanger*, Titten*hanger*, &c.

*6. The handle of a bell. (*H. Brooke: Fool of Quality*, ii. 225.)

II. *Technically:*

1. *Mach.:* A means for supporting shafting of machinery; the part which suspends the journal-box in which shafting, &c., runs.

2. *Vehicles:* A pedestal or frame dependent from the car or truck body, and in which the axle-box moves up and down as the springs contract and expand. (*American.*)

3. *Weaving:* The lower part of the heddle, or the lower heddle of the harness of a fancy loom.

hanger-on, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who hangs on or sticks to a person, place, &c.; one who thrusts his company upon others more than is desired; a dependant; a parasite.

"Horse-boyes and other servants, *hangers-on*, &c."—*Usher: Annals* (an. 3524).

2. *Mining:* A person employed at the bottom of the shaft in fixing the skip or bucket to the chain.

hăng'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [HANG, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Suspended; depending from a higher point or object.

2. Steep, inclined.

"Say what man
He is who cultivates you *hanging* field."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. v.

* 3. Foreboding death by the halter.

"Surely, sir, a good favour you have; but that you have a *hanging* look."—*Shakesp.: Measure for Measure*, iv. 2.

4. Requiring, calling for, or deserving death by the halter: as, That is a *hanging* matter. (*Colloquial.*)

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of suspending anything from a higher point or object; the state of being so suspended.

2. The act of executing by the halter; the state of being so executed.

"A good *hanging* prevents a bad marriage."
Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, i. 5.

3. (*Pl.*) That which is hung up to cover or drape a room, as paper, tapestry, &c., hung round the walls.

"So, in some well-wrought *hangings*, you may see
How Hector leads."
Waller: To a Friend.

* 4. Anything which hangs from another body, as fruit from a tree.

"A storm, or robbery, call it what you will,
Shook down my mellow *hangings*, nay, my leaves."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iii. 2.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Physiol.:* In cases of hanging, death seldom results from pure asphyxia, but is usually in some degree owing to apoplexy and injury to the spinal cord. In attempted suicide, bleeding from the jugular vein and artificial respiration may be tried for resuscitation. In difficulty of inducing artificial respiration, laryngotomy and tracheotomy should be performed, and the lungs inflated through the opening in the neck. In judicial hanging, the noose ought to be so adjusted as to produce immediate dislocation of the spinal column, death in that case being instantaneous.

2. *Law:* Hanging is the penalty of wilful murder. Hanging, drawing, and quartering were once the punishment of treason.

hanging-bird, *s.*

Ornith.: The Baltimore Oriole. [HANG-NEST.]

hanging-bracket, *s.* The same as HANGER, I. 3.

hanging-bridge, *s.*

Steam-eng.: A hollow, vertical partition depending from the bottom of a boiler, and serving to deflect the flame. The hollow forms a part of the water-space of the boiler. The usual water-bridge rises from the furnace floor at the rear of the grate space.

hanging-buttress, *s.*

Arch.: A buttress supported on a corbel.

hanging-compass, *s.*

Naut.: A suspended overhead compass in a cabin, viewed from below; known as a tell-tale.

hanging-down, *s.*

Bot.: Having a downward direction, caused by its own weight.

hanging-garden, *s.* A garden rising in terraces one above the other.

hanging-guard, *s.*

Fencing: A position of defence with the broadsword.

***hanging-holder,** *s.* One whose duty it was to raise or hold up hangings of rooms; an usher.

hanging-knee, *s.*

Shipbuild.: A knee fayed vertically to the side, under the deck-beam knees or lodging knees, which are horizontal. A hanging standard knee is one directly beneath the beam, and fayed to it and to the side.

hanging-machine, *s.* [HOOK-FRAME.]

hanging-pear, *s.* A species of pear ripening about the end of September.

hanging-post, *s.*

Carp.: The post to which a door or gate is hinged. The other is the shutting-post.

hanging-side, *s.*

Mining: The overhanging side of an inclined or hading vein.

***hanging-sleeve,** *s.*

1. A strip of the same stuff as the gown, hanging down the back from the shoulder.

2. A loose sleeve.

hanging-stile, *s.*

Joinery: That stile of a door to which the hinges are attached.

hanging-tie, *s.*

Arch.: A tie which is supported by strap and collar, dependent from the rafters above.

hanging-tool, *s.*

Iron-turning: A crooked tool, which partially embraces the rest, so as not to be easily displaced. The cutter is formed with hollow faces to facilitate grinding. It is used for smoothing the surfaces of iron ordnance, rollers, and similar objects.

hanging-valve, *s.* A clack-valve (q.v.).

hăng'-măn, *s.* [Eng. *hang*, and *man*.]

1. One who hangs or executes another by hanging; a public executioner.

"In general it may be safely affirmed that the father of a large family would rather be bereaved of all his children by accident or by disease than lose one of them by the hands of the *hangman*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

* 2. A term of reproach; a low, disreputable character.

"As they had seen me with these *hangman's* hands."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, ii. 2.

* 3. A jocular term of familiarity.

"He had twice or thrice cut Cupid's bowstring, and the little *hangman* dare not shoot at him."—*Shakesp.: Much Ado About Nothing*, iii. 2.

hăng'-măn-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *hangman; -ship.*] The office or character of a hangman.

hăng'-năil, *s.* [A.S. *angnægl* = an agnail or angnail, a whitlow: *ange* = vexed, sore, and *nægel* = a nail.] A small piece of skin hanging from the root of a finger-nail. [AGNAIL.]

* **hăng'-wīte,** *s.* [A.S. *hangian* = to hang, *wite* = a fine.]

Old Law: A fine or penalty on payment of which a person was made quit of a felon or thief hanged without trial or judgment, or escaped from custody.

* **hăng'-wŏr-thy,** *a.* [Eng. *hang*, and *worthy*.] Deserving of being hanged.

"Their *hangworthy* necks."
Sidney: Arcadia, p. 426.

hăńk, *s.* [Icel. *hanki* = a hasp or clasp of a chest; *hönk, hangr* = a hank, a coil; *hang* = a coil of a snake; Dan. *hank* = the handle or ear of a vessel; Sw. *hank* = a string, a band; Ger. *henkel* = a handle, ring, or hook. Connected with the verb *hang* (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A skein of thread.

"In the bleaching of your yarn, you must first open each *hank*, and lay it in your bucking keeve or tub."—*Maxwell: Sel. Trans.*, p. 344.

* 2. A tie, a hold, a check, a restraint.

"The *hank* that some gallants have on their trusting merchants."—*Decay of Piety.*

3. A withy or rope for fastening a gate. (*Provincial.*)

II. *Technically:*

1. *Naut.:* One of the hoops or rings of ash or iron to which the weather-leech of a fore-and-aft sail is bent, and by which it slides on the mast or stay, in hoisting by the halyards or lowering by the downhaul. Sometimes the head of a spanker or try-sail is bent to hanks which slip on the gaff.

2. *Yarn:* Two or more skeins of yarn, silk, wool, or cotton, tied together.

* ¶ *Hank for hank:* On equal terms.

hăńk, *v.t.* [HANK, *s.*]

1. To form into hanks.

2. To compass tightly by means of a rope or cord; to draw or fasten tightly.

hăń'-kĕr, *v.i.* [A frequent. from *hang* (q.v.); cogn. with O. Dut. *hengelen* = to hanker after, from Dut. *hangen* = to hang; Dut. *hankeren* = to hanker.]

1. To desire greatly and importunately; to long for with great desire and eagerness; to have an incessant wish for anything. (Followed by *after*.)

"Are these barbarians of man-eating constitutions, that they so *hanker after* this inhumane diet?"—*Bentley: Sermons*, i.

* 2. To linger with expectation.

"It cannot but be very dangerous for you to *hanker* hereabouts."—*Stokes.* [1659.]

¶ For the difference between to *hanker* after and to *desire*, see DESIRE.

hăń'-kĕr-ĭng, * **hăń'-krĭng,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [HANKER.]

* **A.** & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* An importunate or vehement wish for or longing after anything; an incessant desire or appetite.

"Having some *hankring* towards Atheism."—*Cudworth: Intellectual System*, p. 703.

hăń'-kĕr-ĭng-lĭ, *adv.* [Eng. *hankering; -ly.*] In a hankering manner; longingly; with great or vehement desire or longing.

hăń'-keĭ, *s.* [A word of no etym., occurring only in the following compound.]

hankey-pankey, *s.* Jugglery, trickery.

* **hăń'-kle,** *v.t.* [A dimin. or frequent., from *hank* (q.v.).] To twist, to entangle.

hăn'-lĭn, *s.* [Chinese.] The Imperial College of China, from which the Emperor's ministers are generally chosen.

hăn'-nĭ, *a.* [HANDY.] (*Scotch.*)

Hăn-ō-vĕr'-ĭ-ăn, *a. & s.* [Eng. *Hanover; -ian.*]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to Hanover.

B. *As subst.:* A native or inhabitant of Hanover.

Hăn'-sard (1), *s.* [HANSE.] A merchant of one of the Hanse towns.

hăn'-sard (2), *s.* [See def.] A name given to the official printed reports of the British parliament records and debates, from their being printed by the Messrs. Hansard.

hănse, *s. & a.* [O. Fr. *hanse* = a company, society, or corporation of merchants, from O. H. Ger. *hansa;* Ger. *hanse* = an association or league.]

A. *As subst.:* A league; a confederacy.

B. *As adj.:* The same as HANSEATIC (q.v.).

Hanse-towns, *s.*

Hist.: The towns which confederated together to form the Hanseatic league; also the league itself. [HANSEATIC-LEAGUE.]

Hăn-sē-ăt'-ĭc, *a.* [HANSE.] Of or pertaining to the Hanse-towns, or their confederacy.

Hanseatic-league, *s.*

Hist.: A celebrated confederacy formed in the thirteenth century between certain commercial towns, with the view at once of restraining the rapacity of kings and nobles, and clearing the Elbe, the German Ocean, and other places from the pirates and robbers by which they were then infested. It began on a small scale in 1239, when Hamburg entered into an alliance with Ditmarsch and the district of Hadeln, Lübeck in 1241 being added to the League. Brunswick came into it in 1247, other towns following at irregular intervals. The confederated towns or cities were arranged in four divisions, the chief places in each being Lübeck, Cologne, Brunzwig, and Danzig. Becoming powerful, the League concluded treaties with monarchs, raised troops, and made war, as if it had been an independent political power, as the East India Company was destined to do in future years. At the time when the League flourished most, it consisted of eighty-five confederated towns. In 1266 it established a factory in London, called the Steelyard. It had other factories over Europe, the chief being at Bruges, Novogorod, and Bergen. It gave a powerful impulse to commerce, and when in 1631 it in large measure fell to pieces, it left behind various free republics which continued for a long period of time.

hăn'-sĕl, *s.* [HANSEL.]

hăn'-sĕl, *v.t.* [HANDSEL, *v.*]

hanselines, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] Loose breeches worn during the fifteenth century.

hăn'-sŏm, *s.* [See def.] A kind of cab, named after the inventor, in which the driver's seat is behind the body of the vehicle, the reins passing over the hooded top.

hansom-cab, *s.* A hansom.

hant, *pres. of v.* [See def.] A vulgar contraction for has not or have not.

* **hant,** *v.t.* [HAUNT, *v.*] To practise.

"But for commoun gude & defence of the realme be *hantit* bowis schyting."—*Acts Jas. IV.*, 1491 (ed. 1814), p. 226.

hăn'-tle, *s.* [Dan. *antal;* Ger. *anzahl* = a number, a multitude.] A considerable number; a great many; a great deal.

Hạn'-ū-măn, *s.* [HUNOOMAN.]

hăp (1), *v.t.* [Etym. doubtful.] To wrap; to cover; to screen from cold, &c.

"He should not be the better *hapt* or covered from cold."—*More: Utopia* (ed. Robinson), bk. ii., ch. iv.

* **hap-harlot,** *s.* A coarse, rough coverlet; a rug.

"A sheet vnder couerlets made of *dagswain* or *hap-harlots* (I vse their owne termes)."—*Holinshed: Description of England*, bk. ii., ch. xii.

hap-warm, *a.* Covering so as to produce heat. (*Terras: Poems*, p. 22.)

hăp (2), *v.t. & i.* [HAP (2), *s.*] [HAPPEN.]

A. *Trans.:* To befall; to happen to; to chance.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To happen; to chance; to come by chance.

"How *haps* it I seek not to advance?"
Shakesp.: Henry VI., iii.

2. To happen; to meet with a chance.

"If thou issueless shalt *hap* to die."
Shakesp.: Sonnet 3.

hăp (1), *s.* [HAP (1), *v.*] A wrapper; a cloak; a covering.

hăp (2), * **happ,** * **happe,** *s.* [Icel. *happ* = hap, chance; Wel. *hap.*]

1. That which fortunes or chances to any one; that which comes suddenly or unexpectedly; chance; fortune; accident.

"And there by lucky *hap* had been preserved."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. i.

2. Casual events; vicissitudes; fortunes; chances.

"Her life had full of *haps* and hazards been."
Fairfax.

hap-hazard, *s.* Chance; accident; fortune.

"We take our principles at *hap-hazard* upon trust."—*Locke.*

* **hăp** (3), *v.i.* [HOP, *v.*]

hăp (3), *s.* [Etym. doubtful, perhaps allied to HEAP (q.v.).] An instrument for scraping up sea ooze to make salt with.

"An implement named a *hap*, a kind of sledge drag, furnished with a sharp edge at that part which touches the ground."—*Agr. Surv. Dumfr.*, p. 357.

hăp'-ạ-lō, *s.* [Gr. ἁπαλός (*hapalos*) = soft, tender.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the family Hapalidæ. *Hapale penicillata* is the Marmoset (q.v.).

hạ-păl'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *hapal(e); -idæ.*]

Zool.: Marmosets. A family of Platyrrhine Monkeys. The teeth are as in the Simiadæ. Their molar teeth have acute points fitting the animal for feeding on insects. The head is rounded, the ears generally tufted, the hind feet with an opposable thumb, the other fingers with sharp claws. [MARMOSET.]

hăp'-lĕss, * **hap-les,** * **hap-lesse,** *a.* [Eng. *hap; -less.*] Unhappy, unlucky, unfortunate, luckless.

Emblems true of *hapless* lovers dying."
Keats: Epistle to G. F. Mathew.

hăp'-lĕss-lĭ, *adv.* [Eng. *hapless; -ly.*] In a hapless, unlucky, or unfortunate manner.

hăp'-līte, ăp'-līte, *s.* [Gr. ἁπλοῦς (*haplous*), contraction of ἁπλόος (*haploos*) = simple, and λίθος (*lithos*) = stone.]

Petrol.: A crystalline-granular admixture of felspar and quartz. Called also Semi-granite and Granitell. Graphic Granite, called also Pegmatite, is a variety. (*Rutley.*)

hăp-lō-, *pref.* [Gr. ἁπλός (*haplos*), ἁπλόος (*haploos*) = simple, plain, single.]

hăp-lŏc'-ĕr-ŭs, *s.* [Pref. *haplo-*, and Gr. κέρας (*keras*) = a horn.

Zool.: A genus of Antilopidæ (Antelopes), akin to Rupicapra, which contains the Chamois. *Haplocerus laniger* is called in America the Rocky-mountain Sheep. In structure it makes a certain approach to the sheep, but is not a genuine *Ovis.*

hăp-lō-crĭn'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *haplocrin(us)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Paleont.: A small family of Crinoids. Range, from the Silurian to the Devonian.

hăp-lō-crī'-nŭs, *s.* [Pref. *haplo-*, and Gr. κρίνον (*krinon*) = a lily.]

Palæont.: The typical genus of Haplocrinidæ (q.v.). It is of Devonian age.

hăp-lō-læn'-ĭ-dæ, hăp-lō-læn'-ĕ-æ, *s.pl.* [Pref. *haplo-*, and Gr. λάινος (*laïnos*) = of stone, stony, from λᾶας (*laas*) = a stone.]

Bot.: A family or tribe of frondose Jungermanniaceæ, sub-order Jungermanneæ. They have a one-leaved involucre, without any true perianth, a spherical capsule, and a frond dichotomously ribbed. They are delicate and beautiful. *Pellia epiphylla* is a British example of the family.

hăp-lō-phlĕb'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Pref. *haplo-*, and Gr. φλέβιον (*phlebion*), dimin. of φλέψ (*phleps*), genit. φλέβος (*phlebos*) = a vein.]

Palæont.: A genus supposed to belong to the Ephemeridæ. Principal Dawson has described a species *Haplophlebium Barnesii*, seven inches in the expansion of the wing. It is from the Carboniferous rocks of Canada. (*Nicholson.*)

hăp-lō-phȳl'-lŭm, *s.* [Pref. *haplo-*, and Gr. φύλλον (*phullon*) = a leaf.]

Bot.: A genus of Rutaceæ, tribe Ruteæ. Egyptian women bruise the leaves of *Haplophyllum tuberculatum* in water and wash their hair with it to make it grow.

hăp'-lȳ, * happe-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *hap; -ly.*]

1. By hap, chance, accident, or fortune.

"*Haply* slumbering on the Norway foam."
Milton: P. L., i. 203.

2. Perhaps, peradventure; it may be.

"Thou wilt *happely* say: the subiectes euer chose the ruler."—*Tyndal: Workes.*

3. Fortunately; by good hap or luck.

"If *haply* won perhaps a hapless gain."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, i. 1.

*** happe,** *s.* [Hap, *s.*]

*** happe,** *v.i.* [Hap, *v.*]

hăp'-pen, * hap-pene, * hap-pen-en, * hapne, *v.i.* [An extension of Hap (q.v.).]

1. To fall out; to hap; to chance; to befall; to come to pass.

"Any particular fact that *happened* twenty or thirty years ago."—*Porteus*, vol. i., lect. 2.

2. To light, fall, or come upon by chance.

¶ *Happen* respects all events without including any collateral idea; *chance* comprehends, likewise, the idea of the cause and order of events: whatever comes to pass *happens*, whether regularly in the course of things, or particularly, and out of the order; whatever *chances happens* altogether without concert, intention, and often without relation to any other thing. (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

hăp'-pen, hăp'-pens, *adv. & s.* [Happen, *v.*]

A. *As adv.:* Haply, perhaps, peradventure.

B. *As subst.:* A path trodden by cattle. (*Scotch.*)

*** hăp'-pĕr,** *v.i.* [A frequent. from *hap* = to hop.] To hop or skip about.

hăp'-pĕr, *s.* [Hopper.]

1. A mill-hopper.

"The symbols for land are earth and stone; for mills, clap and *hopper*."—*Erskine: Inst.*, bk. ii., tit. iii.

2. A vessel made of straw for carrying grain when the ploughman is engaged in sowing.

*** hăp'-pĭ-fȳ,** *v.t.* [Eng. *happy; -fy.*] To make happy.

"One short mishap for ever *happifies*."
Sylvester: Henry the Great, 642.

hăp'-pĭ-lȳ, * hap-pi-lie. [Eng. *happy; -ly.*]

* 1. By chance, perhaps, peradventure, haply.

"*Happily* we might be interrupted."
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, iv. 4.

2. By good fortune; by good luck; luckily, fortunately.

"*Happily* the principles of human nature afford abundant security that such theories will never be more than theories."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

3. In a happy manner, state, or condition; in a state of happiness.

"Indeed it is impossible to live without caring, at least, to live *happily*."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. iv., ser. 1.

4. With address, skill, or dexterity; gracefully.

hăp'-pĭ-nĕss, * hap-pi-nesse, *s.* [Eng. *happy; -ness.*]

1. Good luck, good fortune.

2. The quality or state of being happy; felicity; a state in which all desires are satisfied; the pleasurable sensations arising from the gratification of all desires, and the enjoyment of pleasure without pain.

"Any condition may be denominated happy in which the amount or aggregate of pleasure exceeds that of pain: and the degree of *happiness* depends upon the quantity of this excess."—*Paley: Moral Philosophy*, bk. i., ch. vi.

3. Fortuitous elegance, unstudied grace.

¶ *Happiness* admits of degrees, since every individual is placed in different circumstances, either of body or mind, which fit him to be more or less *happy*. *Felicity* is not regarded in the same light; it is that which is positive and independent of all circumstances: domestic *felicity* and conjugal *felicity* are regarded as moral enjoyments, abstracted from everything which can serve as an alloy. (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

hăp'-pĭt, happed, *a.* [Hap (1), *v.*]

hăp'-pȳ, * hap-pie, * hap-pye, *s.* [Eng. *hap* = chance, luck; *-y.*]

* 1. Lucky, fortunate.

"Continuel *happy* commyng
Of worldly gudes."
Hampole: Pricke of Conscience, 1,534.

2. Prosperous, successful; in prosperous or fortunate circumstances.

"If thou be right *happy*, that is to sayn, if thou be right riche."—*Chaucer: Tale of Melibeus.*

3. In the enjoyment of happiness or felicity; enjoying peace, comfort, and tranquillity; contented.

"Am I *happy* in thy news?"
Shakesp.: Richard III., iv. 3.

4. Living in happiness or concord: as, A *happy* family.

5. Indicative of or characterized by happiness, pleasure, joy, or enjoyment: as, *happy* cries.

6. Producing happiness, felicity, or comfort; supplying pleasure, comfort, and happiness.

"A paradise within thee, *happier* far."
Milton: P. L., xii. 587.

7. Well suited for any purpose or occasion; apt, felicitous.

"Her pencil drew whate'er her soul designed,
And oft the *happy* draught surpassed the image
In her mind."
Dryden: To Mrs. Killigrew.

8. Favourable, fortunate, lucky, prosperous: as, A *happy* omen.

"Ports and *happy* havens."
Shakesp.: Richard II., i. 3.

9. Dexterous, ready, skilful.

¶ *Happy* and *fortunate* are both applied to the external circumstances of a man; but the former conveys the idea of that which is abstractedly good, the latter implies rather what is agreeable to one's wishes. A man is *happy* in his marriage, in his children, in his connections, and the like: he is *fortunate* in his trading concerns. *Happy* excludes the idea of chance; *fortunate* excludes the idea of personal effort: a man is *happy* in the possession of what he gets; he is *fortunate* in getting it. In the improper sense they bear a similar analogy. (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

¶ (1) *Happy man be his dole:* [Dole, *s.*].

(2) *Happy-go-lucky:* Careless, thoughtless, improvident.

"In the *happy-go-lucky* way of his class."—*Reade: Never Too Late To Mend*, ch. xv.

happy-family, *s.* An assemblage of animals of diverse and even opposite habits and propensities living together peaceably.

*** hăp'-pȳ,** *v.t.* [Happy, *a.*] To make happy, to felicitate.

"That use is not forbidden usury
Which *happies* those that pay the willing loan."
Shakesp.: Sonnet 6.

hăp'-shăck-le, *v.t.* [A corrupt. of *hamshackle* (q.v.).] To hanishackle, to fetter, to shackle.

hăp'-shăc-kle, *s.* [Hapshackle, *v.*] A fetter or shackle for a cow or horse.

*** hăque'-bŭt (que as k),** *s.* [Fr. *haquebute.*] An arquebuse, a hagbut.

*** haque'-toṅ (que as k),** *s.* [Hacqueton.]

*** har, * harre, * herre,** *s.* [Icel. *hjarri.*] The hinge of a door.

¶ ** Out of har, * Out of herre:* Out of order.

"Drive the leuis and blaw thaym *out of har*."
Douglas: Virgil, 33, 11.

har'-ăld, *s.* [Hareld, *s.*]

*** ha'-ram,** *s.* [Harem.]

ha-răńgue', *s.* [Fr., from O. H. Ger. *hring* = a ring, a circus, an arena (Eng. *ring*); Sp. *arenga;* Ital. *arringa, aringa* = an harangue; *aringo* = a place where speeches are made.]

1. An address or oration delivered to a large public assembly; a public address or speech.

"Those which may be called set *harangues* or orations."—*Pope: Postscript to Homer; Odyssey* xvi.

2. A pompous or bombastic address to a few persons; a declamation.

"Giving us fine but empty *harangues* upon this subject."—*Goldsmith: The Bee*, No. 6.

ha-răńgue', *v.i. & t.* [Harangue, *s.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To make an harangue on public address; to declaim publicly.

"Ferguson was one of those who *harangued*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

B. *Trans.:* To address in a set speech or harangue.

"To-day the Lady Psyche will *harangue*
The fresh arrivals."
Tennyson: Princess, ii. 82.

*** ha-răńgue'-fŭl,** *a.* [Eng. *harangue; -ful(l).*] Fond of or given to haranguing or declamation; declamatory.

ha-răńg'-ŭĕr, *s.* [Eng. *harangu(e); -er.*] One who harangues; a public speaker or orator; a declaimer.

"Mark out the first *haranguer* and that's he."
Byrom: Enthusiasm.

hăr-ąss, * hăr'-rąs, * har-rasse, *v.t.* [Fr. *harasser*, a word of doubtful origin, but perhaps an extension of O. Fr. *harer* = to set or cheer on (a dog or hound), from O. H. Ger. *haren* = to cry out.] To torment, vex, plague, as by importunity, repeated attacks or assaults, continued bodily or mental pain, &c.; to fatigue, to tire out, to worry.

"Tyrants which have, for so long a while, wasted and *harrassed* the soul."—*Hammond: Works*, iv. 562.

*** hăr'-ąss,** *s.* [Harass, *v.*] The act of harassing, vexing, or wearing out; vexation, waste, devastation.

"The daily *harass*, and the fight delayed."
Byron: Lara, ii. 11.

hăr'-ąs-sĕr, *s.* [Eng. *harass; -er.*] One who harasses, vexes, or plagues. (*Ode on Athelstan's Victory*, in *Ellis*, i. 23.)

*** hăr'-ąss-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *harass; -ment.*] The act of harassing; the state of being harassed.

"Rosalie was uncommonly active, and flew about much to the *harassment* of the Pole."—*Lytton: Godolphin*, bk. iii., ch. i.

*** hăr-ą-teĕn', * hăr-rą-teĕn',** *s. & a.* [Etym. doubtful.]

A. *As subst.:* Some kind of stuff.

"Shaded with *harateen*."—*Walpole: Letters*, ii. 4.

B. *As adj.:* Made of such stuff.

"Thick *harateen* curtains were close drawn."—*Smollett: Sir L. Greaves*, ch. xvi.

*** hăr'-bĕr-oŭs,** *a.* [Harborous.]

hăr'-bĭn-ĝĕr, *s.* [Properly *herberger* or *herbergeour.*] [Harbourer.]

* 1. Originally one who not merely announced the approaching arrival of a guest, but made all ready for his reception.

"There was a *harbinger* which had lodged a gentleman in a very ill room; who expostulated with him somewhat rudely."—*Bacon: Apothegms.*

* 2. *Specif.:* An officer of the king's household who rode a day's journey in advance of the court to provide lodgings and other accommodation.

* 3. A messenger who announced the coming of the king.

"A great attendance of *harbingers* and guards."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

4. A messenger; a precursor; one who or that which goes before and foretells what is coming.

"Always *harbinger* of good." *Cowper: The Cricket.*

*** har'-bĭn-ĝĕr,** *v.t.* [Harbinger, *s.*] To precede by a harbinger; to foretell; to presage; to give omen or notice of.

"One majority often *harbingers* another."—*Remarks on State of Parties.* (1809.)

*** har'-bŏr-ōugh** (*gh* silent), *** har-brough,** *s.* [Harbour, *s.*] A harbour, refuge, or lodging.

"Leave me those hilles where *harbrough* nis to see."
Spenser: Shepheards Calender; June.

har'-boŭr, * har-barwe, * har-bor-ow, * har-bor-owe, * har-bor-ough, harbrough, * her-bergh, * her-barwe,

***her-berwe, *her-berghe, *her-borgh, *her-bore, *her-bour,** *s.* [Icel. *herbergr* = a harbour, an inn; *lit.*, a host-shelter; from *herr* = an army, and *bjarga* = to save, to defend; *herbergja* = to shelter, to harbour; cogn. with O. Sw. *harberge* = an inn, from *hær* = an army, and *berga* = to defend; O.H.Ger. *hereberga* = a camp, a lodging; from *heri, hari* (Ger. *heer*) = an army, and *bergan* = to shelter; Fr. *auberge;* Ital. *albergo;* Ger. *herberge.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

*1. A refuge; an asylum; a place of shelter and security.

"Fair *harbour* that them seems: so in they entred are." *Spenser: F. Q.*, I. i. 7.

*2. An inn; a place of lodging.

"Therfor he ledde them ynne and resseyuyde in *herbore.*"—*Wycliffe: Dedis* x.

3. A port or haven; a shelter for ships where they may moor or ride at anchor. Harbours may be either natural or artificial, the latter being formed wholly or in part by the construction of breakwaters, piers, moles, &c., or by mooring large masses of timber, which rise and fall with the tide.

"The *harbour* is safe and commodious."—*Cook: Voyages*, bk. i., ch. ii.

4. Lodging, residence.

"Obtaining *harbour* in a sovereign breast!" *Drayton: Matilda to King John.*

II. *Glass-man.:* A chest, six or seven feet long, in which the ingredients for a charge are mixed and held.

¶ *Obvious compounds: Harbour-bar, harbour-buoy, harbour-dues, harbour-light, harbour-mouth,* &c.

harbour-gasket, *s.*

Naut.: One of a series of broad, but short and well-blacked gaskets, placed at equal distances on the yard of a ship for showing off a well-furled sail in port.

harbour-log, *s.*

Naut.: That portion of the log-book which contains the entries relating to the period during which a ship is in harbour.

harbour-master, *s.* An official having the superintendence of the regulations respecting harbours.

harbour-reach, *s.*

Naut.: The reach of a winding river which leads direct to a harbour.

harbour-watch, *s.*

Naut.: A sub-division of the watch kept on duty at night while a ship rides at single anchor, in view of any emergency.

harbour-water, *s.* The calm water in a harbour.

"The *harbour-water*, or Inner sea (as you may tearme it)."—*Hacklyut: Voyages*, iii. 241.

har'-boŭr, *har-bor-owe, *her-barwe, *her-berg-en, *her-berwe, *her-ber, *her-borwe, *her-bor-wen, *v.t. & i.* [HARBOUR, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To entertain; to shelter; to give refuge, retreat, or shelter to; to permit to reside.

"Not continuing open beyond a certain hour, and *harbouring* only proper persons."—*Goldsmith: The Bee*, No. 3.

2. To entertain; to cherish; to indulge; to allow to remain in the mind; to foster.

"Let not your gentle breast *harbour* one thought
Of outrage." *Rowe: Royal Convert*, ii.

*3. To trace a hart or hind to its covert.

"To *harborowe* or rouse the game."—*Sir T. Elyot: Governour*, bk. i., ch. xviii.

* **B.** *Intransitive:*

1. To lodge, to take shelter; to take up one's lodging.

"This night let's *harbour* here in York." *Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI.*, iv. 7.

2. To anchor in a harbour.

"We saw land which was very high, and the twelfth day we *harboured* there, and found many people."—*Hacklyut: Voyages*, iii. 109.

* **har'-boŭr-age (age** as **ĭj),** *s.* [Eng. *harbour; -age.*] Shelter, harbour, refuge; an asylum, a retreat.

"Let us in your king, whose laboured spirits,
Forewearied in this action of swift speed,
Crave *harbourage.*" *Shakesp.: King John*, ii. 1.

har'-boŭred, *pa. par.* or *a.* [HARBOUR, *v.*]

¶ *Harboured* or *lodged:*

Her.: A term applied to the stag, hart, &c., when lying down. Also called Couchant (q.v.).

har'-boŭr-ĕr, *her-ber-ghere, *s.* [Eng. *harbour; -er.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who harbours, entertains, or shelters a person or thing.

"A great nurse of pious men, and *harbourer* of exiles for religion."—*Strype: Life of Abp. Grindal* (an. 1582).

2. One whose duty it was to trace a hart or hind to its covert. (Still in use on Exmoor.)

"Red Rube has been 'after the deer' from his boyhood, acquiring . . . an unchallenged right to call himself the most skilful *harbourer* in the West."—*G. T. Whyte-Melville: Katerfelto*, ch. xvi.

har'-boŭr-lĕss, *her-barw-les, *her-bour-less, *a.* [Eng. *harbour; -less.*] Destitute of or without harbour, refuge, shelter, or lodging. (*Mallet: The Excursion*, i.)

* **har'-boŭr-oŭs, *har-ber-ous, *har-bor-ous, *her-ber-ous, *her-ber-ouse,** *a.* [Eng. *harbour; -ous.*] Affording or willing to afford shelter, refuge, or lodging; hospitable.

"An other sorte promyseth their howse to be *herbourouse* to the household of fayth."—*Bale: Apology*, fo. 38.

* **har'-brough,** *s.* [HARBOUR.]

hard, *a., adv., & s.* [A.S. *heard;* cogn. with Dut. *hard;* Dan. *haard;* Sw. *hård;* Icel. *hardr;* Goth. *hardus;* Ger. *hart;* Gr. κρατύς (*kratus*) = strong.]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Firm; solid; compact; not soft; resisting penetration or separation; not easy to be pierced or broken; not yielding to pressure.

"As steele is *hardest* in his kinde." *Gower: C. A.* (Prol.)

2. Difficult of accomplishment; not easy to be done, carried out, or executed.

"Is any thing too *hard* for the Lord?"—*Genesis* xviii. 14.

3. Laborious; fatiguing; toilsome.

"Making the *hard* way sweet and delectable." *Shakesp.: Richard II.*, ii. 3.

4. Difficult to endure; oppressive; harsh; rigorous; severe; cruel; distressing.

"Thou hast from *hard* captivity
Returned Jacob back." *Milton: Ps.* lxxxv. (Trans.)

5. Difficult to the understanding; not easy to be understood or comprehended.

"This word is *hard*, who may here it?"—*Wycliffe: John* vi.

6. Unfavourable; unkind.

"To bear a *hard* opinion of his truth." *Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona*, ii. 7.

7. Unfeeling; not easily moved by pity; harsh; obdurate.

"A heart, well described by himself as *harder* than a marble chimneypiece."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

8. Insensible to feeling or emotions.

"Know me to be a cold, *hard* man."—*C. Brontë: Jane Eyre*, ch. xxxi.

*9. Hardened.

"When we in our viciousness grow *hard.*" *Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra*, iii. 13.

10. Severe; sharp; unkind; abusive.

"What, have you given him any *hard* words of late?" *Shakesp.: Hamlet*, ii. 1.

11. Sharp; severe; vehement; rigorous: as, a *hard* winter, *hard* weather.

12. Stern; inflexible; inevitable.

"With laws unjust, but *hard* necessity." *Dryden: Hind & Panther*, iii. 836.

13. Unreasonable; unjust.

"It is a very *hard* quality upon our soil or climate, that so excellent a fruit, which prospers among all our neighbours, will not grow here."—*Temple.*

14. Austere; acid; rough; harsh to the taste.

"In making of vinegar, set vessels of wine over against the noon sun, which calleth out the more oily spirits, and leaveth the spirit more sour and *hard.*"—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 898.

*15. Stiff; lacking in an appearance of natural ease; constrained; unnatural.

"Others, scrupulously tied to the practice of the ancients, make their figures *harder* than even the marble itself."—*Dryden.*

*16. Powerful; strong.

"The stag was too *hard* for the horse, and the horse flies for succour to the man, that's too *hard* for him."—*L'Estrange: Fables.*

17. Coarse; common; unpalatable: as, *hard* fare, *hard* living.

18. Avaricious; griping; sordid; miserly.

"Y woot that thou art an *harde* man, thou repist where thou hast not sowe."—*Wycliffe: Matthew* xxv.

*19. Heavy; slow.

"Time's pace is so *hard*, that it seems the length of seven year."—*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, iii. 2.

*20. Violent; vehement.

"Weary with her *hard* embracing." *Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis*, 559.

21. Done or given with force; strong: as, a *hard* blow.

22. Applied to water which, from holding salts of magnesia in solution (which decomposes common soap and forms an insoluble stearite of lime or magnesia), is unfit for washing purposes.

23. Done in, or given to, excess: as, *hard* drinking, a *hard* drinker.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Physics:* Offering a relatively great resistance to any other thing brought in contact with it. [HARDNESS.]

2. *Grammar:*

(1) Applied to the sound of *c*, as in *can*, *g*, as in *goat*, or *ch*, as in *chemical*, as distinguished from the sounds of the same letters in *city*, *gin*, and *church*.

(2) Applied to the consonants *f*, *k*, *p*, *s*, and *t*, and the sound of *th* in *thin*, which can be pronounced without any voice sound, as distinguished from the consonants *v*, *g* (as in *gate*), *b*, *d*, *z*, and *th* in *thine*, which cannot be so pronounced.

3. *Art:* This term, as applied to a work of art, designates that rigidity of drawing which characterises the works of the mediæval artists. It is also applied to colouring, when a want of softness and delicacy is apparent in a picture. It is generally used to designate a style which rejects the grace, and too rigidly adheres to the mere mechanism of art.

4. *Manège:* Insensible to the action of the bit: as, a *hard* mouth.

B. *As adverb:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. With force, energy, or vigour; vigorously, energetically, earnestly, diligently.

"Alas, now pray you
Work not so *hard.*" *Shakesp.: Tempest*, iii. 1.

2. Tempestuously, violently, boisterously, vehemently; with great force.

"You may call me again, when it blows *harder.*"—*Marryat: Peter Simple*, ch. xxxviii.

3. With difficulty.

"How *hard* he fetches breath." *Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV.*, ii. 4.

*4. Ill; with pain.

"Who bears *hard* his mother's death." *Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV.*, i. 3.

*5. Cruelly, harshly, unkindly.

"The poor geese were so *hard* handled, and so little regarded, that they were in manner starved."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 124.

*6. Heavily, slowly.

"He [Time] trots *hard* with a young maid."—*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, iii. 2.

7. So as to raise difficulties; so as to put one in a strait; closely.

"A stag, that was *hard* set by the huntsmen, betook himself to a stall for sanctuary."—*L'Estrange.*

8. Closely, tightly, fast.

"He took me by the wrist and held me *hard.*" *Shakesp.: Hamlet*, ii. 1.

9. Close, near, at hand. [HARD BY.]

"Abimelech . . . went *hard* unto the door of the tower, to burn it with fire."—*Judges* ix. 52.

II. *Naut.:* Used by seamen to emphasize an order, or to signify that the action ordered is to be done as hard or strongly as possible, as *hard-a-port*, that is, turn the helm as far as possible to port.

C. *As substantive:*

*1. Trouble, adversity.

2. A ford or passage across a river.

3. A hard bottom of gravel laid across a swamp or at a muddy boat-landing.

4. A pier or landing-place on a river.

5. An esplanade or paved roadway by the seaside.

¶ (1) *Hard* and *solid* respect the internal constitution of bodies, and the adherence of the component parts; but *hard* denotes a much closer degree of adherence than *solid*. Wood is always a *solid* body, but it is sometimes *hard*, and sometimes soft: water, when congealed, is a *solid* body, and admits of different degrees of *hardness*. In the improper application, *hardness* is allied to insensibility; *firmness* to fixedness; *solidity* to substantiality: a *hard* man is not to be acted upon by any tender motives; a *firm* man is not to be turned from his purpose; a *solid* man holds no purposes that are not well founded.

(2) *Hard* is a much stronger term than *difficult*, which signifies merely not easy. *Hard* is therefore positive, and *difficult* negative. A *difficult* task cannot be got through

without exertion, but a *hard* task requires great exertion. (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

¶ (1) *Hard by:* Close or near at hand (*adv. & prep.*).

(2) *Hard up:* In want of money; needy; in urgent want of something.

(3) *To go hard with:* To fare ill; to cause trouble, danger, or difficulty.

"It will *go hard with* poor Antonio."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, iii. 2.

(4) *To die hard:*

(a) To sell one's life dearly. The 59th Regiment is called the "Die-hards," from the gallantry with which the men fought at Albuera.

(b) To die with reluctance or a struggle; to die unrepentant.

"Lord Ranelagh died on Sunday morning; *he died hard*, as their term of art is here to express the woeful state of men, who discover no religion at their death."
—*Swift: Letter to Dr. King* (Dec. 8, 1712).

(5) *In hard condition:* In good condition, so that the muscles are hard.

(6) *Hard of hearing:* Rather deaf.

"Child! I am rather *hard of hearing*."
Cowper: Mutual Forbearance.

(7) *Hard and fast:* Strict; that must be strictly adhered to; as, a *hard and fast* line or rule.

*** hard-a-keeping,** *a.* Difficult to be kept or observed.

"Having sworn too *hard-a-keeping* oath!"
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, i. 1.

hard-bake, *s.* A kind of sweetmeat made of boiled brown sugar or treacle, with blanched almonds, and flavoured with the essence of lemon, orange, &c.

"The commodities exposed for sale in the public streets are marine stores, *hard-bake*, apples, flat-fish, and oysters."—*Dickens: Pickwick*, ch. ii.

† hard-beam, hard-beme, *s.*

Bot.: The same as HORNBEAM (q.v.).

*** hard-believing,** *a.* Incredulous; not easily persuaded. (*Shakesp.*)

*** hard-besetting,** *a.* Besetting closely or strongly: as, a *hard-besetting* sin.

hard-billed, *a.* Applied to birds having a hard bill or beak.

hard-bills, *s. pl.*

Ornith.: The name given by Swainson to the sub-family Coccothraustinæ (q.v.).

hard-bound, *a.* Costive; slow and stiff in action.

"[He] strains from *hard-bound* brains eight lines a year." *Pope: Prol. to Satires*, 182.

hard-cancer, *s.*

Pathol.: Schirrus. It is remarkable for its excessive firmness, and cartilaginous and stony hardness. The substance is not one uniform, homogeneous mass, but intersected by bands, which radiate from the centre into the surrounding textures implicating them also in the disease, sometimes dividing into small bands, or intersecting each other.

hard-earned, *a.* Earned or gained by hard labour; hard-won: as, *hard-earned* wages.

*** hard-faced,** *a.* Having a hard, harsh, or stern face.

*** hard-favoured,** *a.* Of repulsive features; ill-looking, ugly.

"The brother a very lovely youth, and the sister *hard-favoured*."—*L'Estrange.*

*** hard-favouredness,** *s.* The quality of being hard-favoured; coarseness or ugliness of features.

hard-featured, *a.* Having coarse or ugly features.

hard-fern, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Blechnum, called by Sir Joseph Hooker *Lomaria*. One species is British, *Lomaria spicant*, better known as *Blechnum boreale*. [BLECHNUM.]

hard-finish, *s.*

Plastering: Fine stuff applied with a trowel to the depth of about one-eighth of an inch.

hard-fish, *s.* Salted and dried cod, ling, &c.

hard-fisted, *a.*

1. *Lit.:* Having hard, strong, or muscular hands, as a labourer.

* 2. *Fig.:* Close, miserly, covetous, mean.

"None are so gripple and *hard-fisted* as the children."—*Bp. Hall.*

hard-fought, *a.* Fought vigorously or desperately: as, a *hard-fought* battle.

*** hard-got, * hard-gotten,** *a.* The same as HARD-EARNED (q.v.).

hard-grained, *a.*

1. *Lit.:* Having a close firm grain.

2. *Fig.:* Unattractive, not amiable or inviting; grim, sour.

"The *hard-grained* muses of the cube and square."
Tennyson: Princess, (Prol.) 176.

hard-grass, *s.*

Bot.: (1) The genus Sclerochloa; (2) the genus Ægilops; (3) *Dactylis glomerata*. [DACTYLIS.]

hard-hack, *s.*

Bot.: Spiræa tomentosa, a Canadian plant, with cottony leaves, rose-coloured flowers, and astringent properties.

hard-handed, *a.*

1. *Lit.:* Having hard, rough, strong hands; hard-fisted.

"*Hard-handed* men that work in Athens here."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, v. 1.

2. *Fig.:* Harsh, cruel, severe.

"'Tis the cruel gripe
That lean *hard-handed* Poverty inflicts."
Cowper: Task, iii. 827.

hard-head, hard-heads, *s.*

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* Clash of heads; a manner of fighting in which the combatants dashed their heads together.

"I have been at *hard-head* with your butting citizens."—*Dryden.*

2. *Bot.:* One of the names for *Centaurea nigra*. [CENTAUREA.]

hard-headed, *a.* Shrewd, intelligent, sharp, clear-headed.

"He does not remarkably differ from other *hard-headed* and close-fisted men."—*Athenæum*, Feb. 9, 1884, p. 181.

hard-labour, *s.*

Law: A punishment which is often added to that of imprisonment. It is said to have been introduced by 5 Anne, c. 6. (*Wharton.*)

*** hard-laboured,** *a.* Wrought or worked up with great labour; elaborate.

"My *hard-laboured* poem pines."—*Swift.*

hard-mouthed, *a.*

1. Having a hard mouth; insensible or disobedient to the action of the bit; said of a horse.

2. Coarse, harsh, severe in language.

hard-nibbed, *a.* Having a hard-pointed nib; as, a *hard-nibbed* pen.

hard-pan, *s.*

Geol.: The stratum of sand, or gravel, hardened usually by an oxide of iron, which is found at a depth of from one to three feet in arenaceous formations, such as the Bagshot sands.

hard-porcelain, *s.* A ware composed of a natural clay containing silex (*kaolin*), and a compound of silica and lime—*i.e.*, a quartzose felspar (*petuntze*). The glaze is also earthy, not metallic.

hard-pressed, *a.* In a strait or difficulty; pressed for money, time, or other resources.

hard-pushed, *a.* Hard-pressed; in difficulties.

hard-rubber, *s.* India-rubber mixed with a large proportion of sulphur, and subjected to an extreme heat. Other mineral substances, as white-lead, are also generally added. [CAOUTCHOUC, EBONITE.]

hard-run, *a.* In want of money; hard up.

hard-set, *a.* Rigid, inflexible, stony.

"I know it, and smile a *hard-set* smile, like a stoic."
Tennyson: Maud, I. iv. 20.

hard-shifting, *a.* Making shift with difficulty.

hard-solder, *s.* The solder used for uniting the more infusible metals. In many cases it is an alloy of brass and zinc.

hard-tack, *s.* Coarse hard biscuit eaten by sailors and soldiers.

hard-visaged, *a.* The same as HARD-FEATURED (q.v.).

hard-won, *a.* Won or gained with difficulty; hard-earned.

"*Hard-won*, and hardly won with bruise."
Tennyson: Elaine, 1,159.

hard-wood, *s.* A term applied to woods of a very close and solid texture, as beech, oak, maple, ebony, &c.

hard-working, *a.* Working hard and diligently; diligent in labour.

*** hard, * harde,** *v.t.* [HARD, *a.*] To make hard; to harden.

"And how, and whan it sholde *yharded* be."
Chaucer: C. T., 10,557.

*** harde-ly,** *adv.* [HARDILY.]

hard'-ẹn, * hard'-nẹn, *v.t. & i.* [Eng. *hard*; *-en.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Lit.:* To make hard or harder; to indurate; to make firm and compact.

"Upon his crest the *hardned* yron fell."
Spenser: F. Q., I. xi. 24.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To confirm in effrontery, wickedness, obstinacy, &c.; to make obdurate.

"Lest any of you be *hardened* through the deceitfulness of sin."—*Hebrews* iii. 13.

2. To make firm; to endue with constancy.

"Yea, I would *harden* myself in sorrow."—*Job* vi. 10.

3. To make insensible, unfeeling, or callous; to make proof against feeling or emotion.

"They are *hardened* to everything of this kind—it has no effect upon them."—*Gilpin: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 5.

B. *Intransitive:*

I. *Lit.:* To become hard or more hard; to acquire hardness, compactness, or solidity.

"We might see our own work out, and watch
The sandy footprint *harden* into stone."
Tennyson: Princess, iii. 254.

*** II.** *Figuratively:*

1. To become unfeeling or callous.

2. To become inured.

3. To become confirmed in effrontery, obstinacy, or boldness.

"And now his heart
Distends with pride, and *hard'ning* in his strength
Glories." *Milton: P. L.*, i. 572.

hard'-ẹn-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *harden*; *-er.*] One who or that which hardens or makes hard; specif., one who tempers tools.

hard'-ẹn-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [HARDEN, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* The act of making hard or more hard; the state of becoming hard.

2. *Fig.:* The act of confirming in effrontery, wickedness, obstinacy, &c.; the state of becoming so confirmed.

(1) *Metal-working:* The process of giving an additional hardness to metallic articles after leaving the hands of the shaper. Hammering and rolling will confer hardness, and, in the reduction and shaping of articles by these means, it becomes necessary to alternate annealing with the condensing processes. [TEMPERING.]

(2) *Hat-making:* The process of pressing together the light layer of filaments collected in the basket, so as to form it into a sheet of felt with sufficient cohesion to bear handling. The hands and then a skin are employed to produce this effect, the pressure, rubbing, and jerking causing the filaments to interlace and become felted.

(3) *Porcelain:* A process of heating in the course of porcelain making.

hardening-furnace, *s.*

Hat-making: A furnace with an upper plate of iron, upon which hat-bodies, folded in wet cloths, are laid to be hardened by heat, moisture, and the pressure of traversing plates above.

hardening-kiln, *s.*

Porcelain: A kiln in which printed biscuit is placed in order to drive off the oil of the colour previous to glazing. [PRESS-PRINTING.]

hardening-skin, *s.*

Hat-making: A piece of half-tanned leather laid above a bat of felting hair while the latter is compressed by the hands of the workman.

hard'-hāy, *s.* [Eng. *hard*, and *hay*.]

Bot.: Hypericum quadrangulare. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

hard'-heart-ĕd (heart as **hart),** *a.* [Eng. *hard* and *hearted*.] Having a hard, cruel, un-

feeling, or pitiless heart; merciless; inexorable; unfeeling, inhuman.

"The most licentious and *hard-hearted* writer of a singularly licentious and *hard-hearted* school."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vii.

¶ A *hardhearted* man must always be *cruel;* but it is possible to be *cruel*, and yet not *hardhearted*. . . . A child is often *cruel* to animals from the mistaken conception that they are not liable to the same sufferings as himself. (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

*** hard'-heart-ĕd-lȳ (heart** as **hart),** *adv.* [Eng. *hardhearted; -ly.*] In a hardhearted, cruel, unfeeling, or merciless manner.

hard'-heart-ĕd-nĕss (heart as **hart),** *s.* [Eng. *hardhearted; -ness.*] The quality or state of being hardhearted; want of feeling.

"The ladies of the queen's household distinguished themselves pre-eminently by rapacity and *hard-heartedness*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

hard'-ĭ-hood, * hard-i-head, * hard-y-head, * hard-y-hed, *s.* [Eng. *hardy; -hood.*]

1. Boldness, united with firmness and intrepidity; bravery.

"The same cool and placid *hardihood* which distinguished him on fields of battle."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

2. Effrontery; boldness, audacity.

"Had the *hardihood* to displace Jonson."—*Malone: Life of Dryden.*

hard'-ĭ-lȳ, hard-e-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *hardy; -ly.*]

1. Boldly; with boldness or hardihood.

"*Hardily* he entrede in to Pilat, and axide the body of Jhesu."—*Wyclife: Mark* xv. 43.

* 2. Hardly; with difficulty.

*** hard'-ĭ-mĕnt,** *s.* [Fr.] Courage, hardihood, boldness, bravery.

"Now is the time to prove your *hardiment!*"
Wordsworth: To the Men of Kent.

hard'-ĭ-nĕss, * harde-nesse, * hard-i-nesse, * hard-y-nesse, *s.* [Eng. *hardy; -ness.*]

1. Boldness, hardihood, courage, intrepidity, daring.

"Plenty and peace breeds cowards; hardness ever
Of *hardiness* is mother."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iii. 6.

2. Firmness of body, capability of enduring fatigue, hardship, &c.; endurance.

3. Effrontery, excess of confidence, hardihood.

"Not yet grown to the *hardiness* of avowing their contempt of the king."—*Clarendon: Civil Wars*, i. 455.

* 4. Hardship, fatigue.

"They are valiant and hardy; great endurers of cold, hunger, and all *hardiness*."—*Spenser: State of Ireland.*

hard'-ĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *hard; -ish.*] Somewhat or moderately hard; tending to hardness.

"And for my pillow stuffed with down,
The *hardish* hillocks have supplied my turn."
Greene: Alphonsus, iv.

*** har-dle,** *s.* [Hurdle.]

hard'-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *hard; -ly.*]

1. In a hard or difficult manner; with difficulty, with trouble; not easily.

"These oracles are *hardly* [hardily] attained,
And *hardly* understood."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., i. 4.

2. With rigour, severity, or harshness; rigorously, oppressively.

"Many men believed that he was *hardly* dealt with."—*Clarendon.*

* 3. Severely, unfavourably, unkindly.

"The grieved commons
Hardly conceive of me."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., i. 2.

4. Harshly, unwelcomely.

"Such information comes very *hardly* and harshly to a grown man; and, however softened, goes but ill down."—*Locke.*

5. Coarsely, roughly; not softly or delicately.

"Heaven was her canopy, bare earth her bed;
So *hardly* lodged."
Dryden: Ovid; Metamorphoses, i.

6. Scarcely, barely.

"An asperity *hardly* to have been expected from a man of so much sense."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

7. Not quite, scarcely: as, The meat is *hardly* done yet.

* 8. Confidently, hardily; with confidence or hardihood.

* 9. Grudgingly, reluctantly, unwillingly; with a feeling of ill-will.

"If I unwittingly, or in my rage,
Have aught committed that was *hardly* borne."
Shakesp.: Richard III., iii. 1.

* 10. Excessively, to excess.

"The deceased had been drinking *hardly*."—*Daily News*, August 8, 1881.

hard'-nĕss, * hard-nesse, *s.* [Eng. *hard; -ness.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The quality or state of being hard, solid, or compact; solidity, density, firmness; compactness; power of resisting penetration or separation.

"*Hardness* is a firm cohesion of the parts of matter that make up masses of a sensible bulk, so that the whole does not easily change its figure."—*Locke.*

2. Difficulty of accomplishment.

"Oh, *hardness* to dissemble!"
Shakesp.: Othello, iii. 4.

3. Laboriousness, toilsomeness, fatigue, difficulty; as labour, hardwork, toil.

"Enured to *hardnesse* and to homely fare."
Which them to warlike discipline did trayne."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. viii. 27.

4. Harshness, cruelty, hardship, oppressiveness, severity,

5. Difficulty to be understood; difficulty of comprehension.

6. Unfeelingness; want of feeling or sensibility.

"Of all *hardnesses* of heart, there is none so inexcusable as that of parents towards their children."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 181.

7. Obduracy, profligacy.

"Such an invincible *hardness* as is not to be found in any people mentioned throughout the whole book of God."—*South: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 13.

8. Roughness, severity; keenness or vehemence, as of weather, &c.

9. Sternness, inflexibility.

10. Unreasonableness, injustice.

11. Sourness, acidity, roughness.

12. That quality in water which renders it unfit for washing purposes.

13. Niggardliness, parsimony.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Art:* Stiffness, harshness, want of refinement; academic drawing rather than artistic feeling.

"Sculptors are obliged to make many ample folds, which are insufferable *hardnesses*, and more like a rock than a natural garment."—*Dryden: Dufresnoy.*

2. *Physics:* The resistance which bodies offer to being scratched or worn by others. It is not the same as resistance to compression or to a blow. Thus glass is harder than wood, but wood resists a stroke from a hammer which would splinter glass. The relative hardness of bodies is ascertained by testing which will scratch the other.

3. *Min.:* The scale of hardness is the following: Talc, rocksalt or gypsum, calcspar, fluorspar, apatite, felspar, quartz, topaz, corundum, diamond. When in this work it is said that a mineral has a hardness of 5, it means that it is just as hard as apatite. The scale is that of Mohs.

*** har'-dŏck, * hor'-dŏck,** *s.* [A.S. *hâr* = hoar, and Eng. *dock.*] A kind of dock with whitish leaves; the hoar-dock; probably the Burdock (q.v.).

"*Hardocks*, hemlock, nettles, cuckoo-flowers."
Shakesp.: Lear, iv. 4.

hards, * heord-en, * herds, * hyrdys, *s. pl.* [A.S. *heordan.*] The coarse or refuse part of flax.

"As a deed sparcle of bonys, ether of *herdis* of flex."—*Ancren Riwle*, p. 418.

hard'-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *hard; -ship.*]

1. Toil, fatigue, hard labour; whatever oppresses the body.

"Yet worn he seemed of *hardship* more than years;
And pale his cheek with penance, not with fears."
Byron: Corsair, ii. 3.

2. Oppression, injury, injustice.

¶ For the difference between *hardship* and *grievance*, see Grievance.

hard'-wāre, *s.* [Eng. *hard*, and *ware.*] A term including articles of metal for sale, such as cooking utensils and mechanics' tools. Sometimes distinguished as builders' hardware, domestic hardware, and tools. The great seats of the manufacture of hardware are Birmingham and Sheffield.

hard'-wāre-măn, *s.* [Eng. *hardware; -man.*] One who makes or deals in hardware.

"One William Wood, an *hardwareman*, obtains by fraud a patent in England to coin copper to pass in Ireland."—*Swift: Drapier's Letters.*

hard-wĭck'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Named by Roxburgh after Major-Gen. Thos. Hardwick, F.R.S., F.L.S., &c.]

Bot.: A genus of Leguminous plants, suborder Cæsalpinieæ, tribe Cynometreæ. *Hardwickia binata*, an Indian tree, is described by Sir Joseph Hooker as a most elegant tree, tall, erect, with elongated coma, and the branches pendulous. One was 120 feet high, and "as handsome a monarch of the forest as I ever saw." (*Hooker: Himalayan Journals*, i. 50, 54.)

har'-dȳ, * har-di, *a.* & *s.* [O. Fr. *hardi*, properly the pa. par. of *hardir* = to make bold; O. H. Ger. *hartjan;* M. H. Ger. *herten*, from O. H. Ger. *harti;* Ger. *hart* = hard.]

A. *As adjective:*

* 1. Bold (a sense which it still retains in the familiar phrase fool*hardy*).

"'Hap helpeth *hardy* man alway,' quoth he."
Chaucer: Legend of Good Women.

* 2. Overconfident; full of confidence or assurance; bold, stubborn.

* 3. Strong, hard, firm, compact.

"Is a man confident of his present strength? An unwholesome blast may shake in pieces his *hardy* fabric."—*South: Sermons.*

* 4. Inured to fatigue or toil; capable of bearing fatigue, exposure, or hardships.

"The Bactrians bee the most *hardyest* people among those nacions."—*Brende: Quintus Curtius*, fo. 66.

5. Capable of bearing exposure to the weather.

"Our casques the leopard's spoils surround,
With Scotland's *hardy* thistle crowned."
Scott: War Song.

B. *As substantive:*

Forging: A chisel or fuller having a square shank for insertion into a square hole in an anvil, called a hardy-hole, which is sometimes occupied by a smaller anvil, fullering-tool, or caulking-swage, in which in a steel-faced plate is sunk a vertical groove, and the faces on each side of the groove are inclined, so as to give the proper taper to the inner sides of the caulk when the horseshoe is placed within the groove.

hardy-hole, *s.* [Hardy, B.]

hardy-shrew, *s.* The shrew-mouse (q.v.).

*** hard-yn,** *a.* [Eng. *hard; -en.*] Made of coarse flax or hards.

hāre, *s.* [A.S. *hara;* Dan. & Sw. *hare;* Icel. *héri;* Dut. *haas;* N. H. Ger. *hase;* O. H. Ger. *haso;* Sansc. *paça* = a hare; *paç* = to jump.]

1. *Zoology:*

(1) *Sing.:* Various species of Lepus, specially *Lepus timidus*, found in most parts of Europe. It does not make a burrow like the rabbit, but lurks in a seat or form, which it varies according to the season, and in severe weather betakes itself to the woods. It is, properly speaking, a nocturnal animal and is very prolific. Two other species are British, the Irish Hare, *L. hibernicus*, and the Alpine or Varying Hare, *L. variabilis*. There are many foreign species.

(2) *Pl.:* The family Leporidæ (q.v.).

2. *Scrip.:* The hare of Scripture (Hebrew אַרְנֶבֶת (*arnebheth*), Lev. xi. 6 and Deut. iv. 7) seems to be correctly rendered. It is here arranged with the ruminants, perhaps on account of a certain movement of the lips like that of those animals, but modern science places it among the rodents, with which its anatomical construction entirely agrees.

3. *Law:* The hare is a beast of warren, protected by the game laws.

4. *Astron.:* Lepus, one of the fifteen ancient southern constellations.

¶ *To make a hare of:* To render a person ridiculous; to expose the ignorance of any person.

"What *a hare* Mat *made of* him . . . and did not have him a leg to stand on!"—*Carleton: Traits & Stories; The Hedge-school.*

hare-kangaroo, *s.*

Zool.: A kangaroo, *Macropus* or *Lagorchistes leporoides*, like the hare, but not so large. It occurs in Australia.

*** hare-mint,** *s.* An unidentified plant. (*Ainsworth.*)

hare-pipe, *s.* A snare for catching hares.

hare's-bane, *s.*

Bot.: *Aconitum Lycoctonum.*

hare's-beard, *s.*

Bot.: *Verbascum Thapsus.*

hare's-ear, *s.*

Bot.: (1) The umbelliferous genus Bupleurum (q.v.), (2) *Erysimum austriacum*, (3) *E. orientale*, (4) *Phyllis Nobla.*

hare's-foot, hare-foot, *s.*

Bot.: (1) *Ochroma Lagopus*, (2) *Trifolium arvense*, (3) [*Hare's-foot-fern*].

Hare's-foot fern:

Bot.: Davallia canariensis. The resemblance to a hare's foot is in its scaly creeping rhizome.

hare's-lettuce, hare's-palace, *s.*

Bot.: Sonchus oleraceus. [SONCHUS, SOW-THISTLE.]

hare's-tail, hare's-tail grass, *s.*

Bot.: Lagurus ovatus. It is a soft, hairy, annual tufted grass, found in Guernsey and in continental Europe.

* **häre,** *v.t.* [HARE, *s.*] To fright, to harass, to worry, to excite.

"To *hare* and rate them, is not to teach but vex them."—*Locke: On Education*, § 67.

häre'-bĕll, häir'-bĕll, *s.* [Eng. *hare* or *hair*, and *bell*. Hooker & Arnott call the plant *hairbell*; Sir Joseph Hooker *harebell*.]

HAREBELL.

Bot.: Campanula rotundifolia, the round-leaved bell-flower. A plant with large bell-shaped blue flowers, and leaves of three forms, the round root-leaves, from which the name *rotundifolia* was given, withering so soon that few people notice their existence; the lower cauline leaves lanceolate, the upper ones linear. Common on pastures, heaths, and tops of walls, especially in hilly regions in Scotland, England, and more rarely in Ireland. Abroad it grows in Arctic Europe, the north of Asia, the north of Africa, also in North America.

"God told him it was June; and he knew well,
Without such telling, *harebells* grew in June.
R. Browning: Pauracelsus, iii.

2. *Scilla nutans*, the Blue-bell or Wild Hyacinth, the *Hyacinthus nonscriptus* of Linnæus. [AGRAPHIS, BLUEBELL.]

* **häre'-brāin, *haire-braine,** *a. & s.* [Eng. *hare*, and *brain*.]

A. *As adj.:* The same as HARE-BRAINED (q.v.).

"That same *haire-braine* wild fellow, my subject."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*

B. *As subst.:* A harebrained person.

"The *harebrains* among us."—*Hacket: Life of Williams*, ii. 137.

häre'-brāined, *häir'-brāinde, *hare-braynd, *a.* [Eng. *hare*, and *brained*.] Volatile, giddy, flighty, wild, thoughtless.

"Fooles, whose *hairbrainde* heades must haue
More clothes attones, than might become a kyng."
Gascoigne: Steele Glas.

† **hare-brained passion,** *s.* Uncontrolled passion leading to wild conduct. It is a kind of mania.

* **häre'-brāined-lȳ, *hare-braynd-ly,** *adv.* [Eng. *harebrained*; *-ly*.] In a thoughtless, volatile, wild, or giddy manner.

"In my hat full *harebraynd*ly thy flowers did I weare."
Gascoigne: Fruits of Fetters.

häre'-bŭrr, *s.* [Eng. *hare*, and *burr*.]

Bot.: The Burdock, *Arctium Lappa.*

ha-reēm', *s.* [HAREM.]

häre'-foot, *s.* [Eng. *hare*, and *foot*.]

1. *Ornith.:* A name for the Ptarmigan, *Lagopus scoticus*, the foot of which has a superficial resemblance to that of a hare.

2. *Bot.:* The same as HARE'S-FOOT (q.v.).

* **häre'-heart-ĕd,** *a.* [Eng. *hare*, and *hearted*.] Timid, fearful, timorous, easily frightened.

* **häre'-hound,** *s.* [Eng. *hare*, and *hound*.] A hound kept for hunting hares.

* **häre'-hŭnt-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *hare*, and *hunter*.] One who hunts hares.

häre'-hŭnt-ĭng, *s.* [Eng. *hare*, and *hunting*.] The act or sport of hunting hares with dogs; coursing.

har'-ĕld, ha-rĕl'-da, ha-răl'-da, *s.* [Cf. Nor. Fr. *harald*, *harauld* = a herald.]

Ornithology:

1. (*Of the form* Harelda and Haralda): A genus of Anatidæ. It is found in the Arctic Ocean of both hemispheres, migrating southwards to Orkney Islands, Holland, &c.

2. (*Of the form* Hareld): An English name for the genus Harelda (q.v.).

häre'-lĭp, *s.* [Eng. *hare*, and *lip*.]

Surg.: Usually a congenital malformation, and frequently hereditary, chiefly occurring in the upper lip, and having one fissure only; if there are two it is called a double harelip. Harelip, besides being a great deformity, is attended with defect of speech and often a cleft of the upper jaw and palate bones, converting the mouth and nose practically into one cavity. In ordinary cases a cure by means of operation is easily effected.

häre'-lĭpped, *a.* [Eng. *harelip*; *-ed*.] Having a harelip.

hā'-rĕm, *s.* [Arab. *haram* = woman's apartments; lit. = sacred; from *harama* = he prohibited.]

1. The set of apartments reserved for the female members of a Mohammedan family.

2. The occupants of a harem, consisting of the wives and concubines.

"By governing his vassals despotically, by keeping a rude *harem*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

ha-rĕn'-ĭ-form, *s.* [Fr. *hareng* = a herring; *i* connective; and Lat. *forma* = form.] Shaped like a herring.

häre'-this-tle (tle as **el),** *s.* [Eng. *hare*, and *thistle*.]

Bot.: The sow-thistle, *Sonchus oleraceus.*

har'-făng, *s.* [A.S. *hara* = a hare, and *fangan* = to take, to catch.] [FANG.]

Ornith.: Syrnia nyctea, the Snowy Owl. It is found in the Arctic regions, straggling also to Britain.

Har'-î, *s.* [Mahratta & Sans.]

Hindoo Mythol.: A name for the god Vishnoo.

hăr'-ĭ-cōt (*t* silent), **her-i-got,** *s.* [Fr.]

* 1. A hash made of meat, first fried or grilled, and vegetables, principally carrots.

2. The kidney bean (*Phaseolus vulgaris*) and other species of the genus used in preparing the dish described under No. 1. [KIDNEY BEAN.]

* **hăr'-ĭŏ,** *v.i.* [HARRY.]

* **hăr'-ĭ-ĕr,** *s.* [HARRIER.]

hăr'-ĭff, hĕir'-ĭff, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Bot.: The Goose Grass, or Clivers (*Galium Aparine*).

hăr'-ĭ-gąls, hăr'-ĭ-gąlds, *s.* [Fr. *haricot*.]

1. The heart, lights, and liver of an animal.

2. The hair of the head. (*Scotch.*)

* **hăr-ĭ-ō-lā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *hariolatio*, from *hariolor* = to foretell.] The act of divination or foretelling; soothsaying.

hăr'-ĭ-ŏt, *s.* [HERIOT.]

* **hăr'-ĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *har(e)*; *-ish*.] Like a hare.

hark, *harke, *herke, *herk-en, *v.i. & t.* [HEARKEN.]

A. *Intrans.:* To listen, to hear, to heed, to hearken.

"His men below cryde out to him, and prayed
Him to retire, but he no whit would *harke*."
Harrington: Orlando Furioso, bk. xxxix.

B. *Trans.:* To listen to.

"This king sat thus in his nobley,
Herking his ministralles hir thinges ptey."
Chaucer: C. T., 10,392.

¶ The word is now but little used, except in the imperative mood as an interjection or ejaculation. It is also used in combination as a cry to stimulate or direct hounds: as, *Hark forward! Hark away! Hark back!* is used to call hounds back when they have passed the scent; and, figuratively, the verb to *hark back* is used in the sense of returning to some point or matter from which a temporary digression has been made.

harl, *s.* [Etym. doubtful, but perhaps a corruption of *hards* (q.v.).]

1. The filaments of flax; any filamentous substance.

"The general sort are wicker hives, made of privet, willow, or *harl*."—*Mortimer.*

2. A barb of one of the feathers from a peacock's tail, used in making artificial flies for fly-fishing.

harle, *v.t.* [HAUL.]

Hăr'-lĕch (ch guttural), *s. & a.* [See def.]

Geog.: Harlech in Merioneth, North Wales.

Harlech-grits, *s. pl.*

Geol.: A sub-division of the Longmynd rocks. Murchison deemed them non-fossiliferous. They are of Lower Silurian age. Lyell arranged them under the Lower Cambrian.

Har'-lē-ąn, *a.* [See def.] An epithet applied to an exceedingly large and valuable collection of manuscripts, books, &c., formed by Harley, Earl of Oxford, and now in the British Museum.

har'-lē-quĭn, *s.* [Fr. *arlequin*, *harlequin*; Ital. *arlecchino*. Skeat refers the French word to Low Lat. *harlequinus*, O. Fr. *hierlekin* or *hellequin* = Mid. Eng. *Hurlewaynes kynne*, *Hurlewaynes meyne* = Hurlewayne's troop or kin; *Hurlewain* being a demon mentioned in *Richard the Redeles*, &c. The change from *hellekin* to *harlequin*, arose from a popular etymology which connected the word with *Charles Quint* (Charles V.). See *Max Müller: Lectures*, ii. 581.] The leading character in a pantomime or harlequinade, dressed in a mask, parti-coloured and spangled clothes, and having a magic wand; a buffoon; a droll.

"One may say, in this respect, what *harlequin* says in the *Emperor of the Moon*; 'Tis there just as 'tis here."—*Clarke: Mr. Leibnitz's Fifth Paper*, p. 175.

harlequin-bat, *s.*

Zool.: Scotophilus ornatus, an Indian cheiropter, remarkable for its colouring, pale tawny-brown, variegated with white spots.

harlequin-beetle, *s.*

Entom.: Acrocinus longimanus, a beetle of the tribe Longicornes. The resemblance to a harlequin is in the colours of the elytra which are gray, red, and black.

harlequin-duck, *s.*

Ornith.: Clangula, or *Fuligula histrionica.* It is ash-coloured, the male fantastically patched with white, the eyelids and flanks red. It is an occasional winter visitant to Britain. It is a native of the arctic parts, both of the Old and New World.

harlequin-snake, *s.*

Zool.: Elaps fulvius, a venomous snake, ringed with red and black, occurring in the Southern States of North America.

hăr'-lē-quĭn, *v.i. & t.* [HARLEQUIN, *s.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To impersonate Harlequin in a pantomime; to act as a harlequin; to make sport.

B. *Trans.:* To conjure away as though with a harlequin's magic wand.

"[The] kitten, if the humour hit,
Has *harlequined* away the fit."
Green: The Spleen.

hăr'-lē-quĭn-ādē', *s.* [Fr. *arlequinade*.] That part of a pantomime in which the harlequin and clown play the principal parts; that part which follows the transformation scene; an extravaganza.

"A wild, satirical *harlequinade*."—*Macaulay: Essays; Mad. D'Arblay.*

* **hăr'-lē-quĭn-ĕr-ȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *harlequin*; *-ery*.] Harlequinade, pantomine.

"The French taste is comedy and *harlequinery*."—*Richardson: Pamela*, iv. 89.

* **hăr'-lŏck,** *s.* [HARDOCK.]

har'-lŏt, *s. & a.* [O. Fr. *harlot*, *arlot*, *herlot*, a word of doubtful origin, but perhaps from O. H. Ger. *karl* = a man; Icel. *karl*; A.S. *ceorl*; Sp. *arlote*; Ital. *arlotto* = a glutton; Wel. *herlod* = a lad.]

A. *As substantive:*

* 1. Originally used of either sex, more commonly perhaps of men than of women; a fellow, a person, a man.

"He was a gentil *harlot* and a kind."
Chaucer: C. T., 649

* 2. Used as a contemptuous word, not so specific as now either as to sex or moral demerit.

(1) A beggar, a vagabond.

"Begge as on *harlot*.—*Ancren Riele*, p. 356.

(2) A heretic, a scamp, a low fellow, a rogue, a cheat.

"No man but he and thou and such other false *harlots* practiseth any such preaching."—*Foxe: Book of Martyrs; Examination of William Thorpe.*

(3) A sect put down by order of Henry III.

"About this time [A.D. 1264] a redress of certain sects was intended, among which one by name specially occurreth, and called the assembly of *harlots*, a kind of people of a lewd disposition and unciviil. In Henry the Third's letter to the Sheriff of Oxfordshire, ordering that they should be dispersed, the words occur, 'Qui se *harlotes* appellant.'"—*French: Select Glossary*, pp. 96, 99.

3. A woman who prostitutes herself for hire; a prostitute, a strumpet.

"Thy sonne was come, whiche hath devoured thy goodes with *harlotes*."—*Bible* (1561), *Luke* xv.

* **B.** *As adj.:* Pertaining to a harlot or prostitute; lewd, wanton, low, base.

har'-lŏt, *v.i.* [HARLOT, *s.*] To play the harlot; to act lewdly or wantonly.

"They that spend their youth in loitering, basaling, and *harlotting*."—*Milton: Anim. upon Remonst. Defence*, § 1.

* **har'-lŏt-īze,** *v.i.* [Eng. *harlot; -ize.*] To play the harlot. (*Warner: Albions England*, bk. vi., ch. xxx.)

har'-lŏt-rỹ, * har'-lŏt-rĭĕ, *s.* [O. Fr. *harlotrie.*]

1. The practices or trade of a harlot; prostitution, lewdness, incontinence.

* 2. A harlot; a term of contempt or opprobrium for a woman.

"She's desperate here; a peevish self-willed *harlotry*."—*Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV.*, iii. 1.

* 3. False show; meretriciousness.

"The *harlotry* of art."
Mason: English Garden, bk. i.

* 4. Ribaldry; immodest discourse.

"And *harlotrie* they tolden bothe two."
Chaucer: C. T., 3,184.

harm, * harme, * herm, *s.* [A.S. *hearm, herm* = grief, harm; cogn. with Icel. *harmr* = grief; Dan. *harme* = wroth; Sw. *harm* = anger, grief; Ger. *harm;* Russ. *srame* = shame; Sansc. *çrama* = toil, fatigue; *çram* = to be weary.]

1. Bodily, physical, or material hurt or injury; damage.

"And thou couldst laugh away the fear of *harm*."
Cowper: Expostulation, 705.

2. Moral wrong; evil, mischief, wrong-doing.

"A price being paid for the *harm* we have done."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

¶ For the difference between *harm* and *evil*, see EVIL.

harm-doing, *s.* Wrong, evil, wrong-doing.

"No tongue could ever
Pronounce dishonour of her; by my life
She never knew *harm-doing*."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., ii. 3.

harm, * harme, * harm-en, * hear-min, *v.t. & i.* [HARM, *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To do harm, hurt, injury, or damage to; to hurt, to injure, to damage morally or physically.

"Yet wer I innocent and one that *harme* no man."—*Udal: John* viii.

B. *Intrans.:* To do harm, injury, or damage.

har'-mą-līne, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *harmal(a); -ine.*]

Chem.: $C_{13}H_{14}N_2O$. An alkaloid contained in *Peganum Harmala*, a plant growing in the Crimea. The seed coating contains Harmaline and Harmine. They are extracted by dilute sulphuric acid, and then precipitated by a solution of NaCl., in the form of chlorides, the alkaloids may be separated by adding ammonia, the harmine being first precipitated. Harmaline can be converted into harmine by the action of oxidizing agents. Harmaline forms yellow bitter salts. (*Watts: Dict. Chem.*)

har-măt'-tan, *s.* [Arab., said to be originally from the Fanti language, in Western Africa; Fr. *harmattan;* Sp. *harmatan;* Ital. *armatano.*] A dry hot wind blowing from the interior of Africa to the Atlantic, between Cape Verde, in 14° 43′ N., and Cape Lopez, 0° 36′ S., in December, January, and February. It is generally attended by fog, through which the sun shines red. It hurts vegetation and prejudicially affects man, drying up the eyes, the mouth, &c., even peeling off the skin. On the other hand, it tends to terminate fever and dysentery, and to mitigate cutaneous diseases. It corresponds to the sirocco of Italy, and, to a certain extent, to the Indian and Australian hot wind. [HOT WIND, SIROCCO.]

har'-mĕl, *s.* [Arab.]

Bot.: Peganum Harmala, a strongly scented plant, common in Southern Europe and Asia Minor, and introduced into English gardens. The Turks use the seeds as a spice and to make a red dye.

harm'-fŭl, * harm'-fŭll, * harme-full, *a.* [Eng. *harm; -ful(l).*] Hurtful; injurious; detrimental; causing or tending to cause harm or damage.

"But not without that *harmful* stroke."
Shakesp.: Lear, iv. 2.

harm'-fŭl-lỹ, * harme-ful-ly, * harm-ful-lie, *adv.* [Eng. *harmful; -ly.*] In a harmful, hurtful, or injurious manner; so as to cause harm, hurt, or injury; hurtfully; injuriously.

"Spending his time not only vainly, but *harmfully*, in such kind of exercise."—*Ascham: Schoolmaster*, pt. ii.

harm'-fŭl-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *harmful; -ness.*] The quality or state of being harmful; hurtfulness.

har'-mīne, *s.* [Eng., &c. *harm(aline); -ine.*]

Chem.: $C_{13}H_{12}N_2O$. An alkaloid contained in *Peganum Harmala*, along with Harmaline (q.v.). Harmine is insoluble in water and forms colourless salts.

harm'-lĕss, * harme-less, * harm-les, *a.* [Eng. *harm; -less.*]

1. Free from power or tendency to harm; not hurtful or injurious; innocuous; innocent.

"So Eden was a scene of *harmless* sport."
Cowper: Task, vi. 364.

2. Free from harm, hurt, or damage; unhurt, uninjured, undamaged: as, To hold a person *harmless*.

¶ For the difference between *harmless* and *guiltless*, see GUILTLESS.

harm'-lĕss-lỹ, * harm-les-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *harmless; -ly.*] In a harmless manner; innocently; innocuously; without causing or receiving injury.

"Unnumbered pleasures *harmlessly* pursued."
Cowper: Retirement, 784.

harm'-lĕss-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *harmless; -ness.*] The quality or state of being harmless; innocuousness; innocence.

"Its *harmlessness* or malignity is the only matter of enquiry."—*Warburton: Divine Legation.* (*Pref.*)

har-mō'-nĭ-ą, Har-mō'-nĭ-ą, *s.* [Of the form *harmonia;* Gr. ἁρμονία (*harmonía*), here = a means of joining, a fastening; of the form *Harmonia* (Def. 3.).] [HARMONY.]

1. *Anat.:* The term employed to denote the simple apposition of comparatively smooth surfaces or edges, as in the case of the two superior maxillary bones. (*Quain.*)

2. *Astron.* (*Of the form* Harmonia): An asteroid, the fortieth found. It was discovered by Goldschmidt on March 1, 1856.

3. *Class. Mythol.:* A daughter of Mars and Venus, who became the wife of Cadmus. Called also Harmonie and Hermione.

har-mŏn'-ĭc, har-mŏn'-ĭck, *a. & s.* [Fr. *harmonique*, from Lat. *harmonicus;* Gr. ἁρμονικός (*harmonikos*), from ἁρμονία (*harmonía*) = harmony (q.v.).]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Of or pertaining to harmony or music.

2. Concordant; musical; harmonious; consonant.

"In full *harmonic* number joined."
Milton: P. L., iv. 687.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Math.:* Applied to numbers, terms of certain ratios, proportions, &c., which have certain relations or properties resembling those of musical concords. [HARMONIC-PROPORTION.]

2. *Music:* Applied to the sounds produced by a vibrating string or column of air, when it is sub-divided into its aliquot parts.

B. *As substantive:*

Music:

1. One of the sounds produced by a vibrating string or column of air, when it is subdivided into its aliquot parts.

2. An artificial tone produced in a stringed instrument (1) by varying the point of contact with the bow, or (2) by slightly pressing the string at the nodes or divisions of its aliquot parts ($\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, &c.) In wind instruments, harmonics are produced by varying the intensity of the air-current from the mouth. (*Grove.*)

"These accessary sounds, which are caused by the aliquots of a sonorous body vibrating at once, are called *harmonics*."—*Sir W. Jones: Essay on the Imitative Arts.*

3. (*Pl.*) The science or doctrine of musical sounds.

harmonic-interval, *s.*

Music: The distance between two chords or between two consonant notes.

harmonic-proportion, *s.*

Math.: [HARMONICAL-PROPORTION].

harmonic-scale, *s.*

Music: The scale formed by a series of natural harmonics.

harmonic-stops, *s. pl.*

Music: Organ stops, both flute and reed, having tubes twice the normal length, but pierced with a small hole in the middle. Harmonic flute stops are of great purity and brilliancy: they are of eight or four feet pitch. Harmonic piccolos are of two feet pitch. Harmonic reed stops (tromba, tuba, trumpet, &c.) are generally on a high pressure of wind, one of the great advantages of all harmonic stops being that they will take a very strong pressure of wind without overblowing. The fact is, that the harmonic-tube, having two synchronous vibrating columns of air, partakes of the nature of a pipe already overblown to its first harmonic, the octave.

harmonic-triad, *s.*

Music: The chord of a note consisting of its third and perfect fifth; a common chord.

har-mŏn'-ĭ-cą, *s.* [Gr. ἁρμονικός (*harmonikos*), from ἁρμονία (*harmonía*) = harmony.]

Music:

1. A musical instrument formed of a number of glasses which are tuned by filling them more or less with water, and are played by touching them with the dampened finger. The less the quantity of water, the lower is the tone of the scale. Called also musical glasses. The instrument is said to have been invented by a German, and was improved by Dr. Benjamin Franklin. A stringed form is ascribed to Stein (1788). Dr. Franklin's consisted of a nest of hemispherical glasses, tuned, and arranged on a revolving spindle impelled by a treadle, the tips of the fingers being applied to the edges of the glasses to produce the tones.

2. A small wind instrument. A mouth-organ. At the edge is a series of holes which conduct the breath to free reeds, like those of an accordeon.

har-mŏn'-ĭc-ąl, *a.* [Eng. *harmonic; -al.*] The same as HARMONIC (q.v.).

"They will soon conclude, . . . that the *harmonical* soul . . . is merely a fiction and a dream."—*Clarke: Fifth Reply to Leibnitz.*

harmonical-curve, *s.*

Math.: A curve into which a musical chord is supposed to be inflected when put into motion so as to excite a sound.

harmonical-interval, *s.*

Music: [HARMONIC-INTERVAL].

harmonical-mean, *s.*

Math.: A term applied to a mean between two quantities, as A and B, when it is double a fourth proportional to the sum of the quantities and the quantities themselves: thus $\frac{AB}{A+B}$ being the fourth proportional to $A+B : A :: B$, then $\frac{2AB}{A+B}$ is the harmonical mean.

harmonical-proportion, *s.*

Math.: The relation between four quantities when the first is to the fourth as the difference between the first and the second to the difference between the third and fourth: that is when $A : D :: A \sim B : C \sim D$. So also three quantities are said to be in harmonical proportion when the first is to the second as the difference between the first and second to the difference between the second and third.

harmonical-series, *s.*

Math.: A series of numbers in continued harmonical proportion.

har-mŏn'-ĭc-ąl-lỹ, *adv.* [Eng. *harmonical; -ly.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* In an harmonical manner;

melodiously; harmoniously; suitably, fitly, by harmony.

"Intending to declare *harmonically* the harmony of the four elements of the soul."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 1,022.

2. *Math.:* In harmonical progression: as, a line *harmonically* divided.

har-mŏn'-ĭ-chord, *s.* [Gr. ἁρμονικός (*harmonikos*) = harmonical, and χόρδη (*chordē*) = a chord.]

Music: An instrument played like a pianoforte, but sounding like a violin. The tone is produced by the pressure of the keys, which sets a revolving cylinder of wood, covered with leather, and charged with rosin, in action over the strings. It has also been called piano-violin, violin-piano, tetrachordon, &c.

har-mŏn'-ĭ-çī, *s. pl.* [Gr. ἁρμονικός (*harmonikos*) = harmonical.] The followers of the Pythagorean system of music as opposed to that taught by Aristoxenus. They were also called Musici. The Aristoxenians viewed music as an art governed by appeal to the ear; the Pythagoreans, as a science founded on physical laws.

har-mŏn'-ĭ-cŏn, *s.* [Gr. neut. sing. of ἁρμονικός (*harmonikos*) = harmonical.]

1. An instrument only used as a toy; it consists of free reeds enclosed in a box in such a way that inspiration produces one set of sounds, respiration another.

2. A musical instrument consisting of a large barrel-organ, containing, in addition to the ordinary pipes, others to imitate the different wind-instruments, and an apparatus to produce the effects of drums, triangles, cymbals, &c., so that the combined sounds produce the effect of a military band.

¶ *Chemical harmonicon:* An open tube, the air of which is made to sound by means of a luminous jet of hydrogen, coal-gas, &c., placed beneath the tube. The sound is produced by a series of small explosions which take place as the oxygen of the air combines with the hydrogen of the jets.

har-mō'-nĭ-ŏŭs, *a.* [Fr. *harmonieux*, from *harmonie* = harmony (q.v.).]

1. Of or pertaining to musical harmony or concord; musically concordant or consonant.

"Your songs confound
Our more *harmonious* notes."
Cowper: Task, iii. 767.

2. Having the several parts adapted and proportioned to each other; symmetrical.

"By an *harmonious* sympathy promote the perfection and good of the whole."—*Glanvill: Vanity of Dogmatizing*, ch. v.

3. Living or acting in concord, peace, or friendship; agreeing in action or feeling.

har-mō'-nĭ-ŏŭs-lĭ, *adv.* [Eng. *harmonious*; *-ly.*]

1. In a harmonious manner; melodiously; with harmony or concord of sound.

2. With just adaptation and proportion of parts to each other; symmetrically.

"How came the Asterisms of the same nature and energies to be so *harmoniously* placed at regular intervals."—*Bentley: Sermons*, iii.

3. In harmony or concord; with agreement or union of feeling and action.

"To see publick and private virtues not dissonant and jarring, and mutually destructive, but *harmoniously* combined."—*Burke: Present Discontents.*

har-mō'-nĭ-ŏŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *harmonious*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being harmonious; concord, consonance, symmetry.

har-mŏn'-ĭ-phŏn, *s.* [Gr. ἁρμονία (*harmonia*) = a fitting or adapting, harmony, and φώνη (*phōnē*) = sound.]

Music: A small instrument with a keyboard, in which the sounds are produced by small metallic tongues, acted upon by air blown through a flexible tube. It consists of a series of free reeds similar to those used in the harmonium, placed in a tube shaped like a clarinet. The compass of the instrument is two octaves with intermediate semitones; the keys are arranged in a manner similar to those of a pianoforte, that is to say, all the notes of the normal scale are in one row and the chromatic notes in another.

har'-mŏn-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *harmon(y)*; *-ist.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who sings or plays in harmony; a writer on harmony; a musical composer.

2. One who treats of and shows the harmony or agreement between corresponding passages of different authors. [HARMONY, ¶.]

"Of which obedience, his most precious death is, by our most excellent *harmonist*, declared to be the consummation."—*Nelson: Life of Dr. George Bull.*

II. *Ch. Hist.* (*Pl.*): A sect founded by two brothers, George and Frederick Rapp, who emigrated from Wurtemberg to the United States in 1803. Soon afterwards they founded the town of Harmony in Pennsylvania. In 1815 they built New Harmony in Indiana. The name of this settlement became celebrated through the place having been purchased in 1823 or 1824 by Robert Owen as a suitable locality for carrying out his views as to the reorganization of society. In 1825 the Harmonists removed to a new settlement, which they called Economy. They have community of goods, and consider marriage a civil contract.

† **har-mŏn-ĭst'-ĭc,** *a.* [Eng. *harmonist*; *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to harmony; comparative.

"The *harmonistic* exegesis of the anti-critical school."—*W. Robertson Smith: Old Testament*, lect. iii., p. 67.

* **har'-mŏn-ĭte,** *s.* [Eng. *harmon(y)*; *-ite.*] The same as HARMONIST (q.v.).

har-mō'-nĭ-ŭm, *s.* [HARMONY.]

Music: A keyed wind instrument whose tones are produced by the forcing of air through free reeds. The better class of harmoniums have several sets of vibrators, of different pitch, and of various qualities of tone. The stop called expression is a mechanical contrivance by which the waste-valve of the bellows is closed, so that the pressure of the foot has direct influence on the intensity of the sounds produced. A tremolo is produced by causing the wind to quaver as it passes through the reeds. The vox angelica gives a delicate undulating tone, which is produced by two sets of vibrators to each note tuned slightly apart.

* **har-mō'-nĭ-ŭm-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *harmonium*; *-ist.*]

Music: A player or performer upon the harmonium.

har-mŏn-ĭ-zā'-tion, *s.* [Eng. *harmoniz(e)*; *-ation.*] The act of harmonizing; the state of being harmonized.

har'-mŏn-īze, *v.t. & i.* [Eng. *harmon(y)*; *-ize.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To make harmonious; to combine, set, or arrange according to the laws of harmony or counterpoint.

"A music *harmonizing* our wild cries."
Tennyson: Sea Dreams, 247.

2. To make melodious, harmonious, or pleasing to the ear.

3. To adjust, set, or arrange in proper proportions; to arrange so that the several parts are justly and fitly adapted and suited to each other.

"And bluest skies that *harmonize* the whole."
Byron: Childe Harold, ii. 48.

4. To make in concord or agreement with other things.

"To seek the distant hills, and there converse
With Nature: there to *harmonize* his heart."
Thomson: Summer, 1,382.

5. To restrain, to rein in, to keep in subjection.

"And every passion aptly *harmonized*."
Thomson: Summer, 467.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To form a concord; to be in harmony or concord; to agree in sounds or effect: as, Two voices *harmonize* together.

2. To be in concord or agreement; to agree in feeling or action; to be or live in peace and concord.

3. To agree together in effect or result: as, The facts *harmonize.*

har'-mŏn-īz-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *harmoniz(e)*; *-er.*]

1. One who harmonizes or arranges sounds according to the rules of harmony.

2. One who arranges or adjusts things in symmetrical order.

"The constant *harmonizer* of the whole world."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 489.

3. A harmonist.

har-mŏ-nŏm'-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [Gr. ἁρμονία (*harmonia*) = harmony, and μέτρον (*metron*) = a measure.]

Music: An instrument for ascertaining the harmonic relation of sounds. It often consists of a single string with movable bridges.

har'-mŏn-ỹ, * **ar-mon-y,** *s.* [Fr. *harmonie*, from Lat. *harmonia*, from Gr. ἁρμονία (*harmonia*) = a joining, harmony; ἁρμός (*harmos*) = a joining; ἁρω (*arō*) = to fit or join.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The just adaptation of parts to each other, so as to form a symmetrical and connected whole.

"This *harmony* of mind
Where purity and peace immingle charms."
Thomson: Summer, 550.

2. In the same sense as II. 2.

3. The science which treats of the harmonizing of sounds.

4. A melodious or harmonious arrangement of sounds; music.

"Heaven's *harmony* is universal love."
Cowper: Progress of Error, 78.

5. Concord or agreement in views, feelings, sentiments, manners, &c.; peace; friendship; unity.

"Attentive to universal *harmony*, [he] often forgets that he himself has a part to sustain in the concert."—*Goldsmith: Citizen of the World*, let. lxvi.

6. A book bringing together and showing the agreement between parallel or corresponding passages of different authors.

¶ Harmonies of the Old Testament aim at placing the several books, or portions of them, in chronological order, showing how they illustrate each other, as, for instance, what light the prophetic books shed on the historical ones, or *vice versa*. Harmonies of the New Testament have it for one leading object to compare and show the mutual consistency of the four gospels. Another is to arrange the epistles in chronological order, and use the undesigned coincidence between portions of them and the Acts of the Apostles, to illustrate and confirm the authority of both. The earliest known harmony of the gospels, is that of Tatian, a Syrian of the second century. Ammonius followed in the third, and Eusebius in the fourth. In 1537 Andreas Osiander published a similar work, as did Calvin in 1553, and other writers. Since then such harmonies have become numerous.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Anat.:* [HARMONIA, 1].

2. *Music:* A just proportion of sound; musical concord; the accordance, concord, or consonance of different sounds which pleases the ear, or a succession of such sounds called chords. In its earliest sense among the Greeks this word seems to have been a general term for music, a sense in which our own poets often use it. But from its meaning of "fitting together," it came to be applied to the proper arrangement of sounds in a scale, or, as we should say, to "systems of tuning."

"The delicacy of hearing, and taste of *harmony* has been formed upon those sounds which every country abounds with."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 29.

¶ For the difference between *harmony* and *concord*, see CONCORD.

¶ (1) *Artificial harmony:*

Music: A mixture of discords and concord.

(2) *Close harmony:*

Music: Said when the sounds composing each chord are placed so near to each other that no sound belonging to the chord could again be interposed between any of those already present.

(3) *Figured harmony:*

Music: Said when one or more of the parts move, during the continuance of a chord, through certain notes which do not form any of the constituent parts of that chord.

(4) *Harmony of the spheres:*

Ancient Phil.: The assumption of Pythagoras that everything in the great Kosmos must be harmoniously arranged, and that since the planets were at the same proportionate distances from each other as the divisions of the monochord, in passing through the ether they must make a sound varying according to the diversity of their magnitude, velocity, and relative distance. He thought that Saturn gave the deepest and the Moon the shrillest sound, as the one was farthest from, and the other nearest to the earth. (*G. H. Lewes.*)

(5) *Natural harmony:*

Music: The harmonic triad or common chord.

(6) *Perfect harmony:*

Music: Harmony with untempered concords only.

(7) *Pre-established harmony:*

Metaph.: In the philosophy of Leibnitz a harmony established by God at the creation among all monads, which, excessively minute as they were, still represented the universe. Through their influence the body and soul act independently of each other, each obeying its own laws as freely as if the other did not exist, and yet with the same result as if they influenced each other. They are, in the opinion of Leibnitz, like two clocks, one formed to strike, the other simply to indicate the hour. They move in harmony, but each is independent of the other.

(8) *Spread harmony:*

Music: When the sounds of a chord are placed at such a wide distance from each other, that some of them might be again interposed between the sounds already present.

(9) *Tempered harmony:*

Music: When the notes are varied by temperament (q.v.).

har'-mŏst, *s.* [Gr. ἁρμοστής (*harmostēs*), fr. ἁρμόζω (*harmozō*) = to fit together, to rule.]

Gr. Antiq.: The name given to those governors of the Greek Islands and towns in Asia Minor sent out into a subject or conquered town by the Lacedæmonians during their supremacy after the Peloponnesian war; the governor of a colony.

har'-mō-tōme, *s.* [Gr. ἁρμός (*harmos*) = a joint, and τομός (*tomos*) = cutting; τέμνω (*temnō*) = to cut.]

Min.: A monoclinic subtransparent or translucent brittle mineral, occurring in twin crystals; colours white, gray, yellow, red, or brown; streak, white; hardness, 4·5; sp. gr., 2·44 to 2·45. Compos.: silica, 46·10 to 48·49; alumina, 15·24 to 17·65; baryta, 19·12 to 21·60; water, 13 to 15·24. It is found in amygdaloid phonolite, trachyte, in gneiss, and in metallic veins. Morvenite is a variety of it. Occurs at Strontian, in Argyleshire, in Dumbartonshire, in Bohemia, the Hartz Mountains, Norway, &c.

harn, *s.* & *a.* [A.S. *heordan.*] [HARDS.]

A. *As subst.:* Very coarse linen.

"Her cutty sark o' Paisley harn."
Burns: Tam O'Shanter.

B. *As adj.:* Made of flax hards; coarse.

***har-neis,** *s.* [HARNESS, *s.*]

***har-neise,** *v. t.* & *i.* [HARNESS, *v.*]

har'-nĕss, ***har-neis,** ***har-nes,** ***harneys,** ***har-nesse,** ***her-neys,** *s.* [O.Fr. *harnas, harnois, hernois* = armour, from Bret. *harnez* = old iron, armour; *horiarn* (pl. *hern*) = iron; Wel. *haiarn;* Gael. *iarunn;* Fr. *iaran* = iron; Ger. *harnisch;* Dut. *harnas.*]

*1. Equipment for a man; the accoutrements of a soldier or knight; arms.

"He taketh from him his *harness* wherein he trusted and divideth his goods."—*Tyndale: Luke* xi. 22.

*2. *Spec.:* Armour.

"And a certain man drew a bow at a venture, and smote the king of Israel between the joints of the *harness.*"—1 *Kings* xxii. 34.

3. The gear or tackle by which a horse or other animal is yoked to and made to draw a vehicle or the like; the working gear of a horse or other animal of draught.

"Or wilt thou ride? Thy horses shall be trapp'd,
Their *harness* studded all with gold and pearl."
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, Ind. ii.

4. The apparatus in a loom by which the sets of warp-threads are shifted alternately to form the shed. The harness of a loom is termed the mounting; and the whole apparatus concerned in the motions of the warp-threads is the shedding. [LOOM.]

*5. The salt beef issued to men in the Navy and the merchant service. It was so called either from a belief that it was prepared from horse-flesh, or from its extreme toughness. [SALT-HORSE.]

¶ *To die in harness:* To spend one's life to the last in one's business, profession, or occupation.

***harness-bearer,** ***harness-bearer,** *s.* An armour-bearer.

"Vellocatus his servant and *harness-bearer.*"—*Speed: Great Britaine,* bk. v., ch. vi., § 12.

harness-bell, *s.* A small bell, usually of globular form, and carrying a bullet, attached to some part of the harness to produce a jingling sound; a sleigh-bell.

harness-board, *s.*

Weav.: The compass-board of a loom, having holes through which pass the neck twines.

harness-cask, harness-tub, *s.*

Naut.: A large cask or tub with a rim cover, containing a supply of salt meat for immediate use.

harness-clamp, *s.*

Sadd.: A kind of vice used to hold leather while being stitched.

harness-currier, *s.* One who prepares or dresses leather for harness or saddlery purposes.

harness-hook, *s.*

1. A hook or bracket on which harness is hung.

2. A check-rein hook on the gig-saddle.

harness-leather, *s.* A kind of leather from which harness is made. It is blacked on the grain side.

harness-maker, *s.* One who makes harness, saddlery, &c.

harness-pad, *s.* A lining or soft wad beneath a saddle to keep the harder portions from galling the back of the animal.

harness-plater, *s.* A worker in electro-plating, who plates the metal-work of harness.

harness-room, *s.* A room attached to a stable, warmed by a stove, and used for putting away harness.

harness-saddle, *s.* The part of the harness which rests across the back, and to which the girthing portions are attached. Upon it are the terrets and check-rein hook, and from it proceeds the back-strap, which reaches to the crupper.

harness-snap, *s.* A hook for attaching the reins to the bit-rings, the breast-strap to the hame-rings, &c.; a snap-hook.

harness-tub, *s.* [HARNESS-CASK.]

harness-weaver, *s.* A weaver employed in the manufacture of the more complicated patterns of shawls, &c. (*Scotch.*)

har'-nĕss, ***har-nesche,** ***har-nesse,** *v. t.* [O. Fr. *harnascher.*] [HARNESS, *s.*]

*1. To arm; to dress or equip in armour or arms.

"Those that sleep in Jesus shall God bring with Him, and *harness* them with the bright armour of light and immortality."—*H. More: Mystery of Godliness,* bk. iv., ch. xviii.

*2. To equip or fit out for defence; to arm.

"They saw the camp of the heathen, that it was strong and well *harnessed,* and compassed round about with horsemen."—1 *Maccabees* iv. 7.

3. To put harness on, as on a horse.

"My horse is *harnessed* and chained to my plough."
—*Hale: Origin of Mankind,* p. 50.

***har-nesse,** *s.* [HARNESS.]

har'-nĕss-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *harness; -er.*] One who harnesses.

***har'-nĕss-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *harness; -ment.*] Equipment, outfit.

harn'-păn, *s.* [A.S. *hærnes;* Icel. *hjarni* = brains.] The brain-pan.

"'Weize a brace of balls through his *harn-pan,*' said a second."—*Scott: Rob Roy,* ch. xxxiii.

harns, *s. pl.* [A.S. *hærnes.*] Brains.

"I'll e'en hirple awa there wi' the wean, for it will knock its *harns* out, puir thing."—*Scott: Antiquary,* ch. xv.

***ha'-rō,** ***ha'-rōw,** ***hăr'-rōw,** *exclam.* [O. Fr. *haro.*] A cry anciently used in Normandy as a call for help or to raise a hue-and-cry.

"'*Harrow!* the flames which me consume,' said he,
'Ne can be quench.'"—*Spenser: F. Q.,* II. vi. 49.

harp, ***harpe,** *s.* [A.S. *hearp;* cogn. with Dut. *harp;* Icel. *harpa;* Dan. *harpe;* Sw. *harpa;* Ger. *harfe;* O. H. Ger. *harpha;* Fr. *harpe;* Ital. *arpa.* Perhaps connected with Lat. *crepo* = to crackle. (*Skeat.*)]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In the same sense as II. 2.

*2. An Irish coin of the value of one halfpenny, so called from the figure of a harp on it.

3. A screen or sieve for sifting grain and clearing it of the seeds of weeds.

4. An oblong apparatus, consisting of a frame filled up with parallel wires similar to the strings of a harp, and used as a screen for sifting sand.

5. A concave grating in a scutching-machine, through which refuse escapes as the cotton is beaten and driven forward by the revolving beater.

II. *Technically:*

†1. *Astron.:* A name sometimes given to the ancient northern constellation generally termed Lyra, the Lyre.

"Next shines the *Harp,* and through the liquid skies
The shell, as lightest, first begins to rise." *Creech.*

2. *Music:* A stringed instrument of triangular form, furnished with gut strings. It has a compass varying from three to six octaves and a half, according to the size of the instrument. There are several kinds of harps still in use: (1) The triple or Welsh harp, with three rows of strings, two rows tuned diatonically in unisons or octaves, the third or inner row arranged to supply the accidentals, sharps or flats. The strings are thin, and the tone is consequently consonant with the character of the strings. This harp is derived from, and is almost identical with, the Irish harp. (2) The double harp, with two rows of strings is less inconvenient but equally imperfect; all alterations of the pitch of the strings having to be made with the thumb. (3) The single-action pedal harp, with one row of strings, containing a compass of nearly six octaves. There were seven pedals which altered by a semitone the pitch of the note to which each pedal belonged. The imperfection of the mechanism of the pedals involved the player in many difficulties, and rendered it in some keys quite useless. (4) The double action pedal-harp, the invention of Erard. The harp was a favourite instrument among the ancient Britons and the Anglo-Saxons. The old laws of Wales, the Triads, specify the use of the harp as one of the three things necessary to distinguish a freeman or gentleman from a slave. Pretenders were discovered by their unskilfulness in "playing of the harp." The same laws forbade a slave to touch a harp, either out of curiosity, or to acquire a knowledge of it, and none but the king, his musicians, and other gentlemen, were permitted to possess one. The harp was exempt from seizure for debt, as it was presumed that he who had no harp lost his position, and was degraded to the condition of a slave. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

harp-seal, *s.*

Zool.: *Phoca grœnlandica* or *Calocephalus grœnlandicus,* the Greenland seal. The resemblance to a harp is in two large brown, oblique bands meeting near the shoulders, and then running separately along the sides and up the hind legs, where they become brighter, till they finally disappear in the white of the under parts. The hair is dry, close, and not woolly, except when the animal is very young. It is found in the Arctic Ocean, in Greenland, Newfoundland, Iceland, the north and north-east of Asia. It has been met with on the British coast.

harp-shell, *s.*

Zool.: The molluscous genus Harpa (q.v.).

***harp-star,** ***harpe-starre,** *s.* The same as HARP, *s.*, II. 1.

"The *harpe-starre* Fidicula goeth downe, and is no more seene."—*P. Holland: Plinie,* bk. xviii., ch. xxvi.

harp-string, *s.* One of the gut-strings of a harp.

"And the *harp-strings* a clangour made."
Longfellow: Musician's Tale.

harp-stringing, *a.* Suited for playing on the harp.

harp, ***harpe,** *v.i.* & *t.* [A.S. *hearpian.*] [HARP, *s.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To play upon a harp.

"Then shouted a company of them that stood round about, and *harped* with their harps."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress,* pt. ii.

2. *Fig.:* To dwell incessantly upon anything; to speak or write persistently on the same subject or idea. (Followed by *on* or *upon.*)

"Neither will I importune you, nor dull your ears with *harping* still upon this unpleasant thing."—*P. Holland: Livius,* p. 54.

***B.** *Transitive:*

*1. To touch upon; to hit.

"Thou has *harped* my fear aright."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, iv. 1.

2. To sift, screen, or separate by means of a sieve.

¶ *To harp on one string:* To dwell persistently and too much upon one subject, so as to weary the hearers.

"King Henry thereto would not condiscende, but still *harped* on thys stryng."—*Hall: Henry VII.* (an. 6).

har'-pa, *s.* [Lat. = a harp.]

Zool.: Harp shell. A genus of gasteropodous molluscs, family Buccinidæ. The shell is ventricose, ribbed transversely; the spire small; the aperture large, notched in front; the animal with a very large foot. Known species, recent, twelve, from the Indian Ocean, the Pacific, &c.; fossil, four, from the Eocene onward. (*S. P. Woodward.*)

har-păc-tĭc'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *harpactic(us);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Entomostracous Crustaceans, legion Lophyropoda, order Copepoda, sect. Gnathostoma. [HARPACTICUS.]

har-păc-tĭc'-ĭ-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *harpactic(us);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Zool.: A sub-family of Harpacticidæ (q.v.).

har-păc'-tĭ-cŭs, *s.* [Gr. ἁρπακτικός (*harpactikos*) = knavish, thievish; ἅρπαξ (*harpax*) = robbing, rapacious; ἁρπάζω (*harpazō*) = to snatch away, to carry off.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the sub-family Harpacticinæ and the family Harpacticidæ (q.v.). It has the body elongated, or broad and depressed, the head united with the first thoracic segment, the first and second abdominal rings in the female ovalescent, the first pair of antennæ eight or nine jointed, the second pair of foot-jaws strongly developed. (*Brady: Monog. of British Copepoda; Ray Soc.*, 1880.)

* **har'-pa-gŏn,** *s.* [Lat. *harpagonem,* accus. of *harpago* = a grappling-iron.] A grappling-iron.

"There were deuised certeine instruments wherewyth they might pull downe the workes that their enemyes made, called *harpagons.*"—*Brende: Quintus Curtius,* fo. 84.

har-pa-gŏph'-ĭ-tŭm, *s.* [Lat. *harpago* = a grappling-iron; Gr. ἁρπαγή (*harpagē*) = seizure, and φυτόν (*phuton*) = a plant.]

Bot.: A genus of Pedaliaceæ. It is proposed that the Grapple-plant, generally called *Uncaria procumbens,* should be termed *Harpagophytum procumbens* [GRAPPLE-PLANT], and a Madagascar species, also with reflexed hooks like grappling-irons on the fruit, *H. leptocaryum.* (*Suppl. to Treas. of Bot.*)

har-pa-gor'-nĭs, *s.* [Gr. ἁρπαγή (*harpagē*) = seizure, rapine, and ὄρνις (*ornis*) = a bird.]

Palæont.: A gigantic bird of prey from the Post-Tertiary strata of New Zealand.

har-păl'-ĭ-dæ, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *harpal(us);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A family of predatory beetles, having the four anterior tarsi of the males enlarged, the inside of the anterior tibiæ with a deep notch, and moderately long antennæ. Most of them are voracious insects of prey, though Zabrus is said to feed exclusively upon corn, and Amara upon the roots and tender shoots of grass and other plants. The family is very extensive, and is diffused throughout the world. Probably about 500 are known. Many are British. [HARPALINÆ, HARPALUS.]

har-pa-lĭ'-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *harpal(us);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Entomology:

1. According to Swainson, a sub-family of Carabidæ. It is equivalent to the Harpalidæ of some entomologists.

2. Sometimes used in a more restricted sense for those Harpalidæ which have the four anterior tarsi of the males dilated.

har'-pa-lŭs, *s.* [Gr. ἁρπαλέος (*harpaleos*) = greedy.]

Entom.: The typical genus of the family Harpalidæ, or the sub-family Harpalinæ. In 1855 about 134 species were known from the four great continents and Australia. Sharp enumerates twenty-nine species as British.

har-pĕd'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *harpes,* genit. *harped(is);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Palæont.: A family of Trilobites, having a large cephalic shield of horseshoe form, with its posterior angles greatly lengthened, and the margin perforated by pores; the thoracic segments twenty-five or twenty-six.

harp'-ĕr, * **harp-are,** * **harp-ere,** *s.* [A.S. *hearpere.*]

1. A player on the harp; a harpist.

"I heard the voice of *harpers* harping with their harps."—*Revelation* xiv. 2.

2. A brass coin current in Ireland in the reign of Elizabeth, and so called from the figure of a harp on it. It was about the size of a shilling, and of the value of one penny.

"A two-pence I had to spend over and above; besides the *harper* that was gathered amongst us to pay the piper."—*Ben Jonson: The Gipsies Metamorphosed.*

har'-pēs, *s.* [Gr. ἁρπή (*harpē*) = (1) a bird of prey, (2) a rapacious sea-fish, (3) a sickle.]

Palæont.: The typical genus of the family Harpedidæ (q.v.).

harp'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [HARP, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining to the harp; fitted or intended for playing on the harp; as, *harping* melodies. (*Milton: Nativity,* 115.)

C. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The art or science of playing on the harp; a performance on the harp.

"In hymns and *harpings* and self-seeking prayers."
Byron: Cain, i. 1.

2. *Shipbuilding:*

(1) (*Pl.*): The wales of the bow, of extra strength.

(2) A ribband trimmed to the shape of and bolted to the cant bodies, to hold them together till planked.

¶ *Cat-harpings:*

Naut.: The frapping of the shrouds to the masts below the tops.

harping-iron, *s.* A barbed javelin. The word is derived from its capacity for clawing or grasping. A harpoon (q.v.).

"The boat which on the first assault did go,
Struck with a *harping-iron* the younger foe."
Waller: Battle of Summer Islands, 122.

harp'-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *harp; -ist.*] A player upon the harp; a harper.

"That Ægrian *harpist,* for whose lay
Tigers with hunger pinde and left their pray."
Browne: Britannia's Pastorals, bk. i., s. 5.

har-poŏn', * **har-pon,** *s.* [Dut. *harpoen,* from Fr. *harpon* = a grappling iron, from *harpe* = a dog's claw or paw, a harp; Sp. *arpon;* Ital. *arpagone,* from Lat. *harpago* = a hook, a grappling-iron.] A barbed javelin used to pierce and fasten to whales. It has a broad, flat, triangular, barbed, sharp head, and a shank about two feet long, furnishing a socket for the shaft. A line, about seventy fathoms long, is attached to the harpoon, and runs out rapidly as the struck fish dives below the surface.

"And like the lightning's flame
Flew our *harpoons* of steel."
Longfellow: Discoverer of the North Cape.

harpoon-fork, *s.*

Agric.: A form of hayfork worked by tackle, and used in pitching hay from the load to put it into a rick, or in loading a waggon from a rick.

harpoon-gun, *s.* A gun or contrivance used in whale-fishing for firing a harpoon.

harpoon-rocket, *s.* A combination of bomb and lance for killing whales. It has an explosive shell at its head, and is propelled by a rocket charge after being fired from a gun. The hinged barbs are secured to the breech-piece in the tube, and the line connected by a looped shank.

har-poŏn', *v.t.* [HARPOON, *s.*] To strike, catch, or kill with a harpoon.

har-poŏn'-ĕr, * **har-poŏn-eĕr',** *s.* [Fr. *harponeur.*] One who strikes or pierces the whale with a harpoon; the man who throws the harpoon from a whale-boat.

"On the yard-arm the *harpooner* sits."
Grainger: Sugar-Cane, bk. ii.

* **harp-our,** *s.* [HARPER.]

* **harp'-rĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *harper; -ess.*] A female player on the harp.

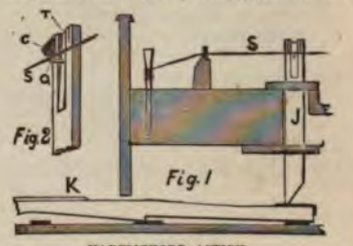
* **harp'-sĭ-chŏn,** * **harp'-sĭ-cŏn,** *s.* [A corruption of O. Fr. *harpecorde.*]

Music: The old name of the spinet and harpsichord (q.v.).

"On the *harpsicon* or virginals."—*Parthenia Sacra* (1633), p. 144.

harp'-sĭ-chord, * **arp-si-chord,** * **harp-se-chord,** *s.* [O. Fr. *harpecorde,* from *harpe,* and *chorde, corde* = a chord. The *s* is apparently an intrusion. Ital. *arpicordo.*]

Music: A stringed instrument with a keyboard, similar in form to a modern grand pianoforte, by which it has been superseded. As the pressure of the fingers upon the keys, when heavy or light, made no difference in the quantity of tone produced, the harpsichord sometimes had two key-boards, one for the



HARPSICHORD ACTION.

Fig. 1. K. Key. J. Jack. S. String.
Fig. 2 (Showing detail of top of Jack). T. Movable tongue of pear wood. C. Small piece of cloth to deaden the vibration of the string. S. String. Q. Plectrum, of quill or leather, projecting from the tongue T.

loud, the other for the soft tones. There were also stops in some instruments, by means of which the tones could be modified by connecting the mechanism with or detaching it from the three, or even four strings, with which each tone was furnished. The keys were attached to levers, which at their ends had slips of wood, called "jacks," furnished with plectra of crow-quill or hard leather; these struck or twanged the strings, and produced the tone, which has been likened to "a scratch with a sound at the end of it." (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

"If he the tinkling *harpsichord* regards
As inoffensive, what offence in cards?"
Cowper: Progress of Error, 148.

harpsichord-graces, *s. pl.*

Music: Certain turns and ornaments employed in playing upon the harpsichord, introduced for the most part as compensation for the lack of sustaining power in the instrument.

* **harp-si-col,** * **harp-se-col,** *s.* [HARPSICHORD.]

* **harp'-stĕr,** *s. & a.* [Eng. *harp;* fem. suff. *-ster.*] A female player on the harp; a harpress.

har'-py, *s.* [O. Fr. *harpie, harpye,* from Lat. *harpyia,* from Gr. ἅρπυιαι (*harpuiai*), from ἁρπάζω (*harpazō*) = to seize.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Class. Antiq.:* Three fabulous winged monsters, daughters of Neptune and Terra, represented with the face of a woman, the body of a vulture, and fingers armed with sharp claws; their names were Aëllo, Celæno, and Ocypete. They emitted an infectious smell, and spoiled whatever they touched by their filth.

"Celeno foule mishapen bird, and *harpies* more right fell." *Phaer: Virgil; Æneid* iii.

2. *Her.:* The harpy is represented in heraldry as a vulture with the head and breast of a woman.

3. *Ornithology:*

(1) The Harpy-eagle (q.v.).

(2) The genus Harpyia (q.v.).

(3) A name sometimes given to a bird of prey, the Marsh Harrier (*Circus æruginosus*). Called more fully the White-headed Harpy. It is the Harpaye or Busard Harpaye of the French. [CIRCUS-HARRIER (2).] In England it is known also as the Moor-buzzard and the Duck-hawk. It preys chiefly on rabbits, water-birds, fish, &c. [CIRCUS.]

4. *Fig.:* An extortioner; a rapacious or ravenous animal; a plunderer.

"I am content to have purchased, by the loss of fortune, an escape from a *harpy,* who had joined the artifices of age to the allurements of youth."—*Rambler,* No. 192.

B. *As adj.:* Rapacious; ravenous; extortionate.

"Drive the *harpy* race from Helicon afar."
Cowper: Ode to Mr. John Rouse. (Trans.)

harpy-eagle, *s.*

Ornith.: *Thrasaetus Harpyia.* Linnæus considered it a vulture, and called it *Vultur har-*

pyga. Cuvier removed it to the true eagles, founding first the sub-genus or genus Harpyia (q.v.), and by many writers it is still called *Harpyia destructor*. Its crest is dull-black, margined with gray; the upper parts of the body and wings are mostly black, the under ones white, except a black collar round the neck; feathers of the legs white, with transverse bars. Immature birds are mottled, and have been described as different species. The harpy is a very powerful bird, about three and a-half feet high, inhabiting New Granada, Guayana, and Mexico. [HARPYIA.]

harpy-footed, *a.* With claws like a harpy. (*Milton: P. L.*, ii. 596.)

har'-pȳ-ą, *s.* [HARPY.]

Zool.: A genus of Pteropinæ (Fruit-eating bats). *Pteropus Pallasii* has an expansion of wing approaching two feet, and is from the Moluccas.

har'-pȳ-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Lat. *harpyia, harpya.*] [HARPY.]

Ornith.: A genus of Falconidæ, sub-family Aquilinæ. The bill is convex above, with a slight tooth in the upper mandible; the nostrils semilunar, transverse; the tarsi very strong, scutellated, feathered only at the base; the claws very strong and sharp. [HARPY-EAGLE.] Cuvier, who introduced the term Harpyia, defined it as containing Fisher Eagles with short wings, but the affinity is not close. The harpy does not seem to fish.

***har'-quĕ-būse, *har'-quĕ-būss,** *s.* [ARQUEBUSE.]

***har-quĕ-būs'-siĕr,** *s.* [ARQUEBUSIER.]

harr, *s.* [HAAR.] A storm proceeding from the sea; a tempest.

***har'-rage (age** as **ĭǵ),** *v.t.* [A corrupt. of *harass* (q.v.).] To harass, to worry.

"Living in a *harraged* land."—*Fuller: Worthies: Kent.*

***hăr-rąss, *har-rasse,** *v.t.* [HARASS.]

***hăr'-rą-teēn,** *s.* [HARATEEN.]

Fabric: A kind of stuff cloth. (*Shenstone.*)

***hăr'-rĭ-cō,** *s.* [HARICOT.]

***hăr'-rĭ-dąn,** *s.* [A corrupt. of O. Fr. *haridelle* = a worn-out horse, a jade.] A worn-out wanton woman; an old vixen; a trollop.

"And in four months a battered *harridan.*"
Pope: Macer.

hăr'-rĭ-ẽr (1), ***harier,** *s.* [Eng. *har(e); -ier.*]

Zool.: A variety of the dog (*Canis familiaris*), used for hare-hunting. It resembles the foxhound, but is somewhat smaller. It may be made to vary considerably according to the taste of the breeder, one extreme being a large, slow-moving harrier properly so called; the other a fox beagle.

hăr'-rĭ-ẽr (2), *s.* [Eng. *harry; -er.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* One who harries, plunders, or lays waste.

II. *Ornithology:*

1. *Sing.:* The genus Circus (q.v.). See also Harpy and Ringtail.

2. *Pl.:* The sub-family of Falconidæ called Circinæ (q.v.).

har'-rĭ-kar-rĭ, ha'-rĭ-kĭ-rĭ, har-ry-kir-ru, *s.* [Chinese (?).] Happy despatch: a method of suicide which members of the Japanese official classes are required to perform when the government consider them to be worthy of death. It is effected by making two gashes in the abdomen somewhat resembling a cross. Suicides sometimes adopt this painful method of death. Dr. MacYowan estimated the number of these compulsory and voluntary suicides in Japan at 500 a year.

"The Japanese, in full Parliament, refused to abolish the Seppuku, or *Hara-kiri*, which is suicide by disembowelling."—*Bray: Science of Man*, p. 70.

hăr'-rĭńg-tŏn, *s.* [From Lord Harrington, who obtained a patent from James I. for the manufacture and issue of brass farthings.] A brass farthing. (*Ben Jonson: Devil is an Ass*, ii. 1.)

hăr'-rĭńg-tŏn-īte, *s.* [Named by Thomson after a Mr. Harrington.]

Min.: A variety of Mesolite from Antrim.

hăr'-rĭs-īte, *s.* [Named after a Mrs. (?) Harris.]

Min.: A variety of Dana's Chalcocite, the Copper Glance of the *Brit. Mus. Cat.* Its colours are lead-gray and bluish-black. It is a pseudomorph after galena, with which it agrees in cleavage.

***har-rot,** *s.* [HERALD, *s.*]

hăr'-rōw, *har-ewe, *har-ou, *har-ow, *har-owe, *har-u, *harwe, *s.* [A.S. *hyrwe* (*Somner*); cogn. with Dut. *hark* = a rake; Icel. *herfi* = a harrow; Dan. *harv* = a harrow; *harve* = to harrow; Sw. *harka* = (s.) a rake, (v.) to rake; *harf* = a harrow; *harfva* = to harrow; Ger. *harke* = a rake; *harken* = to rake; Gr. κέρκις (*kerkis*) = a peg, pin, or skewer.]

Agric.: A large rake or frame with teeth, drawn over the ground to level it, stir the soil, destroy weeds, or cover seed. The shapes of the frame are various. The teeth are usually of square bar-iron, sharpened to a point, maintaining the square form. They are set in the harrow-frame so as to move in a direction parallel to their diagonals. The flexible spiked-chain harrow is made of wrought-iron links, so shaped and combined as to keep the harrow stretched, while a certain number of the teeth, at regular intervals, have dependent spikes.

"The *harrow* follows harsh."
Thomson: Spring, 47.

hăr'-rōw (1), ***har-ew-en, *har-wen** (1), *v.t.* [HARROW, *s.*]

I. *Lit.:* To draw a harrow over for the purpose of breaking clods, covering seeds, levelling the surface.

"Canst thou bind the unicorn with his band in the furrow? or will he *harrow* the valleys after thee?"—*Job* xxxix. 10.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To vex, to fill with distress or anguish; to torment, to lacerate. (Sometimes followed by *up*.)

"It *harrows* me with fear and wonder."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, i. 1.

*2. To treat with cruelty or oppression; to harass.

"Meaning thereby to *harrow* his people."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*, p. 144.

***hăr'-rōw** (2), ***har-wen** (2), *v.t.* [HARRY.] To plunder, to spoil, to harry, to pillage.

"And having *harrowed* hell, didst bring away
Captivity thence captive, us to win."
Spenser: Sonnet 68.

***hăr'-rōw,** *exclam.* [HARO.]

hăr'-rōw-ẽr (1), *s.* [Eng. *harrow* (1), v.; *-er.*] One who harrows land.

"Every *harrower* was allowed a brown loaf and two herrings a day."—*Blount: Ancient Tenures*, p. 145.

hăr'-rōw-ẽr (2), *s.* [Eng. *harrow* (2), v.; *-er.*] A species of hawk; a harrier. [HARRIER, (2).]

hăr'-rōw-ĭńg, *pr. par., a., & s.* [HARROW (1), *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adj.:* Causing great anguish or torment; excruciating.

"My soul with *harrowing* anguish torn."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, iv. 6.

C. *As subst.:* The act or process of tearing or breaking up land with a harrow.

hăr'-rȳ, *hăr'-rōw, *hergh-i-en, *her-i-en, *her-wen, *har-wen, *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *hergian* = to lay waste, from *here* (genit. *herges*) = an army; Icel. *herja*; Dan. *hærge.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To plunder, to rob in warfare; to pillage, to lay waste.

"He pricked to Stapleton on Leven,
Harried the lands of Richard Musgrave."
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, iv. 21.

2. To vex, to torment, to tease, to harrow.

"I repent me much
That I so *harry'd* him."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, iii. 3.

3. To annoy; to harass.

"The Armenians, that continually *harried* them out of their skins."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 442.

B. *Intrans.:* To plunder; to pillage; to make plundering incursions.

***hăr'-rȳ sŏph,** *s.* [A corrupt. of Gr. ἐρίσοφος (*erisophos*) = very wise, from ἐρι (*eri*), a particle = very, and σοφός (*sophos*) = wise.] At Cambridge, a name formerly applied to those students who, having attained sufficient standing to take the degree of B.A., declared themselves candidates for degrees in law or physic. Obsolete for about half a century.

harsh, *har-ryshe, *harsk, *harske, *haske, *a.* [Dan. *harsk* = rancid; Sw. *härsk*; O. Sw. *harsk*; Ger. *harsch.*]

1. Sour, sharp, acrid.

"Meates *harryshe*, lyke the taste of wylde fruites, do constipate and restrayne."—*Sir T. Elyot: Castel of Helth*, p. 18.

2. Rough or rugged to the touch.

"To whose soft seizure
The cygnet's down is *harsh.*"
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, i. 1.

3. Rough, coarse, or unpleasant to the ear; jarring; discordant.

"The *harsh* and discordant notes, by which savage nations make their earlier attempts at harmony."—*Cogan: Theol. Dis. on Jewish Dispensation.*

4. Austere; rough; crabbed; morose; peevish; severe.

"Leaving *harsh* masters and quarrelsome comrades."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

5. Rough; rude; severe; unkind; unfavourable.

"His [Eumenes] speech was not *harsh* nor churlish."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 503.

***harsh-resounding,** *a.* Grating on the ear. (*Shakesp.: Richard II.*, i. 3.)

***harsh-rude,** *a.* Rough, coarse, rude. (*Shakesp.: Richard II.*, iii. 4.)

***harsh,** *v.i.* [HARSH, *a.*] To sound harshly; to creak. (*Stanyhurst.*)

***harsh'-ęn,** *v.t.* [Eng. *harsh; -en.*] To make harsh.

"A soured and *harshened* spirit."—*C. Kingsley: Alton Locke*, ch. xxxii.

harsh'-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *harsh; -ly.*]

1. Sourly; roughly or unpleasantly to the palate.

2. Unpleasantly to the ear; discordantly; gratingly.

"Sounds *harshly* in so delicate an ear."
Cowper: Retirement, 250.

3. Severely; austerely; morosely; peevishly; unkindly.

"He makes so bold with his neighbour, or deals so *harshly* with him."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 13.

harsh'-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *harsh; -ness.*]

1. The quality of being harsh, rough, sour, or hard to the taste; sourness, sharpness.

"Take an apple and roll it upon a table hard: the rolling doth soften and sweeten the fruit, . . . for the unequal distribution of the spirits maketh the *harshness.*"—*Bacon.*

2. Roughness to the ear; discordancy.

"If they differ from the verses of others, they differ for the worse; for they are too often distinguished by repulsive *harshness.*"—*Johnson: Lives of the Poets; Milton.*

3. Roughness to the touch.

"*Harshness* and ruggedness of bodies is unpleasant to the touch."—*Bacon.*

4. Roughness; crabbedness; moroseness; peevishness; acrimony.

"The sternness and *harshness* of his nature."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

hars'-lĕt, *s.* [HASLET.]

harst, har'st, *s.* [HARVEST.] (*Scotch.*)

harst-weed, *s.*

Bot.: *Centaurea Scabiosa.*

har-strŏńg, hōre-strŏńg, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Bot.: *Peucedanum officinale.*

hart, *harte, *heort, *hert, *herte, *s.* [A.S. *heort, heorot*; cogn. with Dut. *hert*; Icel. *hjörtr*; Dan. *hiort*; Sw. *hjort*; Ger. *hirsch*; O. H. Ger. *hiruz*, and allied to Lat. *cervis*; Wel. *carw* = a hart; Gr. κέρας (*keras*) = a horn.] A stag or male deer which has attained the age of five years, and has formed the surroyal or crown-antler.

"Goodliest of all the forest, *hart* and hind."
Milton: P. L., xi. 189.

¶ *Hart of ten:* A hart with ten tines or branches on his antlers.

hart-berries, *s.*

Bot.: *Vaccinium myrtillus.*

hart's balls, *s. pl.*

Bot.: Elaphomyces, an ascomycetous fungal.

† hart's-clover, hart's-trefoil, *s.*

Bot.: The Common or Yellow Melilot, *Melilotus officinalis.*

hart's-eye, *s.*

Bot.: The Wild Dittany.

hart's-tongue, harts-tongue, *s.*

Botany:

1. A fern, *Scolopendrium vulgare*, having

simple oblong, ligulate fronds, with the base cordate; length six to eighteen inches; the sori are linear, on opposite contiguous veins, almost confluent. It is found on shady banks and cold and damp situations in various parts of Britain, also in continental Europe, in the west of Asia, Siberia, Japan, and the north-west of America.

"*Hart's-tongue* is propagated by parting the roots, and also by seed."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

2. *Olfersia cervina.*

3. *Polypodium Phyllitidis.* (*Paxton.*)

har-tal, har'-tall, *s.* [Hind. *hartal.*] One of the names given in India to orpiment (q.v.).

hart'-beēst, har'-tē-beēst, *s.* [Dut., from Low Ger. *hart;* Dut. *hert* = a hart, and *beest* = a beast, a brute.]

Zool.: Alcephalus Caama, the commonest of the larger antelopes in Southern Africa. It is of a gray-brown colour; the dorsal line, a

HARTBEEST.

streak on the face, and the outside of the limbs, black; and a large triangular spot on the haunches, whitish. It lives in large flocks, and is hunted for its flesh, which resembles that of the ox. It can be domesticated.

"Where the gnu, the gazelle, and the *hartebeest* graze."
Pringle: Afar in the Desert.

hart'-bĕr-rȳ, *s.* [Eng. *hart,* and *berry.*]

Bot.: The Whortleberry or Bilberry, *Vaccinium Myrtillus.*

hart'-crŏp, *s.* [Eng. *hart,* and *crop.*] The same as HARTBERRY (q.v.).

har'-tē-beēst, *s.* [HARTBEEST.]

* **hart'-ęn,** *v.t.* [HEARTEN.]

hart'-īne, hart'-īn, *s.* [Named from (*Ober*)-*hart,* near Gloggnitz, where it occurs.]

Min.: A white resin separated by ether from a resin derived from brown coal. (*Dana.*)

hart'-īte, *s.* [From (*Ober*)*hart,* and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).] [HARTINE.]

Min.: A monoclinic hydrocarbon, melting at 74° to 75°. Lustre somewhat greasy, colour white. Compos.: carbon, 87·8; hydrogen, 12·2 = 100. Found in a fossil pine, *Pinus accrosa,* from the Brown Coal of Austria. It is akin to branchite (q.v.).

hart'-man-nīte, *s.* [Named after the mineralogist, C. A. F. Hartmann.]

Min.: The same as BREITHAUPTITE (q.v.).

harts'-horn, *s.* [Eng. *harts* = hart's, and *horn.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Originally:* The horn or antler of the hart, *Cervus elaphus.*

2. In the same sense as II. 2.

"[They] then come to themselves, almost or quite;
Which saves much *hartshorn,* salts, and sprinkling faces."
Byron: Beppo, lxxxix.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bot.:* The same as HARTSHORN-PLANTAIN (q.v.).

*2. *Phar.:* Formerly many very extraordinary medicinal virtues were attributed to the horns of the male deer. They were submitted to dry distillation and yielded the same products as bones, consisting chiefly of ammonia and volatile bases. The liquid, known as spirits of hartshorn, had a powerful smell, and was used in nervous complaints and fainting fits. The shavings of the horns were used for making jelly. [AMMONIA.]

hartshorn-plantain, *s.*

Bot.: Plantago Coronopus.

hart'-wŏrt, *s.* [Eng. *hart,* and *wort* (q.v.).]

Bot.: The umbelliferous genus Tordylium. *Tordylium maximum,* a pinnate plant, with one to three pairs of pinnatifid leaflets, is found, according to Watson, as an alien or denizen on hedge banks at Eton, Oxford, and Isleworth. [TORDYLIUM.]

hăr'-ŭm-scăr-ŭm, *a.* & *s.* [A reduplication either from *hare,* v., or *scare.*]

A. *As adj.:* Giddy, careless, thoughtless, harebrained.

B. *As subst.:* A giddy, rash, harebrained person.

ha-rŭs-pĭ-cā'-tion, *s.* [As if from a Low Lat. *haruspicatio; haruspex* = a diviner among the Etruscans who foretold future events from the inspection of entrails of victims.] Divination by the inspection of the entrails of victims.

"*Haruspication* belongs among the lower races, especially to the Malays and Polynesians."—*Tylor: Primitive Culture* (1871), i. 111.

* **ha-rŭs'-pĭçe,** *s.* [ARUSPEX.]

* **ha-rŭs'-pĭç-ȳ,** *s.* [ARUSPICY.]

har'-vĕst, *her-fest, * her-vest, *s.* & *a.* [A.S. *hærfest* = crop, autumn; cogn. with Dut. *herfst;* Icel. *haust;* Dan. & Sw. *höst;* Ger. *herbst;* M. H. Ger. *herbest;* O. H. Ger. *herpist,* from the same root as Lat. *carpo* = to pluck; Gr. κάρπος (*karpos*) = fruit.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. Autumn, the season when the harvest is gathered in; the season of reaping and gathering corn and other grain.

"And *Harvest* smeared with treading grapes."
Golding: Ovid; Metamorphoses ii.

2. That which is reaped and gathered in; the crop of ripe corn or grain gathered into barns.

3. The product or result of any labour; the effect, the consequence.

"The *harvest* of a quiet eye."
Wordsworth: Poet's Epitaph.

B. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to harvest; engaged in harvest.

"And let them be merry all *harvest* time long."
Tusser: Husbandry; August.

harvest-bells, *s. pl.*

Bot.: Gentiana Pneumonanthe.

harvest-bug, *s.*

Zool.: Leptus (formerly called *Acarus*) *autumnalis.* The resemblance to a bug is in its depressed, oval body, its colour, and its blood-sucking propensities. It is not, however, a genuine bug; it is a species of the order Acarina. In certain years, in autumn, it abounds on grass and other plants. Climbing thence it gets on the person of any one sitting down, or even walking, inserts its sucker into the body, and gorges itself with blood. Common in England. Called also *Trombidium autumnale.*

harvest-feast, *s.* A feast made at the completion of the gathering in of the harvest.

"The *harvest-feast* grew blither when he came."
Scott: The Poacher.

harvest-festival, *s.* A service of thanksgiving to God for the ingathering of the harvest, when places of worship in which such services are held are decorated with harvest produce.

harvest-field, *s.* A field from which the harvest is being or has been gathered.

"Brother James is in the *harvest-field.*"
Tennyson: The Brook, 227.

harvest-fly, *s.*

Entom.: A name given in America to *Cicada septendecim,* a homopterous insect, which appears in Pennsylvania and elsewhere in the United States in incredible numbers once in seventeen years. It is erroneously called the Seventeen Years' Locust, the Cicadas having no real affinity to the Locusts.

harvest-home, *s.*

1. The time of gathering in the harvest; the bringing home of the harvest.

"His chin new reapt,
Shewed like a stubble land at *harvest-home.*"
Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV., i. 3.

2. A harvest-feast.

3. The song sung by the harvesters at the harvest-feast.

*4. An opportunity of making gain, or gathering in treasure. (*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor,* ii. 2.)

harvest-hope, *s.* The hope or prospect of a harvest; the hope of any gain or profit.

"And thus of all my *harvest-hope* I have
Nought reaped but a weedie crop of care."
Spenser: Shepheards Calender; Dec.

harvest-lady, *s.* The second reaper in a row.

harvest-lord, *s.* The first reaper in a row; the head or chief reaper at the harvest.

"Grant *harvest-lord* more by a penny or two,
To call on his fellows the better to do."
Tusser: Husbandry.

harvest-louse, *s.*

Zool.: The same as HARVEST-BUG (q.v.). It is neither a louse nor a bug, but a spider.

harvest-man, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A man engaged in reaping and gathering in the harvest.

"Like to a *harvest-man* that's tasked to mow."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, i. 3.

2. *Zool.:* [HARVEST-SPIDER].

harvest-month, *s.* The month of September.

harvest-moon, *s.* The moon near its full at the time of harvest, or about the autumnal equinox, when it rises at nearly the same hour for several days, owing to the small angle of the ecliptic and the moon's orbit.

harvest-mouse, *s.*

Zool.: Mus messorius, a mouse so small that White of Selborne, who first discriminated it, proposed to call it *M. minimus,* and Pallas *M. minutus.* The body is two and a quarter inches long, the tail two inches. On the back it is of a colour like that of the squirrel; beneath it is white with a line between the colours. It is found in harvest, is carried into ricks; it makes a nest of blades of wheat, and brings forth about eight at a litter. Found in the south of England, in Scotland, in Germany, European Russia, and Siberia. Called also *Micromys minutus.*

harvest-queen, *s.* A figure or image representing Ceres, the goddess of fruits, flowers, &c., carried about on the last day of harvest.

harvest-spider, harvest-man, *s.*

Zool.: One of the Phalangidæ, an aberrant family of Spiders. [PHALANGIDÆ.]

harvest-thanksgiving, *s.* [HARVEST-FESTIVAL.]

harvest-tick, *s.*

Zoology:

1. The Harvest-bug (q.v.).

2. Any small spider of the family Leptidæ (q.v.).

harvest-woman, *s.* A woman engaged in gathering in the harvest.

har'-vĕst, *v.t.* [HARVEST, *s.*] To reap and gather in, as corn, grain, &c., for the food or use of man or beast.

"I have seen a stock of reeds *harvested* and stacked."
—*Pennant: Tour in Scotland.*

har'-vĕst-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *harvest; -er.*]

1. A man who reaps and gathers in the harvest.

2. A machine for cutting grain or grass; a reaper, a mower.

harvester-cutter, *s.* One of the section knives of a harvester.

Harvester-cutter grinder: A machine adapted to the grinding of the section knives of harvesters, which are riveted to the knife-bar.

* **har'-vĕst-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *harvest; -less.*] Barren.

"*Harvestless* autumns, horrible agues."
Tennyson: Queen Mary, v. i.

* **harwe** (1), * **har-rowe** (1), *v.t.* [HARROW, *v.*]

* **harwe** (2), * **har-rowe** (2), *v.t.* [HARRY.]

hăs, *part. of v.* [HAVE.] The third person singular of the pres. indic. of the verb *to have.*

has-been, *s.* Anything old or ancient, as a custom, &c.; especially used in commendation in the phrase, a good old *has-been;* anything past its prime. (*Scotch.*)

* **hăs'-ęrd-oūr,** *s.* [HAZARDER.]

* **hăs'-ęrd-rĭē,** *s.* [HAZARDRY.]

hasęh'-ĭsh, hash'-ĭsh, hash'-ēesh, *s.*

[Turk. and Arab.] An intoxicating drug made in Turkey from the dried leaves of hemp, the same as the East Indian Bhang (q.v.).

hashish-smoker, *s.* One addicted to the practice of smoking hashish.

"They are *hashish-smokers*, and the effect of this drug is to bring them into a state of exaltation, passing into utter hallucination."—*Tylor: Primitive Culture* (1871), ii. 379.

*** hāse,** *s. & v.* [HAZE.]

hăsh, *v.t.* [HASH, *s.*]

1. *Lit.:* To cut or chop up in small pieces; to mince.

"The dishes were trifling, *hashed* and condited after their way."—*Evelyn: Memoirs*, Dec. 4, 1679.

2. *Fig.:* To make a hash or mess of anything; to spoil.

hăsh, *s.* [O. Fr. *hachis*, from *hacher* = to hack or slice; Ger. *hacken*; Eng. *hack*.]

I. *Lit.:* A dish of meat chopped or cut into small slices; meat, especially such as has already been cooked, cut into small pieces and mixed with vegetables.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. A mixture or second preparation of old matter; a repetition.

"To ruminate over those *hashes* of absurdity which were disgusting to our ancestors."—*Goldsmith: Polite Learning*, ch. xii.

2. A fellow that neither knows how to dress nor act with propriety; a sloven.

"A set o' dull, conceited *hashes*."
Burns: Epistle to J. Lapraik.

3. A mess; confusion.

¶ *To settle one's hash:* To do for one; to defeat one's object.

hash'-ēēsh, hash'-îsh, *s.* [HASCHISH.]

*** hăsk, * haske,** *s.* [Wel. *hesg* = sedge, rushes.] A case or basket made of rushes or flags; a wicker basket for carrying fish, &c.

"Phœbus, weary of his yerely taske,
Ystabled hath his steedes in lowlye laye,
And taken up his inn in fishes' *hask*."
Spenser: Shepheards Calender; Nov.

*** haske,** *a.* [HARSH.]

† hăsk'-wŏrt, *s.* [Eng. *hask*, and *wort*.]

Bot.: Campanula latifolia.

haș'-lĕt, hars'-lĕt, *s.* [A contr. of *hastelet*, from Fr. *hastille* = the pluck of an animal.] The entrails of an animal, as the liver, lights, heart, &c., especially of a hog, used as human food.

"Their *haslets* are equal to that of a hog, and the flesh of some of them eats little inferior to beef-steaks."—*Cook: Voyages*, bk. i., ch. iv.

hăș'-lŏck, hăs'-sŏck (1), *a.* [A.S. *hals* = the throat, neck, and Eng. *lock*.] The finest wool of the fleece of a sheep, being that growing on the halse or throat.

hasp, * haspe, * hespe, *s.* [For *haps*, from A.S. *hæpse* (as *aspen* from A.S. *æps*); cogn. with Icel. *hespa*; Dan. *haspe*; Sw. *haspe*; Ger. *haspe* = a hasp, *haspel* = a staple, a reel, a windlass.]

1. A fastening; a clamp or bar fast at one end to an eye-bolt or staple, the other end passing over a staple, where it is secured by a pin, key, button, fore-lock, or padlock.

2. A scarifier for grass lands.

3. A spindle for thread, yarn, or silk.

4. A quantity of yarn; the fourth part of a spindle.

¶ *Hasp and staple:* (*Scotch Law*). The ancient form of entering an heir in a burgage subject, in accordance with which he was made to take hold of the *hasp and staple* of the door in token of possession, and then enter at the door and bolt himself in, the transaction being noted and registered.

hasp-lock, *s.* A kind of lock in which the hasp, which is attached to the trunk-lid, itself carries the means of locking.

hasp, * hasp'-ẹn, *v.t.* [A.S. *hæspian*.] To fasten, shut, or secure with a hasp. [HASP, *s.*]

"*Hasp'd* in a tombril, awkward have you shined."
Garth: Dispensary, v. 85.

*** hasp-i-coll,** *s.* [HARPSICHORD.]

*** hăs'-sạck,** *s.* [HASSOCK (2).]

hăss'-ạ-gāy, *s.* [ASSEGAI.]

hassagay-tree, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Curtisia, one of the Cornaceæ.

¶ *Beech-leaved Hassagay-tree: Curtisia faginea.* It is from the Cape of Good Hope. The name is given because the natives use the wood in the manufacture of assegais.

hăs'-sŏck (1), **hăs'-sạck,** *s.* [A Kentish word. Remote etym. doubtful.]

Petrol.: A local term for the rubbly sandstones in the Hythe beds in Kent. They are of Lower Greensand age.

hăs'-sŏck (2), *** hăs'-sŏk,** *s.* [Wel. *hesgog* = sedgy, from *hesg* = sedge.]

1. Coarse grass growing in rank tufts on boggy ground.

2. A thick mat for kneeling on in church; a small stuffed footstool covered with cloth or other material.

"Buy a mat for a bed, buy a mat,
A *hassock* for your feet."
Beaum. & Flet.: Night Walker, v.

3. Anything thick, bushy, and ill-arranged; a besom. (*Scotch.*)

"That ne'er had a better covering than his sin shaggy *hassock* of hair."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xxxiv.

hast, *particip. of v.* [HAVE.] The second person sing. pres. indic. of the verb *to have*.

hăs'-tāte, † hăs'-tāt-ĕd, *s.* [Lat. *hastatus* = armed with a spear, from *hasta* = a spear.]

Bot.: The same as HALBERT-HEADED (q.v.). The leaf shown in the illustration is that of the Sheep's Sorrel, *Rumex acetosella*.

HASTATE.

has'-tāte-lĭ, *adv.* [Eng. *hastate*; *-ly*.]

Bot.: In a hastate manner; so as to be halbert-shaped.

hastately-lanceolate, *a.*

Bot.: Between lance-shaped and halbert-shaped. (*Paxton.*)

hastately-sagittate, *a.*

Bot.: Between arrow-shaped and halbert-shaped. (*Paxton*, &c.)

hăs-tā-tō-, *pref.* [Lat. *hastatus* = armed with a spear.]

Bot.: Hastate; halbert-shaped.

hastato-lanceolate, *a.*

Bot.: Between lanceolate and halbert-shaped, as the leaf of *Dicranium varium*. (*Loudon*, &c.)

hastato-sagittate, *a.*

Bot.: Between arrow-shaped and halbert-shaped, as the leaf of *Arum maculatum*, shown in the illustration.

HASTATO-SAGITTATE.

hāste, * hast, *s.* [O. Sw. *hast* = haste, *hasta* = to haste; Dan. *hast* = haste, *haste* = to haste; O. Fris. *hast* = haste; Dut. *haast* = haste, *haasten* = to haste; Ger. * *hast* = haste, *hasten* = to haste; O. Fr. *haste*; Fr. *hâte*.] [HASTE, v., HASTEN.]

1. Hurry, speed, celerity of motion, despatch, expedition, swiftness. (Applied only to voluntary agents.)

"In situations where the action seems to require *haste*."—*Goldsmith: Essays*, xv.

2. The state of being pressed or urged by business; urgency, hurry; a necessity for hurry or expedition; want of leisure.

"'No, no, not dead,' she answered all in *haste* . . .
'Most sure am I, quite sure, he is not dead.'"
Tennyson: Geraint & Enid, 1,391.

3. Undue vehemence of mind; passion, precipitance.

"I said in my *haste*, All men are liars."—*Ps.* cxvi. 11.

¶ *To make haste:* To be in a hurry; to go or act with haste; not to delay.

hāste, hās'-ten (ten as ẹn), *v.t. & i.* [HASTE, *s.* "The form *hasten* appears to be nothing more than the old infinitive mood of the verb; the pa. t. and pa. par. (*hastened* or *hastned*) do not appear in early authors. Strictly speaking, the form *haste* (pa. t. *hasted*) is much to be preferred, and is commoner both in Shakespeare and in the A. V. of the Bible." (*Skeat.*)]

A. *Trans.:* To cause to hurry; to urge or press on; to push or drive forward.

"Therefore let's hence,
And with our fair intreaties *haste* them on."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, i. 6.

B. *Reflex:* To make haste, to hurry; to be speedy or quick; to go in haste.

"Why should I *haste me* thence?"
Shakesp.: Sonnet 51.

C. *Intrans.:* To hurry; to move with celerity; to go or act with haste or speed; to be speedy or quick.

"Matilda sees, and *hastes* to speak."
Scott: Rokeby, v. 12.

¶ To *hasten* expresses little more than the general idea of quickness in moving towards a point: thus, he *hastens* who runs to get to the end of his journey. *Dispatch* implies a putting an end to, a making a clearance: we *dispatch* a great deal of business within a given time. (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

hās'-tẹn-ĕr (*t* silent), *s.* [Eng. *hasten*; *-er*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who hastens or hurries: in either the trans. or intrans. use.

2. *Domestic:* A kitchen stand before the fire to keep the radiated heat around the joint which is being roasted.

hāst'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *hast(e)*; *-er*.] One who hastes or hastens; a hastener.

*** has-tif, * has-tyf,** *a.* [O. Fr. *hastif*, from *haste* = haste.] Hasty.

"Richard was *hastif*." *Robert de Brunne*, p. 177.

*** has-tif-ly,** *adv.* [Eng. *hastif*; *-ly*.] In a hasty manner; hastily; in haste.

*** has-ti-hood, * has-ti-hede,** *s.* [Eng. *hasty*; *-hood*.] Haste; hastiness.

"For eche of hem in *hastihede*
Shal other slea with deathes wounde."
Gower: C. A., v.

hās'-tĭ-lĭ, * has-te-li, * has-te-liche, * has-ti-li, * has-te-lyche, * has-ti-lie, *adv.* [Eng. *hasty*; *-ly*.]

1. In a hasty manner; in haste; in a hurry; speedily; with haste.

"I have seen some who have run *hastily* forward."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

2. Rashly; inconsiderately; precipitately; without due thought or care.

"Too *hastily* put an imagination for intuitive knowledge."—*Law: Enquiry*, ch. i.

3. Passionately; vehemently; with passion; hotly.

hās'-tĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *hasty*; *-ness*.]

1. Haste; speed; hurry.

2. Hurry; precipitation; rashness; want of due care, thought, or preparation.

"His numbers, and his gravity, I have as far imitated as the poverty of our language, and the *hastiness* of my performance, would allow."—*Dryden: Pref. to Second Miscellany.*

3. Passion; vehemence; heat of temper.

"That heat and *hastiness* which was in him mis liked."—*P. Holland: Livius*, p. 96.

hāst'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [HASTE, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Hurrying; moving or acting hastily.

2. *Hort.:* Coming early to maturity. (See the compounds.)

C. *As substantive:*

Hort.: A fruit coming early to maturity.

hasting-apple, *s.*

Hort.: An early variety of the apple.

hasting-pear, *s.*

Hort.: An early variety of the pear.

"The large white and green *hastings* are not to be set till the cold is over."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

Hăst'-ĭngs, *s.* [Said to have been named after Hastinge, a Danish pirate, who occupied the 250 ships, with which, in 893, he occupied the adjacent regions, building the town. (*Dallaway.*) According to Kemble it was the fortress, and probably at one time the town, of a tribe called Haestingas.]

A. *As subst.:* A town in Sussex, seven miles N.W. of which the decisive battle of Hastings was fought, in 1066. It is sixty-four miles S.E. from London.

B. *As adj.:* Of, belonging to, or in any way connected with the place mentioned under A.

Hastings Sands, *s. pl.*

1. *Geol.:* The middle division of the Wealden. It consists of sand, calciferous grit, clay, and shale. The term sands is somewhat of a misnomer—only about half the strata are arenaceous, the rest being argillaceous or calcareous. The whole "Hastings Sands" are from 400 to 500 feet thick. The several beds seem to have been deposited in water moderately deep or even shallow, perhaps as a gradually sinking estuary. The upper rock is a calcareous sandstone or grit: one of the lower members of the formation is the sand rock of the Hastings cliffs. It is about 100 feet thick. It is not a durable building stone.

2. *Paleont.:* The "Hastings Sands" contain remains of Iguanodon, the Hyleosaurus, Megalosaurus, Plesiosaurus, Pterodactylus, and other extinct genera of reptiles, with the modern Chelonian genera Trionyx and Emys. The fish genera are Lepidotus, Pycnodus, and Hybodus; the molluscous ones Melanopsis, Melania, Paludina, Cyrena, Cyclas, Unio, Corbula, Mytilus, Ostrea, &c. Plant remains, *Sphenopteris gracilis*, &c. (*Lyell.*)

*** hāst'-ĭve,** *a.* [O. Fr. *hastif*; Fr. *hâtif.*]

1. Hasty; rash.

2. Ripening early; forward; early, as fruit.

*** hāst'-ĭve-nĕss, * hāst'-ĭve-nĕsse,** *s.* [Eng. *hastive; -ness.*] Haste; hastiness; rashness. (*Robert de Brunne*, p. 129.)

hāst'-ȳ, *a.* [Eng. *hast(e); -y*; Sw. & Dan. *hastig*; Dut. *haastig*; O. Fris. *hastich, hastig.*]

1. Moving or acting with haste or speed; speedy; quick; the opposite to slow.

"The *hasty* multitude
Admiring entered." *Milton: P. L.*, i. 739.

2. Done or carried out hastily or hurriedly; cursory: as, a *hasty* sketch.

3. Acting with haste; rash; inconsiderate; eager; precipitate; thoughtless; the opposite to deliberate.

"*See'st* thou a man that is *hasty* in his words?"—*Proverbs* xxix. 20.

* 4. In a hurry; pressed for time.

"Are you *so hasty?*"
Shakesp.: Much Ado About Nothing, v. 1.

5. Passionate; irritable; vehement; easily excited: as, a *hasty* temper.

"He that is *hasty* of spirit exalteth folly."—*Proverbs* xiv. 29.

6. Indicating or expressive of anger: as, *hasty* words.

7. Ripening early; coming early to maturity.

"Beauty shall be a fading flower, and as the *hasty* fruit before the summer."—*Isaiah* xxviii. 3.

hasty-footed, *a.* Nimble; swift; moving swiftly.

"We have chid the *hasty-footed* time."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, iii. 2.

hasty-pudding, *s.*

1. A pudding or thick batter made of flour and milk boiled together.

"*Hasty-pudding* is thy chiefest dish." *Dorset.*

2. Oatmeal and water boiled together; porridge.

3. A batter made of Indian meal stirred into boiling water. (*American.*)

*** hasty-witted,** *a.* Rash, inconsiderate, hasty.

hăt, * hatte, *s.* [A.S. *hæt*; cogn. with Icel. *hattr*; Sw. *hatt*; Dan. *hat.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* A covering for the head, having a crown or top, sides, and continuous brim, made of cloth, felt, straw, silk, splints, grass, &c., and worn by men and women as a protection to the head, or as an ornament.

"The stuffs and *hats* of which France had hitherto enjoyed a monopoly."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

2. *Fig.:* The dignity or position of a cardinal; from the broad-brimmed scarlet hat worn by cardinals.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Tanning:* The stratum of bark on the top of a pile of hides and interposed bark, filling a tanpit.

2. *Metall.:* A depression in the tunnel-head of a smelting-furnace to detain the gases.

¶ (1) *To raise the hat to one,* * *To give one the hat:* To take the hat off, to salute.

"I said nothing, but *gave you my hat.*"—*Hist. of Col. Jack* (1723).

(2) *To hang up one's hat in a house:* To make one's self at home in another's house.

(3) *To pass round the hat:* To ask for subscriptions, charity, donations, &c.

hat-band, *s.*

1. A band or broad string round a hat.

"His coat and *hat-band* show his quality."
Stepney: Imitation of Juvenal.

2. A band of cloth or other material worn round the hat in sign of mourning.

hat-block, *s.* A form upon which the hat is finished.

hat-blocking machine, *s.* A machine for blocking hats, stretching out the crown by means of expansible framework, and the brim by clamps.

hat-body, *s.* The entire body in an unfinished state.

hat-box, hat-case, *s.* A box or case for a hat.

hat-brush, *s.* A soft, drawn brush of horse or goat's hair, for brushing hats.

hat-brushing machine, *s.* A machine in which brushes are used to equalize and polish the nap, pile, or exterior fibrous matter forming the surfaces of hats.

hat-case, *s.* [HAT-BOX.]

hat-conformator, *s.* A machine of French origin, by which the shape of the head is ascertained. It consists of a series of sliding arms, radially arranged in a frame, and carrying sharp points at their upper ends. When applied to the head, the arms are thrust outward by contact with the head, and assume a position corresponding to its exact conformation. While thus held an impression is taken upon a slip of paper pressed upon the points. This paper is trimmed to the form delineated by the points, and becomes a pattern.

hat-die, *s.* [HAT-MOULD.]

hat-felting, *s.* A mode of forming hats by placing a disc of felting material between surfaces which, by a rubbing and drawing action, felt the fibres, and cause the hat gradually to assume the required shape.

hat-guard, *s.* A string to prevent the hat being lost in windy weather.

hat-measure, *s.* A device by which the size of the oval head-opening is ascertained. Usually a circular graduated ribbon, the ends of which slide in each other. [HAT-CONFORMATOR.]

hat-money, *s.* Money paid along with the freight to the master of a ship for his care of the goods; primage.

hat-mould, *s.* The die in which a hat or bonnet is formed or shaped by pressing.

hat-planking, *s.* A finishing felting operation. The hat-body, being basoned or hardened is passed through a cistern containing a heated acidulated water, and between two series of pressing rollers, by which the fibres are felted, when they are ready for the blocking.

hat-protector, *s.* A cover applied to a hat to protect it in inclement weather; a hat-guard.

hat-rack, *s.* A piece of hall furniture having pegs for holding hats.

hāt'-ą-ble, *a.* [HATEABLE.]

hătçh (1), * hacche, * hacchen, *v.t. & i.* [HATCH, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To produce young from eggs by incubation, or by artificial heat.

"Those particular situations, in which the young, when *hatched*, find their appropriate food."—*Paley: Natural Theology*, ch. xviii.

2. To quicken by incubation or artificial heat.

"When they have laid such a number of eggs as they can conveniently cover and *hatch*, they give over and begin to sit."—*Ray: On the Creation.*

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To produce.

"*Hatching* first this tempest in my heart."
P. Fletcher: Eliza.

2. To contrive; to plot.

"The evils she *hatch'd* were not effected."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, v. 5.

B. *Intransitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To produce young from eggs by incubation; to incubate.

"For the seas wil not for that tyme of these birdis [halcyons] sitting and *hatching* decease [dis-ease] her geistis."—*Joye: Exposicion of Daniel.* (Ep. Ded.)

2. To produce young; to come to maturity.

"He observed circumstances in eggs, whilst they were *hatching*, which varied."—*Boyle.*

* II. *Figuratively:*

1. To produce young; to breed.

"Open your bee-hives, for now they *hatch.*"—*Evelyn: Kalendarium; April.*

2. To be in a state of advance towards maturity or effect.

"I have done strange wonders:
There's more a *hatching* too."
Beaum. & Flet.: Spanish Curate, iii.

hătçh (2), *v.t.* [HATCH, *s.*] To close, fasten, or secure, with, or as with, a hatch or hatches.

"Twere not amiss to keep our door *hatched.*"—*Shakesp.: Pericles*, iv. 2.

hătçh (3), *v.t.* [Fr. *hacher* = to hack, to hatch, from Ger. *hacken* = to cut, to hack.]

1. To shade by minute or fine lines, crossing each other, in drawing and engraving. [HATCHING.]

* 2. To engrave, to chase.

"Why should not I
Doat on my horse well trapt, my sword well *hatcht?*"
Beaum. & Flet.: Bonduca, ii.

* 3. To stain, to spot, to steep.

"Thine own bloody sword cryed out against thee,
Hatcht in the life of him; yet I forgave thee."
Beaum. & Flet.: Custom of the Country, v.

hătçh (1), * hatche, * hecche, *s.* [A.S. *hæca* = the bolt of a door, a bar; cogn. with Dut. *hek* = a fence, a rail; Sw. *häck* = a coop, a rack; Dan. *hæk, hække* = a rack; *hækkeburn* = a breeding-cage; *hækkefugl* = a breeding fowl; Ger. *hecken* = to hatch; *hecke* = a breeding-cage.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) A bolt, a bar.

"*Hecche*, hek. *Antica.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

(2) A half-door, a wicket.

"In at the window, or else o'er the *hatch.*"
Shakesp.: King John, i. 1.

(3) A stop-plank falling in vertical grooves in a frame, and supporting a head of water in a weir; a sluice-gate; a flood-gate.

(4) A grated weir for a fish-trap.

(5) A shutter to cover a hatchway, or scuttle, in a ship's deck or warehouse floor.

(6) A bedstead.

(7) A hollow trap, to catch weasels, &c.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) The act of hatching or producing young by incubation.

(2) That which is produced by incubation; a brood.

(3) The act of plotting, contriving, or hatching; a plot.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Min.:* An opening into a mine; an opening made in search of a mine.

2. *Naut.:* One of the hatchways or openings in a ship's deck, or the passage from one deck to another.

"But shall directly sails and come to the port of the citie of London, the place of their right discharge, and that no bulke be broken, *hatches* opened, &c."—*Hacklayt: Voyages*, i. 261.

¶ *To be under hatches:*

1. *Lit.:* To be in the interior of a ship, with the hatches shut down.

* 2. *Fig.:* To be in a state of ignominy, poverty, or depression.

"He assures us how this fatherhood continued its course, till the captivity in Egypt, and then the poor fatherhood was *under hatches.*"—*Locke.*

hatch-bar, *s.*

Naut.: One of the bars by which the hatches are fastened down.

hatch-boat, *s.*

Naut.: A kind of half-decked fishing-boat; a boat with a hatch or well for holding fish.

hătçh (2), *s.* [HATCH (3), *v.*] A minute or fine line in drawing or engraving.

"'Tis almost impossible to imitate every *hatch*, and to make the strokes of exact and equal dimensions."—*Evelyn: Sculpture*, ch. v.

hăṭch'-ẹl, *s.* [A softened form of *hackle* or *heckle.*] The same as HACKLE (q.v.).

*** hatchel-tooth, * hetchell-tooth,** *s.* One of the iron teeth of a hatchel or hackle.

"The same must bee better kembed with *hetchell-teeth* of yron."—*P. Holland: Pliny,* bk. xix., ch. i.

hăṭch'-ẹl, * hach-ell, * hetch-ell, *v.t.* [HATCHEL, s.]

1. *Lit.:* To hackle or heckle flax; to cleanse flax or hemp with a hatchel.

2. *Fig.:* To tease, to worry, to annoy, to heckle.

hăṭch'-ẹl-lĕr, *s.* [Eng. *hatchel; -er.*] One who hatchels or heckles flax; a heckler.

hăṭch'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *hatch* (1), v.; *-er.*] One who hatches; a contriver, a plotter.

"A great *hatcher* and breeder of business."—*Swift: Tale of a Tub; A Digression concerning Madness.*

hăṭch'-ĕt, * hăch'-ĕt, *s.* [Fr. *hachette,* dimin. of *hache* = an axe, from *hacher* = to hack.] A one-handed axe or chopping-tool. [HACK, *v.*]

"He was to have for his pains a *hatchet.*"—*Dampier: Voyages* (an. 1681).

¶ (1) *To bury the hatchet:* To make peace; to become reconciled.

(2) *To take up the hatchet:* To make war.

(3) *To throw the hatchet:* To tell lies or fabulous stories. In allusion to an ancient game in which hatchets were thrown at a mark, he who threw the greatest distance being the winner. (*Brewer.*)

hatchet-face, *s.* A face with sharp and prominent features like a hatchet.

"An ugly beau adores a *hatchet-face.*" *Dryden.* (*Todd.*)

hatchet-faced, *a.* Having sharp and prominent features. (*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. x.)

hatchet-shaped, *a.* Having the shape or form of a hatchet; dolabriform.

hatchet-vetch, *s.*

Bot.: Biserrula, a papilionaceous genus of the sub-tribe Astragaleæ.

hatchet-work, *s.* Work done with a hatchet or axe.

"This their digging or *hatchet-work* they help out by fire."—*Dampier: Voyages* (an. 1683).

hăṭch'-ĕt-tīte, hăṭch'-ĕt-tīne, *s.* [Named after a chemist, C. Hatchett.]

Min.: A yellowish-white or yellowish or greenish-yellow mineral, sub-transparent or translucent, of waxy softness; sp. gr. 0·9; Compos.: Carbon, 85·55; hydrogen, 14·45 = 100. Dana places it in his paraffin group of minerals. In septaria and geodes of ironstone near Merthyr Tydvil in Wales; in Scotland near Loch Fyne; and in Moravia. (*Dana.*)

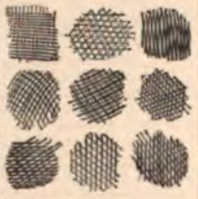
hăṭch'-ĭng (1), *pr. par., a., & s.* [HATCH (1), *v.*]

hăṭch'-ĭng (2), *pr. par., a., & s.* [HATCH (2), *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

Engrav.: A term applied to a series of lines placed closely side by side, to produce the effect of a uniform tint in engraving, and laid on by the strokes of the crayon or graver, at angles more or less acute, according to the degree of shadow. It is also used to produce some of the shadows in fresco-painting, and in miniature it is very effective when well executed. Often called Cross-hatching.



HATCHING.

"The shades and shadows being thus laid broadly in, the *hatching* is to be proceeded with."—*Cassell's Technical Educator,* x. 260.

hăṭch'-mẹnt (1), *s.* [A corruption of *atch'ment,* a shortened form of *atchievement* or *achievement* (q.v.).]

Her.: The same as ACHIEVEMENT (q.v.).

"By pulling down several atchievements (commonly called *hatchments*)."—*Wood: Fasti Oxon.*

*** hăṭch'-mẹnt** (2), *s.* [Eng. *hatch* (3), v.; *-ment.*] An ornament on the hilt of a sword.

"Five marks in *hatchments* to adorn this thigh." *Beaum. & Fl.: Scornful Lady,* ii.

hăṭch'-wāy, *s.* [Eng. *hatch,* s., and *way.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* An opening in the floor of a warehouse for the passage of goods.

2. *Shipbuild.:* One of the large square openings in the deck of a ship whereby freight is hoisted in or out, and access is had to the hold.

hatchway-screens, *s. pl.*

Naut.: Screens or pieces of thick woollen cloth put round the hatchways of a man-of-war during an engagement. Also called fire-screens.

hāte (1), *** hat-en, * hat-i-en, * hat-ye,** *v.* [A.S. *hatian;* cogn. with Dut. *haten;* Icel. *hata;* Sw. *hata;* Dan. *hade;* Goth. *hatjan, hatan;* Ger. *hassen.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* To dislike exceedingly; to abhor, to detest; to have or feel a great aversion to.

"The chiefs of the opposition did not fear him enough to *hate* him."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xxv.

2. *Script.:* To like or love less.

"If any man come to me, and *hate* not father and mother."—*Luke* xiv. 26.

¶ To *hate* is a personal feeling directed towards the object independently of its qualities; to *detest* is a feeling independent of the person, and altogether dependent upon the nature of the thing. . . . Hence it is that one *hates,* but not *detests,* the person who has done an injury to one's self; and that one *detests,* rather than *hates,* the person who has done injuries to others. (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

hāte, *s.* [A.S. *hete;* cogn. with Dut. *haat;* Icel. *hatr;* Sw. *hat;* Dan. *had;* Goth. *hatis;* Ger. *hass.*] Great or extreme dislike or aversion; hatred, detestation.

"Love shows all changes—*Hate,* Ambition, Guile, Betray no further than the bitter smile." *Byron: Corsair,* i. 10.

*** hāte** (2), *** hat-en, * haite,** *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *hâtan;* O. Low Ger. *hêtan;* O. Fris. *hêta;* Goth. *haitan;* Icel. *heita;* O. H. Ger. *heizan.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To promise.

"Yet ich wule *haten* mare." *Layamon,* 23,384.

2. To bid, to order.

"Hit deth that mon hit *hat.*" *Owl & Nightingale,* 779.

B. *Intrans:* To be called; to be named.

"The furste doughter *hette* merel." *Castel of Love,* 300.

*** hāte'-ạ-ble, * hāt'-ạ-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *hate; -able.*] Capable or deserving of being hated; hateful.

"A most notable, questionable, *hatable,* lovable old Marquis."—*Carlyle: Miscell.,* iv. 78.

hāte'-fŭl, * hāte'-fŭll, *a.* [Eng. *hate; -ful(l).*]

1. Causing hate, aversion, abhorrence, or detestation; odious, detestable, abominable.

"Helen's beautie *hatefull* unto thee." *Surrey: Virgile; Æneis* ii.

* 2. Feeling hatred; expressing hate; malignant, malevolent.

"Hide thee from their *hatefull* looks." *Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI.,* ii. 4.

hāte'-fŭl-lĭ, *adv.* [Eng. *hateful; -ly.*]

1. In a hateful manner; so as to excite hate, aversion, or detestation; odiously; abominably.

2. In a manner exhibiting or expressive of hate; malignantly, maliciously.

"What cause is there then whye vntyl this daye the Jewes so maliciously and *hatefully* persecute me?" —*Udal: Galathians,* v.

hāte'-fŭl-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *hateful; -ness.*] The quality or state of being hateful; odiousness, abominableness, malignancy.

"Weighing the small *hatefulness* of their quarrel." *Sidney: Arcadia,* bk. iii.

*** hāte'-lĕss, * hate-les,** *a.* [Eng. *hate; -less.*] Free from hate.

"Phalantus of Corinth, to Amphialus of Arcadia, sendeth the greeting of a *hateless* enemy."—*Sidney: Arcadia,* bk. iii.

hāt'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *hat(e); -er.*] One who hates or detests; a detester; an abhorrer.

"Rather a *hater* of the grace I offer." *Beaum & Flet: A Wife for a Month,* iv.

hat-er-al, hat-ræl, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A dirty, confused heap.

*** hat-er-el, * hat-er-elle, * hat-reel, * hat-relle,** *s.* [O.Fr. *haterel.*] The crown of the head; the neck.

"Hyr eyen ware sette behynde hire *hatrelle.*" *De Deguileville: Pilgrimage of Lyf of Manhode,* ll. 48.

*** hāte'-sŏme, * hate-sum,** *a.* [Eng. *hate; -some.*] Hateful. (*Wycliffe.*)

*** hath,** *part of v.* [HAVE.] The third person sing. present indic. of the verb to *have.* (Now only used in devotion or poetry.)

hăt'-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *hat; -less.*] Having no hat; destitute of a hat.

"Gallop *hatless* up the park."—*C. Kingsley: Alton Locke,* ch. xxviii.

hăt'-māk-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *hat,* and *maker.*] One who makes hats.

hatmaker's battery, *s.*

Hat-making: A large boiler with a surrounding set of benches for a number of workmen. The water has a small quantity of sulphuric acid to felt the fur more readily.

hā'-trĕd, * ha-tred-en, * ha-ter-ed-yn, * ha-trĕde, *s.* [A.S. *hete* = hate; suff. *reden* = law, state, condition.]

1. A feeling of exceeding dislike or aversion; hate, detestation, abhorrence, repugnance.

"To feel the force of *hatred* or of love." *Rp. Hall: Satires,* iv. 1.

2. Ill will; malevolence; antipathy; rancour; aversion.

"The *hatred* of sect to sect, the *hatred* of nation to nation."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. x.

hăt'-tĕd (1), *a.* [Eng. *hat; -ed.*] Wearing or covered with a hat.

"It is as easy way unto a dutchess,
As to a *hatted* dame."
Tourneur: Revenger's Tragedy, i.

hăt'-tĕd (2), **hat-tit,** *a.* [Scotch *hat* = hot; *-ed.*] Heated, hot.

hatted-kit, hattit-kit, *s.* A mixture of milk warm from the cow, and buttermilk.

"He has spilt the *hatted-kitt* that was for the master's dinner."—*Scott: Bride of Lammermoor,* ch. xi.

Hăt'-tĕm-ĭsts, *s. pl.* [Named from their founder, Pontian Van Hattem, a Dutch divine.]

Ch. Hist.: A sect which sprung up in Holland in the seventeenth century. Hattem is said to have denied that the death of Christ was an expiatory sacrifice, and affirmed that in his teaching he simply signified to us that there was nothing in us which could offend God, and in this way he made us just. Also that God punishes men by their sins, not for their sins. The sect afterwards discarded the first name of Hattemists. (*Mosheim: Ch. Hist.,* ch. xvii., sect. 11, pt. 2, § 36.)

hăt'-tẽr, *v.t.* [Cf. Low Ger. *verhaddern* = to entangle.] To harass.

"He's *hatter'd* out with penance." *Dryden.* (*Todd.*)

hăt'-tẽr, *s.* [Eng. *hat; -er.*] A maker or seller of hats.

hăt-tẽr'-ĭ-ạ, *s.* [Latinized from Maori *tuatera.* (*Gray: Zool. Miscell.,* June, 1842, p. 72.)]

Palæont.: A genus of reptiles, now called Sphenodon (q.v.).

hat-tī, † khat-ti, *s. & a.* [Turk., from Arab. *khatt* = a line, a stripe, a character, an epistle, handwriting.] (See the compounds.)

hatti-humayun, khatti-humayun, *s.* An edict, being a few words in the Sultan's handwriting, commanding it to be put in execution (*Catafago*). Humayun is Arab. = blessed. The term hatti-humayun is occasionally used in connection with the Sultan's decrees regarding the rights of his Christian subjects.

hatti-scheriff, *s.* A decree emanating directly from the Sultan of Turkey, and subscribed with these or similar words, "Let my order be executed according to its form and import." These words are usually written in ornamented characters. A hatti-scheriff differs from a firman in being irrevocable. Scheriff is Turkish, from Arab. *sharif* = great, grand, magnificent, illustrious.

¶ A Hatti-scheriff was sent forth on June 6, 1853, confirming the rights of the Greek Christians.

hăt'-tĭng, *s.* [Eng. *hat; -ing.*]

1. The trade or business of a hatter; the making of hats.

2. Stuff for making hats.

hăt'-tle, * hetel, *a.* [A.S. *hetol* = malignant, evil.] Wild, skittish.

hăt'-tŏck, *s.* [Prob. a dimin. of *hat.*] A shock or stook of corn.

* **hâu'-bĕrgh,** *s.* [HAUBERK.]

hâu'-bĕrk, * hâw'-bĕrk, *s.* [O. Fr. *hauberc, halberc,* from O. H. Ger. *halsberc, halsberg,* from *hals* = the neck, *bergan* = to protect.] A coat of mail, sometimes without sleeves, formed of steel rings interwoven. The illustration is from Harl. MS. 2803 (circa 1170), and represents Goliath.

"Helm, nor *hauberk's* twisted mail."
Gray: The Bard.

HAUBERK.

hâud, *v.t.* [HOLD.]

hâud'-ĭng, *s.* [HOLDING.]

hau'-ĕr-īte (au as **ŏw),** *s.* [Named after Hauer, who described it.]

Min.: An isometric metallic-looking mineral, generally crystallizing in octahedrons, though sometimes in globular clusters. Colour red-dirt-brown or brownish-black, lustre somewhat adamantine. Compos.: sulphur, 53·7; manganese, 46·3 = 100. Found at Kalinka in Hungary.

hâugh (*gh* guttural), *s.* [A.S. *haga* = a field, a hedge; Icel. *hagi;* Ger. *hage* = an enclosed meadow.] Low-lying rich lands; lands which are occasionally overflowed.

"Oh sweet are Coila's *haughs* an' woods."
Burns: To William Simpson.

* **hâught** (*gh* silent), * **haulte,** * **haute,** *a.* [O. Fr. *hault, halt;* Fr. *haut,* from Lat. *altus* = high.] [HAUGHTY.]

1. Haughty, insolent, proud, arrogant.

"No lord of thine, thou *haught* insulting man."
Shakesp.: Richard II., iv. 1.

2. Noble. (*Byron: Parisina,* xiii. 45.)

* **hâught'-ĭĕ** (*gh* silent), *a.* [HAUGHTY.]

hâught'-ĭ-lĭ (*gh* silent), * **haute-ly,** *adv.* [Eng. *haughty; -ly.*] In a haughty, proud, arrogant, or disdainful manner; arrogantly, disdainfully.

"Then *haughtily* with Rome her greatness mate."
Rowe: Lucan, viii. 457.

hâught'-ĭ-nĕss (*gh* silent), * **haut-i-nesse,** *s.* [Fr. *hautin -ness* = *hautein -ness.*] The quality or state of being haughty; arrogance; pride mixed with disdain for others.

"He became ungratefully haughty at a moment when *haughtiness* must bring on him at once derision and ruin."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. ix.

hâught'-ў (*gh* silent), * **haught-ie,** * **haut-ain,** * **haut-eyn,** * **haut-ein,** *a.* [O. Fr. *hautain, haultain,* from *haut, halt* = high; Lat. *altus.*]

* 1. High, lofty.

"At his *haughtie* helmet making mark."
Spenser: F. Q., I. ii. 19.

* 2. Bold; of high or great hazard; adventurous. (*Scott: Lay of Last Minstrel,* vi. 24.)

3. Proud, arrogant, insolent, disdainful, supercilious.

"How the same man could be, in the same week, so *haughty* and so mean."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. iv.

4. Proceeding from or expressing excessive pride, disdain, or arrogance.

"Those high and *haughty* sentiments . . . were to be let down gradually."—*Burke: Present Discontents.*

hâul, * **hall,** *v.t. & i.* [Essentially the same word as *hale* (q.v.), which is the older form.]

A. *Trans.:* To pull, drag, or hale with force; to transport or move by dragging.

"Romp-loving miss
Is *hauled* about in gallantry robust."
Thomson: Autumn, 529.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* To pull, drag, or haul with force.

2. *Naut.:* To alter the course of a ship; to change the direction of sailing.

"I immediately *hauled* up for it, and found it to be an island."—*Cook: First Voyage,* bk. i., ch. vii.

¶ For the difference between to *haul* and to *draw,* see DRAW.

¶ (1) *To haul about:*

Rope-making: In forming a short cable-laid rope, to make one strand long enough to be twisted into three, or, if four strands be required, to make it long enough, to be twisted into two, with an eye at the lower end for a stay. (*Ogilvie,* 1st ed.)

(2) *To haul in with:*

Naut.: To sail close to the wind, in order to approach more closely to an object.

(3) *To haul off:*

Naut.: To sail close to the wind, in order to get farther away from an object.

(4) *To haul over the coals:* To bring to task; to reprimand.

(5) *To haul round:*

Naut.: To shift to any point of the compass. (Said of the wind.)

(6) *To haul the wind:*

Naut.: To turn the head of the ship nearer to that point from which the wind blows, by arranging the sails more obliquely, bracing the yards further forward, hauling the sheets more aft, &c.

hâul, *s.* [HAUL, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of dragging, drawing, or pulling with force. (*Thomson: Autumn,* 547.)

2. A draught of a net: as, To take so many fish at a *haul.*

3. That which is taken at a haul; hence, that which a person gains or receives at one time.

II. *Rope-making.:* A bundle of three or four hundred parallel yarns ready for tarring. Being dipped in a tar-kettle, the haul is dragged through a grip, gape, or sliding nipper which expresses the superfluous tar.

* **haulçh,** *s.* (See the compound.)

haulch-backed, *a.* [?] See extract under GULLY (1). [HULCHY.]

hâuld, *s.* [HOLD, *s.*]

hâul'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *haul; -er.*] One who or that which hauls or drags: specif.:

1. A fisherman who hauls a cast-net to the shore.

2. A man engaged in drawing ore from a mine.

hâulm (1) (*l* silent), * **halm,** * **haum,** * **hawme,** *s.* [A.S. *healm,* in the compound *healm-streaw;* cogn. with Dut. *halm* = stalk, straw; Icel. *hálmr;* Dan. & Sw. *halm;* Russ. *soloma;* Lat. *culmus* = a stalk; Gr. κάλαμος (*kalamos*) = a reed.]

1. The stem or stalk of grain, or of pease, beans, &c.

"The *haume* is the straw of the wheat or the rie"
Tusser: Husbandrie, lvii. 15.

2. Straw, dry stalks of corn, &c.

* **hâulm** (2), *s.* [HAME.]

* **hâulse,** *s.* [HALSE.]

* **haunce,** *v.t.* [ENHANCE.] To raise, to elevate, to enhance, to increase.

hâunçh, * **hanche,** * **haunche,** *s.* [Fr. *hanche;* Sp. & Ital. *anca,* from O. H. Ger. *enchá, einchá, ancha* = the leg; allied to O. H. Ger. *enchila* = the ankle.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The hip; that part of the body between the ribs and the thigh. In butcher's meat the leg and loin cut in one piece.

"The best pickle for a walnut or sauce for an *haunch* of venison."—*Addison: Spectator,* No. 483.

* 2. The rear, the hind part.

"Thou art a summer bird,
Which ever in the *haunch* of winter sings."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., iv. 4.

II. *Arch.:* The shoulder of an arch between the crown and the springings. Also called flank, haund, or hance.

hâunçhed, *a.* [Eng. *haunch; -ed.*] Having haunches.

hâunt, * **hant-en,** * **haunt-en,** *v.t. & i.* [O. Fr. *hanter* = a word of doubtful origin: according to Skeat probably from a Low Lat. * *ambito* = to go about, from Lat. *ambitus* = a going about.]

A. *Transitive:*

* 1. To frequent; to resort often or much to; to visit or attend frequently or customarily.

"The Temple gate, which the vulgare people call Beautifull, for that was most *haunted.*" — *Udal: Actes* iii.

* 2. To practise, to pursue, to follow customarily.

"Yonge folk, that *haunteden* folie,
As hasard, riot." *Chaucer: C. T.,* 12,398.

* 3. To accustom; to make used or accustomed.

"*Haunte* thisilf to pitee."—*Wycliffe: 1 Tim.* iv.

4. To inhabit or frequent as a ghost or spirit; to appear in or about a particular place as a spectre.

"Know, mighty prince, those venerable woods,
Of old, were *haunted* by the Silvan gods."
Pitt: Virgil; Æneid viii.

5. To attend or cling to constantly.

"The sounding cataract
Haunted me like a passion."
Wordsworth: On Re-visiting the Banks of the Wye.

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To frequent or resort often or customarily to a place; to hover about.

"The savage brute that *haunts* in woods remote."
Rowe: Tamerlane, ii. 1.

¶ For the difference between to *haunt* and to *frequent,* see FREQUENT.

hâunt, *s.* [HAUNT, *v.*]

* 1. Practice, use.

"Of cloth making she hadde swiche an *haunt,*
She passed hem of Ipres." *Chaucer: C. T.,* 449.

* 2. The habit, practice, or custom of being in or frequenting a certain place.

"The *haunt* you have got about the courts will one day or another bring your family to beggary."—*Arbuthnot.*

3. A place to which a person often or customarily resorts.

"He had fits,
Even to the last, of genuine tenderness,
And loved the *haunts* of children."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. ii.

4. A place where abstract qualities are wont to exhibit themselves. (*Poetically.*)

"The feeble soul, a *haunt* of fear."
Tennyson: In Memoriam, cix.

* **haunte,** *v.t.* [HAUNT, *v.*]

hâunt'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *haunt; -er.*] One who or that which haunts or frequents a particular place.

"The vulgar sort, such as were *haunters* of theatres."
—*Wotton: Remains,* p. 84.

hâu'-rĭ-ĕnt, *a.* [Lat. *hauriens,* pr. par. of *haurio* = to draw.]

Her.: A term applied to fishes when placed pale-ways or upright, as if putting their heads out of the water to draw or suck in air.

haurl (*u* silent), *v.t.* [A variant of *hurl* (q.v.).]

1. To drag, to trail, to draw. (*Burns: Hallowe'en.*)

2. To rough-cast a wall with lime.

hause, halse, *s.* [HALS.]

hâus'-man-īze, *v.t.* [After M. Hausman, Prefect of the Seine under Napoleon III., under whose superintendence the greatest improvements were made in the City of Paris, wide streets and noble buildings being erected on the site of old and dilapidated houses.] To improve by the carrying out of public works.

"Now relieved from the cost of *hausmanizing* his capital."—*Times,* April 11, 1874.

hâus'-man-nīte, *s.* [Named after Professor Hausmann, author of a *Handbook of Mineralogy.*]

Min.: A tetragonal mineral, generally crystallizing in octahedrons. Hardness, 5 to 5·5; sp. gr., 4·7; lustre, sub-metallic; colour, brownish-black, streak chestnut brown. Compos.: Manganese, 72·1; oxygen, 27·9 = 100. Found in Thuringia, in the Harz, in Pennsylvania, &c.

hâusse, *s.* [Fr.]

Gun.: A kind of breech-sight for a cannon.

haus'-sê (au as **ō),** *a.* [Fr.]

Her.: The same as ENHANCED (q.v.).

* **haus'se-cŏl (au** as **ō),** *s.* [Fr. *hausser* = to raise, and *col* = the neck.] A gorget of plate.

* **hâust** (1), *s.* [A.S. *hwósta;* Icel. *hósti;* M. L. Ger. *hóste;* O. H. Ger. *huosto;* Dan. *hoste.*] A short, dry cough.

* **hâust** (2), *s.* [Lat. *haustus* = a draught, from *haustus,* pa. par. of *haurio* = to draw, to suck up.] A draught; as much as a man can swallow.

hâus-tĕl-lā'-tạ, *s. pl.* [Neut. pl. of Mod. Lat. *haustellatus*, from Class. Lat. *haustus* = a drawing, *haurio* (pret. *hausi*) = to draw up or out. Used chiefly of water or other liquid.]

1. *Entom.:* The name given by Clairville, followed by Macleay, Stephens, and many others, to a subclass of insects consisting of those which, taking nothing but fluid aliment, have the organs of the mouth adapted solely for suction. They are placed in contrast to the Mandibulata, which have mandibles, or upper jaws. There are three leading types of suctorial mouth. In the Lepidoptera (Butterflies and Moths) there is a spiral proboscis called an antlia (q.v.); in the Rhyncota, or Hemiptera (the Bugs, &c.) a jointed rostrum; and in the Diptera (two-winged flies) a fleshy proboscis. (For details see these orders.)

2. *Zool.:* A subclass of crustaceans more commonly called Epizoa (q.v.).

hâus'-tĕl-lāte, *a. & s.* [HAUSTELLATA.]

A. *As adjective:*

Entom. & Zool.: Adapted for drinking or pumping up liquids; of or belonging to the subclass of insects, or that of crustaceans called Haustellata. (*Owen*, &c.)

B. *As substantive:*

Entom. & Zool.: An insect or crustacean with that structure of mouth; one of the Haustellata (q.v.). (*Owen.*)

hâus-tĕl'-lŭm, *s.* [Dimin. of Lat. *haustrum* = a machine for drawing water.]

Entom. & Zool.: A mouth fitted for suction, a suctorial mouth. [HAUSTELLATA.]

* **hâuste'-mẹnt,** *s.* [A corrupt. of Fr. *ajustement* = adjustment.] A close-fitting garment worn by soldiers under their armour.

hâus-tŏr'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Class. Lat. *haustor* = a drawer.]

Bot.: A term applied to the sucker-like rootlets of plants, like the ivy and dodder.

* **hâust'-ūre,** *s.* [Lat. *hausturus*, fut. part. of *haurio* = to draw, to suck up.] A draught. (*Adams: Works*, ii, 199.)

hâus'-tŭs, *s.* [Lat.]

Med.: A draught.

hâut, *s.* [Hindust. *hát.*] In Bengal and some other parts of India, a weekly market. (*Anglo-Indian.*)

* **hâut,** *v.t.* [HAUT, *a.*] To raise on high. (*Stanyhurst: Virgil; Æneid* i. 193.)

* **hâut,** *a.* [HAUGHT.]

* **haut-ain,** * **haut-ein,** * **haut-eyn,** *a.* [HAUGHTY.]

haut'-bŏy (aut as **ō),** **haut-bois,** *s.* [Fr. *hautbois*, from *haut* = high, *bois* = wood from the high tone.]

1. *Music* (*Of the form* hautboy):

(1) An oboe; a wooden musical instrument

HAUTBOY.

of two foot tone, played with a double reed. [OBOE.]

"The case of a treble *hautboy* was a mansion for him, a court."—*Shakesp.: Henry IV.*, iii. 2.

(2) An organ stop, consisting of reed pipes slightly conical, and surmounted by a bell and cap of eight feet pitch. The tone is thin and soft. There is a variety of the stop known as the orchestral hautboy.

2. *Bot.* (*Of both forms*): A kind of strawberry, *Fragaria elatior*. It is probably only a variety of the Wild Strawberry, *F. vesca*. It is, however, much larger than it, with the leaflets often shortly stalked. It is a garden escape in Britain. McNicoll (*Dict. of Nat. Hist. Terms*) says the name is probably from the high woods of its native Bohemia.

hautboy-strawberry, *s.*

Bot. & Hort.: The same as HAUTBOY, 2 (q.v.).

haut'-bŏy-ĭst (aut as **ō),** *s.* [Eng. *hautboy*; *-ist.*] A player on a hautboy.

* **haut-ein,** *a.* [HAUGHTY.]

haute'-pāçe (au as **ō),** *s.* [A corrupt. of *half-pace.*] A raised floor in a bay-window.

hâu-teŭr' (ŭ long), *s.* [Fr.] Pride; haughtiness; haughty manners; arrogance.

"Seem her *hauteur* to regret."
Byron: Reply to Some Verses.

haut-gout (as **hō-gō'**), *s.* [Fr., *haut* = high, *gout* = taste.] Anything with a strong relish or taste; high seasoning.

hau'-ÿne, hau'-ÿn-ite (au as **ŏw),** *s.* [Named after the very eminent crystallographer and mineralogist the Abbe Rene-Just Haüy, born in 1743, and died in 1822.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Min.:* An isometric mineral, crystallizing in dodecahedrons, octahedrons, &c. Lustre, vitreous or greasy; colours, blue or green; hardness, 5·5 to 6; sp. gr. 2·4 to 2·5. Compos.: Silica, 32·0; alumina, 27·4; lime, 2·9; soda, 16·5; sulphuric acid, 14·2 = 100. Found in lava at Mount Somma and in volcanic rocks at Mount Dor, in Puy de Dome, &c. Hauyne or Hauynite has an affinity to nosean and sodalite, the three being all silicates of alumina and soda. Dr. A. von Lasaulx Rosenbush and Mr. Frank Rutley, F.G.S., think that hauyne and nosean may be mere varieties of the same species. The form hauynite is in Dana, hauyne in the *Brit. Mus. Catal.* and in Rutley.

2. *Petrol.:* Hauyne occurs plentifully in most phonolites.

B. *As adj.* (*Of the form* hauyne): Of, belonging to, or containing the mineral described under A. 1.

hauyne-basalt, *s.*

Petrol.: A basalt, having as its chief constituents leucite, nepheline, hauyne, augite, and magnetite, with occasionally some olivine and apatite. It is called also hauynophyr. (*Rutley.*)

hau'-ÿn-ō-phÿr (au as **ŏw),** *s.* [Eng., &c. *hauyne*, *o* euphon., and Gr. φύρω (*phurō*), φυράω (*phuraō*) = to mix, to unite, to mix up (?).]

Petrol.: The same as HAUYNE-BASALT (q.v.). (*Rutley*, &c.)

Hạ-văn'-ạ, Hạ-văn'-nạh, *s. & a.* [See def.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. The capital of Cuba, an island in the West Indies.

2. A cigar manufactured at Havannah.

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining to or brought from Havannah: as, an *Havannah* cigar.

Hav'-ạn-ēse, *a. & s.* [HAVANA.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to Havannah.

B. *As subst.:* A native or inhabitant of Havannah; in the *pl.*, the people of Havannah collectively.

hăve (pa. t. **hadde, had*, pa. par. **hadde, had*), *v.t.* [A.S. *habban* (pa. t. *hæfde*, pa. par. *gehæfd*); cogn. with Dut. *hebben*; Icel. *hafa*; Sw. *hafva*; Dan. *have*; Goth. *haban*; Ger. *haben.*]

1. To possess, to own, to hold in one's possession or power.

"And when the wyne fayled the mother of Jesus sayde vnto him: They *haue* no wyne."—*Bible* (1551), *John* ii.

2. To carry, to wear. (Followed by *on* or *upon.*)

"Upon the mast they saw a young man, who sat as on horseback, *having* nothing *upon* him."—*Sidney.*

3. To enjoy, to be in possession of.

"Now, O Father, glorify me with thine own self with the glory which I *had* with thee before the world was."—*John* xvii. 5.

4. To possess as something connected with or attached to one: as, To *have* a cold.

"Now would I *have* thee to my tutor."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, iii. 1.

5. To contain, to hold, to comprise within.

6. To take, to receive, to accept.

"And in the instant that I met with you,
He *had* of me a chain."
Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, iv. 1.

7. To take, to deduce, to derive, to draw.

"A secret happiness in Petronius is called *curiosa felicitas*, and which I suppose he *had* from the *feliciter audere* of Horace."—*Dryden.*

8. To receive; to get; to acquire; to procure; to obtain by purchase or otherwise.

"Where *had* you this pretty weathercock?"
Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor, iii. 2.

9. To have as gained, fulfilled, obtained, or satisfied.

"Now *hast* thou thy desire;
A landless knight makes thee a landless squire."
Shakesp.: King John, i. 1.

10. To have as guessed or solved.

"There thou *hast* it."
Shakesp.: Richard III., iv. 2.

11. Not to neglect; not to omit; to observe.

"And therfore, sire, the best rede that I can,
Despeire you not, but *haveth* in memorie,
Paraventure she may be your purgatorie."
Chaucer: C.T., 9,548.

12. To hold, to regard.

"That God that thou *hast* in reverence."
Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, v.

13. To maintain; to hold in opinion.

"Sometimes they will *have* them to be natural heat, whereas some of them are crude and cold."—*Bacon.*

14. To require; to claim; to demand; to call for.

"What would these madmen *have?*" *Dryden.*

15. To be engaged in, as a task or employment; to be urged by necessity or obligation; to be obliged.

"He *had* his team to guide."
Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis, 178.

16. To seize and hold; to catch. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"If he had not married Stella, Vanessa would have *had* him in spite of himself."—*Thackeray: English Humourists*, lect. i.

17. To procure; to make; to cause; to effect.

"*Have* all men out from me."—2 *Samuel* xiii. 9.

18. To desire, to ask for.

"I would *have* no man discouraged with that kind of life or series of actions, in which the choice of others, or his own necessities, may have engaged him."—*Addison.*

19. To bring forth, as a child; to bear.

20. To generate, to procreate; to be the father of.

"Knoute of his body gatte sonnes thre
Tuo bi tuo wifes, the tiridi in jolitte.
Bi the first *had* he Suane, he was eldest brother."
Robert de Brunne, p. 50.

21. To experience; to suffer.

"The heart *hath* treble wrong."
Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis, 229.

22. To enjoy; to participate in in any way: as, To *have* a glass of wine, to *have* a discussion, &c.

* 23. To understand, to know, to be acquainted with; to be expert or learned in.

"He *hath* neither Latin, French, or Italian."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, i. 2.

¶ *Have* is used largely as an auxiliary verb to form various compound tenses. In this use it originally had its proper force of possession, as in, I *have* found a knife—*i.e.*, I have in possession a knife which had been lost and has been found by me; or in, I *have* received a letter, —*i.e.*, I have a letter which has been written to me. The construction was afterwards extended so as to include cases where the possessor of the object and the performer of the action were not the same, as in, I *have* sent a letter. It is also used with intransitive verbs, as in, He *has* gone. *Have* is used as an auxiliary of necessity, obligation, or compulsion, with the complete infinitive; as, I *have*, I *had*, or shall *have*, to do it.

¶ * (1) *Have after:* Follow, let us follow.

"*Have after*, to what issue will this come."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 4.

* (2) *Have at a thing:* Try, attempt, or begin a thing.

"*Have at it*, then."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, v. 5.

* (3) *Have at a person:* To try to strike or hit.

"*Have at thee* with a downright blow."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., ii. 3.

* (4) *Have with a person:* I'll go with a person; come on!

(5) *To have away:* To remove; to take away.

(6) *To have a care:* To be careful or cautious.

(7) *To have in:* To contain, to comprise.

(8) *To have a person out:* To meet one in a duel.

(9) *To have it out of a person:* To punish or retaliate on a person.

(10) *To have it out with a person:* To speak freely to a person in reproof, &c.

(11) *I had as well, or better:* It would be quite as well or better for me to, &c.

(12) *I had as lief:* I would as willingly; *I had rather:* I should prefer to, &c.

* (13) *Have-at-him:* A thrust, a blow.

"I'll venture one *have-at-him*."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., ii. 2.

(14) *To have nothing for it:* To have no alternative.

"He *had nothing for it* but to disperse his army."—*Burton: Hist. Scotland*, ch. xxvi.

* **hăve'-lĕss,** * **have-les,** *a.* [Eng. *have*; *-less.*] Having little or nothing.

"Though a man be *haveless*,
Yet shall he not by theft steele."
Gower: C. A., v.

hăve'-lŏck, *s.* [Named after the General Havelock who, during the Indian mutinies and rebellion of 1857, recaptured Cawnpore from Nana Sahib; and, fighting his way thence to the beleaguered garrison of Lucknow, had himself to be released by Sir Colin Campbell, afterwards Lord Clyde. He died of dysentery on November 24, 1857.] A light covering for the head and neck, worn as a protection against sunstroke.

hav'-en (as **hāv'n**), ***hav-ene,** *s.* [A.S. *hafene;* cogn. with Dut. *haven:* Icel. *höfn;* Dan. *havn;* Sw. *hamn;* Ger. *hafen.* Allied to A.S. *hæf;* Icel. & Sw. *haf;* Dan. *hav* = the sea, from the same root as A.S. *habban* = to have, to contain.]

1. *Lit.:* A port, a harbour; a station or refuge for ships; a bay or recess of the sea.

"Weymouth, a very convenient harbour and *haven.*"—*Clarendon: Civil War,* ii. 235.

2. *Fig.:* A refuge; a place of retreat or safety; an asylum.

"Rest, royal dust! and thank the storms that drove,
Against its will, you to your *haven* above."
Brome: On the Death of King Charles.

¶ *Obvious compounds:* **Haven-master,* **haven-town.*

***haven** (as **hāv'n**) (1), *v.t.* [HAVEN, *s.*] To shelter, as in a haven or harbour.

"Blissfully *havened* both from joy and pain."
Keats: Eve of St. Agnes, xxvii.

***haven** (2), *v.t.* [HAVE.]

***havenage** (as **hāv'n-ĭj**), *s.* [Eng. *haven; -age.*] Harbour or port dues.

***havener** (as **hāv'n-ĕr**), *s.* [Eng. *haven; -er.*] The overseer or superintendent of a harbour; a harbour-master.

"These earls and dukes appointed to this end their special officers as receyver, *havener,* and customer, &c."—*Carew: Survey of Cornwall,* 97.

***havenet** (as **hāv'n-ĕt**), *s.* [Eng. *haven;* dimin. suff. *-et.*] A little port or harbour.

"From Langunda to Fischard at the Gwerne mouth foure miles, and here is a portlet or *hauenet* also for ships."—*Holinshed: Description of Britaine,* ch. xiv.

***hăv'-ĕr** (1), *s.* [Eng. *hav(e); -er.*]

I. One who has, holds, or possesses anything; a possessor.

"Valour is the chiefest virtue, and
Most dignifies the *haver.*"
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, ii. 2.

2. *Scots Law:* The holder of a deed or document, called upon to produce it judicially, *in modum probationis,* or for inspection in the course of a process.

hăv'-ĕr (2), ***havre,** *s.* [Ger. *haber, hafer* = oats; M. H. Ger. *habere;* O. H. Ger. *habaro;* cogn. with Icel. *hafr;* Dut. *haver;* Sw. *hafre;* Dan. *havre.*] [HAVERSACK.] Oats; as in *haver*-bread, *haver*-cakes.

"When you would anneal, take a blue stone, such as they make *haver* or oat cakes upon, and lay it upon the cross bars of iron."—*Peacham.*

hā'-vĕr, hāī'-vĕr, *v.i.* [Etym. doubtful.] To talk foolishly, incoherently, or without method.

"He just *havered* on about it to make the mair of Sir Arthur."—*Scott: Antiquary,* ch. xliv.

hāve'-rel, ha-vre, hāiv'-rel, *s.* [HAVER, *v.*] A half-witted person. (*Burns: Halloween.*)

hăv'-ĕr-mēal, *s.* [Eng. *haver* (2), *s.,* and *meal.*] Oatmeal.

hā'-vĕrs, *s.* [HAIVERS, *s.*]

hăv'-ĕr-săck, *hav-re-sack, *s.* [Fr. *haversac,* from Ger. *habersack.* Prop. an oat sack, from Ger. *haber, hafer* = oats, and *sack* = a sack.] [HAVER (2), *s.*]

1. A strong linen bag for containing the rations of a soldier on the march or detached duty.

"A long sword lay by him on the grass, with an *havresack,* of which he had unloaded his shoulders."—*Smollett: Gil Blas,* bk. ii., ch. viii.

2. A gunner's case for carrying a charge from the chest to the gun.

ha-vĕr'-sĭ-an, *a.* [For etym., see def.]

Anat.: Of or belonging to Clopton Havers, an English physician and writer of the seventeenth century.

haversian-canals, *haversian-tubes, *s. pl.*

Anat.: Certain canals in bone, to which attention was first called by Havers. The haversian canals are the protectors of the blood-vessels constituting the nutritive system of the bones. In the spaces between the haversian canals are the lacunæ and their canaliculi. Every haversian canal has a number of lacunæ round it, connected to it, and also to each other, either directly or indirectly by the canaliculi projecting from them. The haversian canals, as a general rule, lie almost parallel to the compact tissue; they are smallest near the surface of a bone, and largest near its centre. The haversian system forms a network in all bones, long, short, flat, &c. There is not a pore to be seen in the articular facets of the femur or other bone covered by cartilage, not even canaliculi or haversian canals penetrate, but all other parts of the bones are porous. The cancelli are formed by the absorption of the walls of the haversian canals.

haversian folds and fringes, *s. pl.*

Anat.: Certain fringes or folds in the synovial membrane, considered by Havers to be mucilaginous glands.

haversian-lamellæ, *s. pl.*

Anat.: Lamellæ, sometimes concentric, around haversian canals.

haversian-spaces, *s. pl.*

Anat.: The name given by Tomes and De Morgan to certain vacuities or spaces in bone; they are formed by the absorption of its tissue. (*Quain.*)

† **haversian-tubes,** *s. pl.* [HAVERSIAN CANALS.]

hăv'-ĕr-strâw, *s.* [Eng. *haver* (2), *s.,* and *straw.*] The straw of oats.

hăv'-ĭl, hăv'-ĭll, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A name given in London to a small species of crab. (*Annandale.*)

hăv'-ĭl-dar, *s.* [Hind. *havăldar.*] A non-commissioned officer attached to a native regiment of infantry in India; his rank corresponds to that of a sergeant in a European regiment.

havildar-major, *s.* The sergeant-major of a native regiment of infantry in India.

hăv'-ĭng, *pr. par., s., & a.* [HAVE.]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As substantive:*

1. The act or state of possessing; possession.

"I wish the *having* of it." *Shakesp.: Pericles,* ii. 1.

2. That which is possessed; possessions, estate, property. (*Shakesp.: Henry VIII.,* iii. 2.)

3. Endowments, qualities.

"Whose rarest *havings* made the blossoms dote."
Shakesp.: Compliaint, 235.

C. *As adj.:* Grasping, covetous, greedy.

"Martha was sorry to think that Jane was so *having.*"—*G. Eliot: Middlemarch,* ch. xxxv.

hā'-vĭngs, *s. pl.* [An abbrev. of *behavings.*] Behaviour, manners. (*Scotch.*)

"Will be a broken head, to learn us better *havings.*"
—*Scott: Rob Roy,* ch. xxviii.

hā'-vĭ-oŭr, *s.* [An abbreviated form of *behaviour* (q.v.).] Behaviour, manners, conduct, demeanour.

"Into a *haviour* of less fear."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iii. 4.

hăv'-ŏc (1), ***hăv'-ŏck** (1), ***hav-ocke,** *s.* [Either from A.S. *hafoc* = a hawk (q.v.), or Welsh *hafoc* = havoc, destruction.] Widespread destruction; devastation, waste.

"Such *havoc* must have excited disgust."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. v.

havock (2), **havoc** (2), *s.* [HAWK.]

***hăv'-ŏck, *hăv'-ŏc,** *v.t.* [HAVOCK, *s.*] To lay waste; to devastate; to destroy utterly.

"To waste and *havock* yonder world."
Milton: P. L., x. 617.

hăv'-rel, haiv-rels, *s.* [HAVEREL.]

hăv'-re-săck (**re** as **ĕr**), *s.* [HAVERSACK.]

hâw (1), ***haghe, *hawe,** *s.* [A.S. *haga* = an enclosure, a yard; cogn. with Icel. *hagi* = an enclosed field; Sw. *hage;* Dan. *have* = a garden; Dut. *haag* = a hedge; Ger. *hag.*] [HAUGH, HAWTHORN.]

* 1. An enclosed field; an enclosure or a yard attached to a house.

"And eke ther was a polkat in his *hawe.*"
Chaucer: C. T., 12,789.

2. A dale; a haugh.

3. The berry or seed of the hawthorn; properly a *haw-berry* or hedge-berry.

"In somer he lyveth by *hawys,*
That on hauthorne growth by schawys."
Sir Orpheo, in *Ritson,* ii.

¶ *Black haw:*

Bot.: Viburnum prunifolium.

***haw-berry,** *s.* A haw; the seed of the hawthorn.

hâw (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful; cf. A.S. *hawian* = to see.]

† 1. *Anat.:* A name for the third eyelid or nictitating membrane found in various animals. [NICTITATING.]

2. *Farr.:* A gristly excrescence growing under the lower eyelid of a horse.

hâw (3), *s.* [Onomatopoetic.] [HA.] An intermission, hesitation, or break in speaking.

hâw (1), *v.i.* [HAW (3), *s.*] To speak with hesitation and interruptions. (Generally used with *hem* or *hum,* as in the example.)

"After a little humming and *hawing* upon't, he agreed to undertake the job."—*L'Estrange.*

hâw (2), *v.t. & i.* [Cf. Fr. *hue.*]

A. *Trans.:* To order, to turn to the near side; as, To *haw* a horse. (*American.*)

B. *Intrans.:* To turn to the near side; said of horses.

Ha-waī'-ian (**ian** as **yan**), *a. & s.* [From Hawaii (Owhyhee).]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to Hawaii, an island in the South Pacific.

B. *As subst.:* A native or inhabitant of Hawaii.

***hâw'-bŭck,** *s.* [Eng. *haw,* v., and *buck.*] A clown.

"Sorrow is making a *hawbuck* of me."—*C. Kingsley: Westward Ho!* ch. v.

***hâw'-cu-bīte,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] One of a band of profligate young men who wandered about the streets at night towards the close of the seventeenth century, insulting those whom they met, damaging property, &c.; a mohawk.

hâw'-fĭnch, *s.* [Eng. *haw,* and *finch;* so named because, among other fruits, it feeds on those of the hawthorn.]

Ornith.: A name for the Common Grosbeak (*Coccothraustes vulgaris*). [GROSBEAK.]

hâw'-hâw, *s.* [A reduplication of *haw* = a hedge.] A sunk fence, composed of a fosse or ditch, sunk between slopes, and not perceived till approached; a haha.

hâw-hâw', *v.i.* [HAW (3), *s.*] To laugh loudly or boisterously; to guffaw.

hâwk (1), ***haf-oc, *hav-ek, *hauck, *hauke, *hawke,** *s.* [A.S. *hafoc, heafoc;* cogn. with Dut. *havic;* Icel. *haukr;* Sw. *hök;* Dan. *høg;* Ger. *habicht;* O. H. Ger. *hapuh.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In the same sense as II. 2.

"In the 34 of Edward III. it was made felony to steal a *hawk.*"—*Pennant: British Zoology; Falconry.*

2. A sharper, a cheat.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Plastering:* A piece of board ten inches square, and held by a handle at the bottom; it is used to hold a small quantity of plaster, and is grasped by the plasterer's left hand, while his right wields the trowel.

2. *Ornithology:*

(1) *Sing.:* The name of the several species of the genera Accipiter and Astur (q.v.). The Sparrow hawk is *Accipiter nisus,* the Goshawk, *Astur palumbarius. Nauclerus furcatus* is sometimes called the Swallow-tailed hawk; it is, however, a kite.

(2) *Pl.:* The sub-family Accipitrinæ, called more fully Sparrow Hawks. The bill is short, suddenly curved from the base, with a large festoon in the upper mandible. The wings are short, the quills internally emarginate at their base. The tail is rounded. The male is often much smaller than the female. The anterior claws are very unequal. Hawks are generally distributed over the globe. They usually fly low when in pursuit of their prey, which consists of small birds and mammals. They build in trees, laying from three to five spotted eggs.

¶ Obvious compound: *Hawk-headed.*

hawk-bell, *s.* A bell attached to the foot of a hawk.

hawk-bill, *s.* A pair of pliers with curved nose, to hold pieces in blow-pipe soldering.

Hawk-bill-tooth saw: A saw having curving, hooked teeth, somewhat resembling the upper mandible of the hawk.

hawk-boy, *s.*

Plast.: A boy who attends on a plasterer, placing the supply of plaster or mortar on the hawk.

hawk-moths, *s. pl.*

Entom.: The group of moths called Sphingina, Sphinges, or Sphingides. Their flight is not unlike that of a hawk in quest of its prey, for which reason they are called hawk-moths. Their antennæ are thicker in the middle than at either end. They fly by twilight. Sometimes their larvæ have a horn on the tail. Formerly they were made equal in rank to the Butterflies (Day-fliers), and the Moths (Night-fliers). Now the moths proper and hawk-moths are combined under the lepidopterous sub-order Heterocera, of which they constitute the first group Sphingina, only of equivalent rank to the Bombycina, the Nocturna, the Geometrina, &c. The hawk-moths are divided into four families. Zygænidæ, Sphingidæ, Sesiidæ, and Ægeriidæ (q.v.). (*Stainton, &c.*)

hawk-nut, *s.*

Bot.: The common Earth-nut, *Bunium flexuosum.*

hawk-owl, *s.*

Ornithology:

1. The Great Snowy Owl or Harfang, *Surnia nyctea.* [HARFANG.]

2. *Pl.:* The genus Surnia. The size is large, the head and ears small, the facial disc imperfect, the wings long, the tail considerably lengthened, cuneated or graduated, the flight diurnal. (*Swainson.*)

hawk's-beard, *s.*

Bot.: The composite genus Crepis (q.v.).

hawk's-bill, *s.*

1. *Horol.:* A catch-piece attached to a vibrating arm, which acts as a detent in the rack of the striking part of a clock, and assists in producing the proper number of strokes.

2. *Zool.:* The same as *Hawk's-bill turtle* (q.v.).

¶ *Hawk's-bill turtle:*

Zool.: Chelone imbricata; a species of turtle which has the shell imbricated and elliptically keeled, the carapace spotted and rayed; in the young, the ends of the carapace obliquely truncated. The flesh is not good for eating; the eggs are good. The horny epidermis plates of the carapace furnishes the tortoise-shell of commerce. The animal inhabits the Indian Ocean and the warmer parts of the Atlantic.

hâwk (2), *s.* [HAWK (2), *v.*] An effort to force up phlegm from the throat; a clearing of the throat.

hâwk (1), * **hâuk,** * **hâuk'-ẹn,** *v.i.* [HAWK, *s.*]

1. To catch or attempt to catch birds, &c., by means of hawks or falcons trained for the purpose; to practise falconry or hawking.

"Here euery daye he hunted or *hawked* at the ryver." —*Berners: Froissart; Cronycle,* vol. i., ch. ccx.

2. To fly like a hawk; to soar.

"Now *hawks* aloft, now skims along the flood." *Dryden.* (*Ogilvie.*)

3. To fly at or attack on the wing. (Followed by *at.*)

"A faulcon towering in her pride of place,
Was by a mousing owl *hawked* at and killed."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, ii. 4.

hâwk (2), *v.i.* [Wel. *hochi;* apparently an imitative word. (*Skeat.*)] To force up, or endeavour to force up, phlegm from the throat; to clear the throat.

"To cough and *hawk,* and hem, and pitch
His voice into that awful note of woe."
Byron: Vision of Judgment, xc.

hâwk (3), *v.t. & i.* [Formed from *hawker* (2) (q.v.); Ger. *hocken, hoeken;* O. Dut. *heukeren* = to hawk.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To carry about and offer for sale in public places, and especially at persons' doors; to convey about for sale.

"When a hawker *hawks* his wares."
Tennyson: The Blackbird, 20.

2. *Fig.:* To carry or spread about.

"To bear his praises *hawked* about."
Swift: A Friendly Apology.

B. *Intrans.:* To follow the trade of a hawker.

hâwk'-bĭt, *s.* [Eng. *hawk,* and *bit.*]

Botany:

1. In Hooker & Arnott, &c., the English name of the composite genus Apargia, under which is ranked the British species *A. autumnalis,* the Autumnal Hawkbit. The genus Leontodon is then called Dandelion, and *L. taraxacum,* the Common Dandelion. Sir Joseph Hooker gives Hawkbit as the English name of the genus Leontodon, which he divides into three sub-genera—Thrincia, Apargia, and Oporinia. The *Apargia autumnalis* of many botanists becomes *Leontodon* (*Oporinia*) *autumnalis,* and Dandelion is made the English name of Taraxacum.

† 2. The genus Hieracium, more commonly called Hawkweed (q.v.).

* **hawke,** *s.* [HAWK, *s.*]

* **hâwked,** *a.* [Eng. *hawk; -ed.*] Formed or curved like a hawk's bill; curved, hooked.

"Flat noses seem comely unto the Moor, an aquiline or *hawked* one unto the Persian."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours,* bk. vi., ch. xii.

hâwk'-ẽr (1), *s.* [Dut. *hoeker.*]

Naut.: A vessel built like a pink, but rigged like a hoy; that is, having a narrow stern and sloop-rigged. [HOOKER.]

hâwk'-ẽr (2), *s.* [Dan. *höker* = a chandler, a huckster; *hökere* = the trade of a hawker; *hökre* = to bank; Ger. *höker, höcker* = a retailer of goods; Sw. *hökeri* = hawking; *hökare* = a chandler, a cheesemonger; O. Dut. *heukeren* = to hawk; *heukelaar* = a huckster. In Mid. Eng. we find *hokkerye, hukkerye,* or *hukrie* = the trade of a hawker or pedlar. The base of the word is the same as that of *huckster* (q.v.).] [HAWK (3), *v.*]

1. *Lit.:* One who hawks goods about for sale; a pedlar; a packman.

"To travel about with their goods from place to place, and from fair to fair, like the *hawkers* and pedlars of the present times." — *Smith: Wealth of Nations,* bk. iii., ch. v.

2. *Fig.:* One who brings high and noble things down to a commercial level.

"This broad-brimmed *hawker* of holy things."
Tennyson: Maud, I. x. 41.

hâwk'-ẽr (3), *s.* [Eng. *hawke* (1), v.; *-er.*] One who practises the sport of hawking.

"The *hawkers* and foulers when they have caught the foule, divide their bootie with the *hawkes.*" — *P. Holland: Plinie,* bk. x., ch. viii.

hâwk'-eȳed, *a.* [Eng. *hawk; -eyed.*] Having eyes like a hawk; having sharp, penetrating sight.

hâwk'-ĭẽ, hâwk'-eȳ, *s.* [Etym. doubtful. Perhaps from Gael. *geale, gealaich* = to whiten.]

1. A cow: specif. a cow of a black and white colour, or one of a dark colour with a white stripe in the face.

2. A stupid fellow; a clown.

hâwk'-ĭng, * **haukyng,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [HAWK (1), *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act, practice, or sport of catching birds, &c., with hawks trained for the purpose; falconry.

"They intermingled very few French-Norman words, except some termes of law, hunting, *hawking,* and dicing."—*Camden: Remains; Languages.*

hawking-pole, *s.* A pole or staff used in hawking.

"They serve for *hawking-poles.*" — *P. Holland: Plinie,* bk. xvi., ch. xxxvi.

* **hâwk'-ĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *hawk; -ish.*] Like a hawk.

"Too fierce and *hawkish.*"—*H. Kingsley: Geoffrey Hamlyn,* ch. vi.

hâwk'-ĭt, *a.* [Cf. HAWKIE.] White-faced (applied to cattle).

"I do still hand by the real *hawkit* Airshire breed." —*Scott: Heart of Midlothian,* ch. xxxiv.

* **hâwk'-nōse,** * **hâuke'-nōse,** *s.* [Eng. *hawk,* and *nose.*] One who has a hawked nose; a hawk-nosed person.

"Crokyng or bowing inwarde, like as the bil of an egle, or of an *hawke,* and such we call in scorne or derision *hawkenose.*" — *Udal: Flowers for Latine Speakyng,* fo. 192.

hâwk'-nōsed, *a.* [Eng. *hawk,* and *nosed.*] Having a hooked nose; having a nose curved like the bill of a hawk.

"[He] boasted a descent from the first Cæsars barely upon his being almost deformedly *hawk-nosed.*" — *Bayle: Works,* vi. 14.

hâwk'-wēed, *s.* [Eng. *hawk,* and *weed.*]

Bot.: The composite genus Hieracium (q.v.).

¶ *Mouse-eared Hawkweed:*

Bot.: Hieracium Pilosella. It is a common plant with long stolons, a leafless scape, solitary heads of flowers, with pale yellow ligules and yellow styles. It is found in Britain on banks, wall-tops, &c., flowering from May to August.

hâwse, * **halse,** *s.* [Icel. *háls, hals* = the neck . . . the front sheet of a sail, the tack of a sail, the end of a rope, part of the bow of a ship or boat; *hálsa* = to clew up a sail; Dan., Sw. & Dut. *hals* = the neck, a tack; Dut. *halsklaup* = a hawse-hole.]

Nautical:

1. That part of a ship's bow in which are the hawse-holes for the cable.

2. The situation of a ship moored with anchors from each bow.

¶ A clear hawse is when two cables are down and diverge from each other. A foul hawse is when they are twisted by the swinging of the ship at her moorings. When simply crossed, it is called cross-hawse; another cross makes an elbow; a fourth makes a round-turn. Disengaging it is called clearing-hawse; slackening it is called freshening-hawse.

3. The distance between a ship's head, and the anchors by which she rides; as, The ship drifted across our *hawse.*

hawse-bag, *s.*

Naut.: A canvas bag, stuffed with oakum, to stop a hawse-hole in heavy seas.

hawse-block, *s.*

Naut.: A block for stopping the hawse-hole when the cable is unbent and the ship at sea; also called hawse-plug, buckler, &c.

hawse-bolster, *s.*

Nautical:

1. One of the planks above and below the hawse-hole.

2. [HAWSE-BLOCK].

hawse-box, *s.* A hawse-hole.

hawse-hole, *s.*

Ship-build.: A hole in the bow through which a cable or hawser passes. In iron ships, it is a cast-iron tube having rounded projecting lips, inside and outside. The hawse-holes in large ships are four in number, the foremost pair being for the bower-cables, and the aftermost pair for the sheet-cables.

¶ *To come in at the hawse holes:* To enter the naval service at the lowest grade.

hawse-hook, *s.*

Naut.: A breast-hook which crosses the hawse-timber above the upper deck.

hawse-piece, *s.*

Ship-building:

1. One of the cant-frames standing next to the knight-heads, and fitting close together, so as to form a solid mass of timber for the passage of the hawse-holes.

2. A wale on a ship's bow, which is pierced by the hawse-hole.

hawse-pipe, *s.*

Naut.: The tube lining a hawse-hole in a ship's bow.

hawse-plug, *s.* [HAWSE-BLOCK.]

hawse-timber, *s.*

Ship-build.: One of the upright timbers in the bow, bolted on each side of the stern, in which the hawse-holes are cut.

hawse-wood, *s.*

Naut.: A general name for the hawse-timbers.

hâw'-sẽr, * **hal-ser,** *s.* [Mid. Eng. *halse* = hawse (q.v.).]

Nautical:

* 1. A tow-rope. (*Sherwood.*)

2. A small cable, used in warping and mooring. Speaking generally, a hawser is not over ten inches in circumference; above this size it is a cable.

hawser-clamp, *s.*

Naut.: A gripper for a hawser to keep it from veering out.

hawser-laid, *s.*

Rope-making: Rope made of three strands, of three yarns each, laid up into a rope. The twist of the strands is the reverse of the individual yarns.

hâw'-thorn, * **haw-thorne,** *s.* [A.S. *hæg-thorn* = the hedgethorn or hawthorn, from *hæw* and *thorn;* Ger. *hagedorn;* Dut. *haagedoorn* = hedgethorn.] [HAW (1), *s.*]

Ordinary Language & Botany:

1. *Cratægus Oxyacantha*, one of the Rosaceæ, a small round-leaved and much-branched spinescent tree, from ten to twenty feet high, with deeply pinnatifid leaves and many-flowered corymbose cymes of white, fragrant flowers, with pinkish-brown anthers. From beginning to flower in May it is often termed "May." Sometimes called Whitethorn, to distinguish it from the Blackthorn. [BLACKTHORN, MAY.] It is found in woods, in many hedge-rows, in gardens, &c. The fruit is called haw (q.v.).

"Beneath the *hawthorn* on the green."
Tennyson: May Queen, ii. 10.

2. The genus Cratægus. The only wild British species is *Cratægus Oxyacantha*. There are two varieties wild in Britain, and from fifty to eighty cultivated in Europe. One of these, *Var. rosea*, is the red-flowered variety seen in gardens. *C. odoratissima*, Sweet-scented Azarole, is a distinct species. It is white, and from the Crimea.

3. *Rhus Oxyacantha*, the Indian hawthorn, is the genus Rhaphiolepis, the native hawthorn of New Zealand, *Discaria Toumatou*.

* **hawthorn-fly,** *s.*

Entom.: An unidentified flying insect.

"The *hawthorn-fly* is also black and not big."—*Walton: Angler.*

Hăx'-ō, *s.* [For etym. and def., see compound.]

Haxo's system, *s.*

Fort.: The system introduced by François Nicolas Bénoit Haxo, a French military engineer, employed by Napoleon to fortify Peschiera, Mantua, &c., and who conducted the siege of Antwerp in 1832. His casemated batteries have earthen parapets along their front, and their arches are well covered with earth. They are open to the terreplein in the rear, and there are apertures in front of the guns, opening into embrasures formed in an extension of the parapet at these points, beyond its ordinary retired position. Being open to the rear the circulation of air prevents any inconvenience from smoke. Batteries of the kind are to be found in many of our new works. (*Voyle.*)

hāy (1), * **haye,** * **hey,** *s.* [A.S. *hēg* = grass, hay; cogn. with Dut. *hooi;* Icel. *hey;* Dan. & Sw. *hö;* Goth. *hawi;* Ger. *heu;* M. H. Ger. *houwe;* O. H. Ger. *hewi.*]

1. Grass cut and dried for fodder for cattle, horses, &c.

"A little barn full of *hay*."—*Clarendon: Civil War*, iii. 414.

* 2. Growing grass.

"Make alle men sitte to mete by cumpanyes on grene *hey*."—*Wycliffe: Mark* vi.

hay-asthma, hay-fever, *s.*

Path.: A severe catarrh frequently having asthmatic symptoms superadded. It is not a common disease. It has been attributed to the aroma of the Sweet-scented Vernal grass (*Anthoxanthum odoratum*), or to that of the Mat grass (*Nardus stricta*). It is now believed to arise from the inhalation of pollen grains of various plants floating in the air.

hay-band, *s.* A rope or band of twisted hay, used to bind up trusses or sheaves.

hay-beech, *s.*

Bot.: A variety of *Fagus sylvaticus*.

hay-bird, *s.*

Ornith.: A name of the Spotted Fly-catcher, *Muscicapa grisola*.

hay-crosier, *s.* A hay-rake.

hay-cutter, *s.*

Agric.: A box in which hay is cut into chaff. There are many forms.

hay-elevator, *s.*

Agric.: A means for lifting a forkful of hay and conveying it to a place approximately over the spot in the hay-rick where it is wanted. The carriage frame is connected by a spring catch to a hook, which holds it over the load until the hay is sufficiently elevated, when the spring hook is raised, and the frame runs along its track to convey its charge to the rick.

hay-fever, *s.* [HAY-ASTHMA.]

hay-fork, *s.*

Agriculture:

1. A hand fork, with two or three tines, for tedding or pitching hay.

2. A fork elevated by a rope and horse, in unloading hay from a waggon to a mow, or *vice versa*.

hay-loader, *s.*

Agric.: A device attached to a waggon to collect or raise the hay from the swath, windrow, or cock, and deposit it on the waggon. (*American.*)

hay-maids, *s. pl.*

Bot.: *Nepeta Glechoma*.

hay-press, *s.*

Agric.: A press for baling loose hay for greater compactness in storage and transportation. The old form is the lever or screw; latterly much ingenuity has been exercised in this direction, some machines being especially intended for baling hay, others for cotton.

hay-rake, *s.*

Agric.: An implement, either used by hand or drawn by a horse, for collecting hay ready for pitching. [HORSE-RAKE, RAKE.]

hay-scent, *s.*

Bot.: *Nephrodium Oreopteris*.

hay-tedder, *s.* A machine or apparatus to scatter hay to the sun and air.

¶ (1) *To make hay:* To throw everything into confusion. (*C. Kingsley: Ravenshoe*, ch. vii.)

(2) *To make hay while the sun shines:* To take advantage of every favorable opportunity.

hāy (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful, but possibly connected with *hay* (1), *s.*] A dance in a ring; a country dance.

"The *hay!* the *hay!* there's nothing like the *hay*."—*Heywood: Woman killed with Kindness.*

¶ *To dance the hay:* To dance in a ring.

"I will play on the tabor to the worthies, and let them *dance the hay*."—*Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost*, v. 1.

* **hāy** (3), * **haie,** * **haye,** *s.* [Fr. *haie* = a hedge; A.S. *haga;* Dut. *hegge, heg;* Icel. *hagi.*] [HEDGE.]

1. A hedge.

"Set an hedge or *hay* thereof round about a grange or ferme house."—*P. Holland; Pliny*, bk. xxiii., ch. i.

2. A palisade, a fence of any kind.

"To make a fense as it were an *haie* or palaisade."—*P. Holland: Livius*, p. 219.

3. A net by which the burrows or holes of animals were enclosed.

"Nor none, I trowe, that hathe a witt so badde
To sett his *hay* for conneyes one riveres."
Wyat: Epistle to Poynes.

* **hāy** (4), *s.* [Ital. *hai* = Lat. *habet* = he has it; he has got it.]

Fencing: A home-thrust.

"The punto reverso! the *hay!*"
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, ii. 4.

* **hāy** (1), *v.i.* [HAY (1), *s.*] To make or save hay.

"Prethee content thyself, we shall scout here, as though we went a *haying*."—*Beaum. & Fletc.: Coxcomb*, i.

* **hāy** (2), *v.i.* [HAY (3), *s.*] To set or lay snares for rabbits.

* **hāy'-bōte,** *s.* [A.S. *haga* = a hedge; *bote* = a fine.]

Old Law:

1. A fine for damaging or breaking fences.

2. An allowance of wood to a tenant for the repair of hedges or fences; hedgebote.

hāy'-cŏck, *s.* [Eng. *hay* (1), *s.*, and *cock.*] A conical heap or pile of hay in a field.

"The members of the two Houses had never been detained from their woods and *haycocks* even so late as the beginning of June."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

hāy'-den-īte, *s.* [Named by Cleave, in 1822, after Dr. Hayden, of Baltimore.]

Min.: A yellowish variety of Chabasite, occurring near Baltimore.

hāyes'-īte, hāyes'-īne, *s.* [Named after Hayes, who first described it in 1844; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*), *-ine* (*Chem. & Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: A mineral from Southern Peru. The *Brit. Mus. Cat.* makes it the same as Borocalcite.

hāy'-fēld, *s.* [Eng. *hay* (1), *s.*, and *field.*] A field where grass is grown to be made into hay.

"There from the sunburnt *hayfield* homeward creeps
The loaded wain."
Cowper: Task, i. 256.

hāy'-ing, *s.* [Eng. *hay* (1), *s.*, and *-ing.*] The act or process of making hay.

haying-time, *s.* That period of the year when the grass is cut to be made into hay.

hāy'-knīfe, *s.* [Eng. *hay*, and *knife.*]

Husbandry: A sharp knife used for cutting hay out of a stack or mow; it has a straight blade, one edge, and a bent shank, so that the hand does not come in contact with the upright face of the stack. The same effect is obtained by placing the handle at right angles to the plane of the blade.

hāy'-loft, *s.* [Eng. *hay*, and *loft.*] A loft or garret for hay in a barn.

hāy'-māids, *s.* [Eng. *hay*, and *maids.*]

Bot.: A name for the menthaceous genus Glechoma.

hāy'-māk-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *hay*, and *maker.*]

1. One employed in drying, spreading, or tedding grass for hay.

"The business of the day is done
The last-left *haymaker* is gone."
Matthew Arnold: Bacchanalia, i.

* 2. A kind of country dance, called also the Haymakers' Jig.

hāy'-māk-ĭng, *s.* [Eng. *hay*, and *making.*] The act or process of cutting and saving grass for hay.

hāy'-mar-kĕt, *s.* [Eng. *hay*, and *market.*] A market or place for the sale of hay.

hāy'-mōw, *s.* [Eng. *hay*, and *mow* (*s.*).] A mow, rick, or stack of hay.

"In the mean time his Majesty should stay upon the *hay-mow*."—*Clarendon: Civil War*, iii. 414.

hāy'-rĭck, *s.* [Eng. *hay*, and *rick.*] A stack or pile of hay; a haystack.

hāy'-stăck, *s.* [Eng. *hay*, and *stack.*] A stack, rick, or large pile of hay in the open air.

haystack-boiler, *s.*

Steam-Eng.: A tall form of steam boiler, shaped like a bottle or haystack, with flaring sides and rounded top.

hāy'-stâlk (*l* silent), *s.* [Eng. *hay*, and *stalk.*] A stalk of dried grass.

hāy-thorn, *s.* [HAWTHORN.]

hāy'-tŏr-īte, *s.* [Named by Tripe, in 1847, from its locality, Haytor, in Devonshire.]

Min.: A variety of pseudomorphous quartz. It is a pseudomorph after Datolite.

* **hāy'-ward,** *s.* [Mod. Eng. *hay* = hedge, and Eng. *ward.*] A public official in charge of the commons of a town or village.

hăz'-ard, * **has-ard,** *s.* [Fr. *hazard*, from Sp. *azar* = an accident, hazard, originally, a *die*, from Arab. *al zár* = the die, from Pers. *zár* = a die; O. Ital. *zara* = the game of hazard.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A game at dice.

"Yplaying at *hazard* he hem found."
Chaucer: C. T., 12,342.

2. Danger, risk, peril.

"A service of some *hazard* was to be rendered to the good cause."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

3. A chance; an accident; a fortuitous event; a casualty.

"But life is *hazard* at the best."
Byron: Bride of Abydos, ii. 20.

* 4. That which is staked or risked; the stake in gaming.

"Bring your latter *hazard* back again."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, i. 1.

II. *Billiards:* A stroke in billiards; a winning-*hazard* is when the player pockets the object ball; a losing-*hazard* when his own ball runs into a pocket off the object ball.

¶ *To run the hazard:* To run the risk, to take the chance of events.

¶ For the difference between *hazard* and *chance*, see CHANCE.

hazard-table, *s.* A table on which hazard was played; a gaming-table.

"In which so many bags of gold had changed masters at the *hazard-table.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

hăz'-ạrd, *v.t.* & *i.* [HAZARD, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To risk, to chance, to expose to chance or risk, to venture, to put into danger, to endanger.

"To *hazard* their lives in their own private quarrels."—*Clarke: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 51.

2. To run the risk of; to lay oneself open to.

"In any manner equal to the evil *hazarded.*"—*Clarke: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 51.

3. To threaten; to be the cause or source of danger to.

"Suspition of friend, nor feare of foe,
That *hazardeth* his health, had he at all."
Spenser: Muiopotmos.

* **B.** *Intransitive:*

1. To run a risk, to venture; to try a chance.

"I pray you tarry: pause a day or two,
Before you *hazard.*"
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, iii. 2.

2. To run a risk or danger.

"What both love, both *hazard* to destroy."
Dryden: Annus Mirabilis, xxviii.

* **hăz'-ạrd-ạ-ble,** *a* [Eng. *hazard; -able.*] Venturous; liable to chance or hazard; risky.

"An *hazardable* peece of art in our choisest practise."—*Browne: Urne-Buriall*, ch. iii.

hăz-ạrd-ẽr, * **has-ard-our,** *s.* [Eng. *hazard; -er.*]

1. One who hazards or risks anything.

2. A rash, venturesome person.

"For by my trouthe, me were lever die,
Than I you shuld to *hazardours* allie."
Chaucer: C. T., 12,550.

* **hăz'-ạrd-īze,** *s.* [Eng. *hazard; -ize.*] A hazardous situation or position; hazard, danger.

"Which through great disadventure or mesprize
Her selfe had rorne into that *hazardize.*"
Spenser: F. Q., II. xii. 19.

hăz'-ạrd-oŭs, *a.* [Eng. *hazard; -ous.*]

1. Full of hazard, danger, or risk; dangerous, perilous, risky.

"Such communication would indeed be *hazardous*, and would require the utmost adroitness."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

* 2. Fond of hazard, danger, or risk; dangerous, perilous, risky.

"Lycurgus was in his nature *hazardous.*"—*Sidney: Arcadia*, bk. iii.

hazardous-insurance, *s.*

Comm.: An insurance effected at a high premium on buildings or goods which are more than ordinarily exposed or liable to risk of fire, as theatres, &c.

hăz'-ạrd-oŭs-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *hazardous; -ly.*] In a hazardous, risky, or perilous manner.

* **hăz'-ạrd-oŭs-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *hazardous; -ness.*] The quality or state of being hazardous; hazard, risk, danger.

* **hăz'-ạrd-rȳ,** * **has-ard-rie,** *s.* [O. Fr. *hasardrie.*]

1. The playing at hazard or other game of chance; gambling.

"Now wol I you defenden *hazardrie*,
Hazard is veray mother of lesinges."
Chaucer: C. T., 12,524.

2. Rashness, temerity, foolish daring.

"Hasty wroth and heedlesse *hazardry*
Doe breede repentaunce late, and lasting infamy."
Spenser: F. Q., II. v. 14.

hāze, *s.* [A word of doubtful origin; probably allied to Icel. *hôss* = gray, dusky; A.S. *hasu*, *hæsu* = dark gray; *haswig* (in *haswig fethere* = having gray feathers). The original meaning was thus gray, dusky, hence dull. Mahn suggests Breton *aézen* = a vapour, a warm wind.]

1. *Lit.:* Fog, vapour, mist; a want of transparency in the air.

"Light *haze* along the river-shores."
Tennyson: Gardener's Daughter, 259.

2. *Fig.:* Obscurity, dimness.

"To the *haze* and mists and doubtful lights of that changeable week, on the answerable part of the opposite page."—*Burke: On a Regicide Peace*, let. 4.

* **hāze** (1), *v.i.* [HAZE, *s.*] To be foggy or hazy.

hāze (2), **hāse,** *v.t.* [Etym. doubtful.]

1. To harass or punish with over-work. (Used by sailors.)

hāze (3), *v.t.* [Etym. doubtful.]

1. To frighten, to alarm.

2. To play tricks or practical jokes upon. (*American.*)

* **hā'-ẹl,** * **hā'-zle,** *v.t.* [Etym. doubtful.] To dry, as clothes that have been washed.

"Thou . . . didst *hazle* and dry up the forlorn dregs and slime of Noah's deluge."—*Rogers: Naaman the Syrian*, p. 286.

hăz'-ẹl, *s.* & *a.* [A.S. *hæsel*; cogn. with Dut. *hazelaar*; Icel. *hasl, hesli*; Dan. & Sw. *hassel*; Ger. *hasel*; O. H. Ger. *hasala*; Lat. *corulus*; Wel. *coll.*]

A. *As substantive:*

Ord. Lang. & Bot.: Corylus Avellana, a glandular, hispid, pubescent shrub, or sometimes a tree, with distichous, orbicular-cordate, doubly-serrate, cuspidate leaves, unequal at the base. The male flowers are in pendulous catkins, while the female ones are minute, sub-globose, and sessile. They appear in February and March. The fruit is a nut. [HAZEL-NUT.] The young forked twigs were once used for divining-rods. The wood is elastic. It is used for many purposes; when burnt, it makes good charcoal for drawing. The hazel grows in Britain and many parts of Europe, also in North Africa, Siberia, &c. [FILBERT.]

"The *hazels* afford him a screen from the heat."
Cowper: Poplar Field.

B. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to hazel; of the colour of the hazel-nut; of a light-brown colour.

"Chuse a warm dry soil, that has a good depth of light *hazel* mould."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

¶ *Witch hazel:* [WITCH-HAZEL].

hazel-bush, *s.* The hazel.

hazel-carpet, *s.*

Entom.: Cidaria sagittata, a British Geometer moth.

hazel-crottles, hazel-rag, *s.*

Bot.: Sticta pulmonaria.

hazel-earth, *s.* A fertile loam, such as hazels grow in.

hazel-eyed, *a.* Having eyes of a light-brown colour.

hazel-nut, *s.*

Bot., &c.: The nut of the hazel. It grows in clusters, surrounded by palmately-lobed and cut unarmed involucres. It is much used for dessert. It yields a bland oil. The cultivated varieties are larger, but less hardy.

hazel-rag, *s.* [HAZEL-CROTTLES.]

* **hā'-zẹl-lȳ,** *a.* [Eng. *hazel; -ly.*] Of the colour of a hazel nut; of a light brown colour.

"*Hazelly* loam, clay, or black mould."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

hā'-zẹl-wŏrt, *s.* [Eng. *hazel*, and *wort.*]

Bot.: Asarum europæum.

hăz'-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *hazy; -ness.*] The quality or state of being hazy.

"He could not see half a mile by reason of the *haziness* of the weather."—*Fielding: A Voyage to Lisbon.*

* **hā'-zle,** *v.t.* [HAZEL, *v.*]

hăz'-ȳ, *a.* [Eng. *haz(e); -y.*]

1. *Lit.:* Foggy, misty; thick with haze.

"A tender *hazy* brightness."
Wordsworth: Yarrow Visited.

2. *Fig.:* Dim, obscure; not clear: as, To have *hazy* notions about anything.

hē (poss. *his*, obj. & dat. *him*; plural, nom. *they*, poss. *their*, obj. & dat. *them*), *pron.* [A.S. *hé* (masc. nom. sing. *hé*, genit. *his*, dat. *him*, acc. *hine*; fem. nom. sing. *héo*, genit. & dat. *hire*, acc. *hí*; neut. nom. & acc. sing. *hit*, genit. *his*, dat. *him*. Plural (for all genders), nom. & accus. *hí, híg*; genit. *híra, heora*; dat. *hím, heom*): cogn. with Dut. *hij*; Icel. *hann*; Dan. & Sw. *han.*]

1. The masculine singular pronoun of the third person; the man or male being or object mentioned before.

2. The man, the person; an individual described by a following relative clause, or by its equivalent.

"I am *he*, that unfortunate *he*."
Shakesp.: As You Like It, iii. 2.

3. It is used as a noun, with the force of individual person.

"Such mortal drugs I have, but Mantua's law
Is death to any *he* that utters them."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, v. 1.

4. It is used as a prefix with the force of male, as in *he-goat.*

hĕad, * **hed,** * **hede,** * **heed,** * **hefd,** * **heved,** * **hevede,** *s.* & *a.* [A.S. *heafod*; cogn. with Dut. *hoofd*; Icel. *höfudh*; Dan. *hoved*; Sw. *hufvud*; Goth. *haubith*; Ger. *haupt*; O. H. Ger. *houbit*; Lat. *caput*; Gr. κεφαλή (*kephalē*); Sansc. *kapála.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In the same sense as II. 1.

"No more, up peine of lesing of your *hed.*"
Chaucer: C. T., 1,700.

2. A chief, a ruler, a principal, a guide, a director.

"His principality, left without a *head*, was divided against itself."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

¶ In the Universities, the principal of a College or Hall.

"A reform proposed by an unsupported individual, in the presence of *heads* of houses."—*Knox: Liberal Education.*

3. That which gives a striking appearance to the head: as hair, a head-dress, the antlers of a deer, &c.

"The buck is called the fifth year a buck of the first *head.*"—*Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost*, iv. 2.

4. A person, an individual; a unit of the population: as, The tax is so much per *head.*

"'Fore all the Greekish *heads.*"
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, i. 3.

5. The upper part or portion of anything.

"Set on the *head* of a wasp's nest."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, iv. 4.

6. That part of anything which in a lesser or greater degree resembles a human head: as, the *head* of a cabbage.

* 7. A head-dress.

"They have teazed their husbands to buy them a laced *head* or a fine petticoat."—*Swift.*

8. The forepart or front; the prow.

"By gallies with brazen *heads* she might transport over Indus at once three hundred thousand soldiers."—*Raleigh.*

9. That which rises to the top.

"Let it stand in a tub four or five days before it be put into the cask, stirring it twice a-day, and beating down the *head* or yeast into it."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

10. The maturated or ripened part of an ulcer or boil. [*To come to a head.*]

11. The source or origin of anything; said, specif., of a stream.

"False Mowbray, their first *head* and spring."
Shakesp.: Richard II., ii. 1.

12. The part most remote from the opening or discharge into the sea: as, the *head* of a creek.

13. A promontory; a headland.

"From the *head* of Actium beat the approaching Cæsar." *Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra*, iii. 7.

14. The obverse of a coin or medal; so called from having the likeness of the face or bust of the sovereign.

15. The front position; the position of chief or leader; the place of danger or of honour.

16. The foremost place; the place of honour: as, the *head* of the table.

17. Understanding; sense; mental faculties, or the power of using them.

"A crowd of men who had lost both *head* and heart."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

* 18. The main point or part; the most important part.

"The *head* and front of my offending."
Shakesp.: Othello, i. 3.

19. A crisis; a pitch; a height; a degree of strength or power.

"The indisposition which has long hung upon me, is at last grown to such a *head*, that it must quickly make an end of me, or of itself."—*Addison.*

20. A topic of discourse; a division of a subject discoursed on; a branch.

"My fourth argument upon this present *head.*"—*Clarke: On the Attributes*, Prop. 8.

* 21. A division, as of an army.

"His divisions are in three *heads.*"
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., i. 3.

* 22. A force; power; armed men.

"For which we have in *head* assembled here."
Shakesp.: Henry V., ii. 2.

* 23. Countenance, presence, face.

"Till then not show my *head.*"
Shakesp.: Sonnet 26.

24. Successful resistance. [*To make head.*]

25. A bundle of flax of about two feet in length, and weighing a few pounds. In the North of Europe eighteen *heads* of hemp or flax weigh about 1 cwt.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Anatomy:*

(1) *Human:* The skull or cranium. The greater

part of the head consists of an osseous ovoidal capsule for the protection of the brain (q.v.). The face proper consists of the upper and lower jaws. The skull in old age becomes composite like the sacrum in the adult. The margins or sutures of the cranial bones, twenty-two in number, excluding the hyoid bone, correspond to the articular processes in the trunk. In youth the flat cranial bones are connected by a double lamina of cartilage; notwithstanding the junction of the margins, they grow by the increase of one cartilage, and the ossification of the other. Like the arch in the movable vertebræ, we have the arch in the head; in the lower part there are bones physiologically connected with the head bones of the neck. There are three segments in the head:—(*a*) The posterior, beginning from the cervical vertebræ below, the occipital segment, consisting of a single bone, in reality four bones; a part of it lies at the base of the cranium at the back of the face, but the greater part extends up the back of the cranium. It consists of a ring, lateral sides, and an arch. (*b*) The anterior, consisting of the frontal and ethmoid bones. The only vestige here of the vertebral foramen, is the Foramen Cæcum. (*c*) The central segment; in the middle line below, and cut in two halves by the mœsial plane is the sphenoid bone, but along with it are two bones, the temporal, attached to its outer portions or great wings, composing the basis of the arch completed by the two parietal bones. These segments are divided by the lambdoidal sutures, and coronal. The head is divided into a base and a vault or calvarium; the inner aspect is called the cerebral, the other, the superficial, external, &c., aspect. The bone on the outside of the cranium is not so dense as it is on the inside, in accordance with a law of construction in all animal and vegetable bodies, a law of part, and a law of place. Some anatomists count four segments, the two temporal bones constituting the fourth. [CRANIUM.]

(2) *Comp.:* The vertebrata have a head homologous in its anatomy with that of man. That of the Annulosa is homologous in functions, but not in parts. The Cephalopodous and Gasteropodous Molluscs have heads, the Conchifera, sometimes called Acephala, want them. Most animals of lower organization than these are destitute of heads.

2. *Arch.:* The capital (Lat. *caput* = a head) of a column.

3. *Books, &c.:* The top of a standing book; sometimes gilded that the dust may be blown off.

4. *Carpentry:*

(1) The top of a door, window, or bay: as, a circular *head*.

(2) The top-beam or ridge-beam of a bridge or trestle.

(3) The square block which slips on the stem of a gauge, and carries the scribe.

5. *Chem.:* The cover of an alembic or still.

6. *Coopering:* That which closes the end of a cask.

7. *Found.:* The sprue, sullage-piece, or riser on a casting, which is knocked off.

8. *Fort.:* The salient or advanced portion of a work; a work covering the end of a bridge.

9. *Hydraulics:*

(1) The vertical height or available fall of water from a dam, race, reservoir, standpipe, or forebay; or the difference between the heights of water inside and outside a dock-gate or lock-gate.

"In ordinary circumstances we speak of the pressure of a *head* of water, and we measure it by the depth of the water."—*Airy: Pop. Astron.* (6th edit.), p. 245.

(2) The up-stream end of a canal-lock.

10. *Mach., Forg., &c.:*

(1) The striking portion of a hammer, as distinguished from the helve.

(2) The poll of a hammer, as distinguished from the claw or the peen, as the case may be.

(3) The upper or steel portion of an anvil.

(4) That stock of a lathe containing the live-spindle; a poppet. [LATHE.]

11. *Mill-work:* The cap of a windmill.

12. *Mining:*

(1) The end of a gallery or drift.

(2) The top part of a fuse, containing the priming.

13. *Printing:*

(1) The upper end of a page or column.

(2) The cross-beam of a printing-press.

14. (*Pl.*) *Building:* Tiles which are laid at the eaves of a house.

15. *Shipwrighting & Nautical:*

(1) The forepart, beak, or stem end of a vessel. [FIGURE-HEAD.]

(2) The upper part of a timber in a frame.

(3) The part of a mast between the hounds and the top.

(4) The forward end of a bowsprit.

(5) The top or drum of a capstan.

(6) The flattish part of a dead-eye at the side of the channel or groove.

(7) The upper edge of a sail.

(8) The fore-foot of the keel.

B. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to the head. It is used largely in composition with the force of chief, principal; as, a *head* office, &c.

¶ 1. *Head and ears:* The whole person; completely; to the fullest extent; as, To be over *head and ears* in debt.

2. *Head and shoulders:*

(1) By the height of the head and shoulders; as, He is *head and shoulders* taller than you.

*(2) By force; by hook or by crook.

"People that hit upon a thought that tickles them will be still bringing it in by *head and shoulders*, over and over, in several companies."—*L'Estrange.*

3. *Of his, her, their, &c., own head:* Spontaneously; of his, her, &c., own accord.

4. *Head or tail:* A phrase used in tossing a coin to decide a chance. [*Cross and pile.*]

5. *Neither head nor tail:* Neither one thing nor the other.

6. *By the head:*

Naut.: Applied to a ship laden too deeply at the bows.

7. *Head to wind:*

Naut.: The situation of a ship or boat, when her head is turned in the direction of the wind.

*8. *To his head:* To his face; openly.

*9. *Over head:* On the average; per head; not individually.

*10. *To turn head:* To turn in an opposite direction; to turn away.

11. *To give the head:* To give freedom or licence to.

"*He gave* his able horse the *head.*"
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., i. 1.

12. *To come to a head:* To suppurate; said of an ulcer or boil; hence, *fig.*, to ripen.

13. *To eat its head off:* Said of horses either doing no work, or work the value of which does not even pay for their keep.

"Our horses were *eating their heads off* at livery."—*Parker Gillmore: Great Thirst Land*, ch. vii.

14. *To gather head:* To gain strength or force.

15. *To make head:* To make way; to resist with success.

16. *Head of a bone:*

Anat: A rounded process at the end of a bone. It is supported on a narrower part called the neck.

17. *Head of the Church:*

Law & Ecclesiol.: By the statute 26 Henry VIII., c. 1, it was enacted that the king [the sovereign] shall be reputed the only supreme head on earth of the Church of England, and shall have annexed to the imperial crown of this realm, as well the title and style thereof as all jurisdictions, authorities, and commodities to the said dignity of supreme head of the church appertaining. The statute 1 Elizabeth, c. 1 has similar provisions. In virtue of this authority the sovereign convokes all ecclesiastical synods or convocations, nominates churchmen to vacant bishoprics and other ecclesiastical preferments, and the highest trial in ecclesiastical matters is to the sovereign in Chancery—*i.e.*, to the highest judicial court of the realm. This earthly headship of the sovereign is called the Royal Supremacy (q.v.). At present (1884), the extreme High Churchmen are recalcitrant against it, whilst it is welcomed by the Evangelical and Broad School parties. (*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. i., ch. 7, &c.)

head-bay, *s.*

Hydr. Eng.: That part of a canal lock between the upper pond and the head-gates of the lock.

head-block, *s.*

1. *Saw-mill:*

(1) The block on which the head, or forward end, of a log rests in the ordinary saw-mill; the other end is the tail-block, and they are parts of the carriage on which the log is moved to the saw and gigged back.

(2) One of the pieces forming the log-bed in a circular or veneer saw mill.

2. *Vehic.:* A piece of wood attached below to the upper ring of the fifth wheel, also having the front edge of the perch mortised through its middle. (*American.*)

head-board, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A board at the head or top, as at the head of a bed.

2. *Naut.* (*Pl.*): The berthing or close railing between the head-rails.

***head-bound,** *a.* Turbaned; wearing a turban.

"Fresh supply of *head-bound* infidels."
Beaum. & Fletc.: Knight of Malta, i. 2.

head-cheese, *s.*

Cookery: Portions of the head and feet of swine, cut up fine, boiled, and pressed into a cheese; also called pork-cheese.

***head-cloth,** *s.* A covering for the head.

***head-court,** *s.*

Old Law: A court, of which three were formerly held in the year, at which all the freeholders who owed suit and presence were required to attend, or were fined in default of attendance. The number was afterwards reduced to one, and the fines for non-attendance were abolished by the Act 20 George II.

head-dress, *s.*

1. The covering and ornaments of a woman's head. The forms have been numerous and various in successive ages.

"If ere with hairy horns I planted heads,
Or discomposed the *head-dress* of a prude."
Pope: Rape of the Lock, iv. 74.

2. Anything resembling a head-dress, and prominent on the head.

"Among birds the males very often appear in a most beautiful *head-dress*, whether it be a crest, a comb, a tuft of feathers."—*Addison.*

head-foremost, *adv.* With the head first or in front.

head-form, *s.* The general shape or contour of the heads of one race considered as a means of distinguishing them from other races.

"Their skulls . . . accord with the Esquimaux, rather than with a Turanian *head-form*."—*Wilson: Pre-historic Man*, i. 114.

head-gate, *s.*

Hydraulic Engineering:

1. One of the upper pair of gates of a canal lock.

2. A crown-gate, flood-gate, water-gate, by which water is admitted to a race, run, or sluice.

head-hunter, *s.*

Anthropology:

1. *Sing.:* A member of any of the races or tribes mentioned under 2; any person who collects human heads as trophies.

"He adopted the Dyak costume, and became a notorious *head-hunter*."—*Keppel: Visit to the Indian Archipelago*, i. 141.

2. *Pl.:* A name given to several races or tribes, notably to the Dyaks and Kyans of Borneo and Celebes, on account of their savage mania of hunting for heads, generally by nocturnal ambuscades, and treasuring them as trophies. Tylor (*Prim. Cult.*, i. 414) connects the barbarous custom with the rite of funeral human sacrifice, and says that the Dyaks considered that the owner of every human head they could procure would serve them in the next world, where their rank would depend on the number of heads they had taken in this. The present of a head is exacted from every aspirant to a Dyak bride. The influence of Sir James Brooke did a great deal to discourage head-hunting, and it is now fast disappearing. Kean (*Journ. Anthrop. Inst.*, ix. 294), says that the practice also exists, with almost identical circumstances, among the wild Kirkis, Nagas, and Garos of the eastern frontier of Bengal, while traces of it are found among the Baltaks and some other races of the Indian Archipelago.

head-hunting, *s.* & *a.*

A. *As subst.:* The practice of raiding for the purpose of collecting human heads.

"Some of the young Dyaks have plainly stated that they would give up *head-hunting*, were it not for the taunts and gibes of their wives and sweethearts."—*Keppel: Visit to the Indian Archipelago*, i. 129

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining to or in any way connected with the practice described under A.

"Sibau Mohang and his followers killed in one week—being out on a *head-hunting* expedition—not less than sixty people."—*Report Brit. Assoc.* (1880), p. 602.

head-knee, *s.*

Ship-build.: A piece of compass-timber fayed edgeways to the stem and cutwater; a check-knee.

head-knot, *s.* A knot or bunch of ribbons worn by women on the head.

***head-lace,** *s.* A ribbon or fillet; hair-lace.

head-light, *s.*

Rail.: The light carried at the front of a locomotive, to illuminate the way, and act as a signal.

head-louse, *s.*

Entom.: *Pediculus capitis.*

***head-lugged,** *a.* Lugged, dragged, or drawn by the head.

"Whose reverence the *head-lugged* bear would lick."
Shakesp.: Lear, iv. 2.

head-main, *s.* The main or principal ditch or channel by which water is drawn from a stream, &c., for irrigation, and distribution through smaller channels.

head-mark, *s.* (See extract.)

"*Head-mark,* or, in other words, that characteristic individuality stamped by the hand of Nature upon every individual of her numerous progeny."—*Agricultural Survey of Peebles.*

head-netting, *s.*

Naut.: An ornamental netting used in merchant vessels instead of the fayed planking to the head-rails.

***head-pan,** *s.* The brain-pan, the skull.

head-piece, *s.*

1. Armour for the head; a helmet, a morion.

"A reason for this fiction of the one-eyed Cyclops, was their wearing a *head-piece,* or martial vizer, that had but one sight."—*Broome: On the Odyssey.*

2. The ornamental engraving placed at the top of the first page of a book, or at the commencement of a chapter.

3. The head or skull, as containing the brain and seat of thought.

"By some severals,
Of *head-piece* extraordinary."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, i. 2.

head-plate, *s.*

1. *Artil.:* The plate which covers the breast of the cheeks of a gun-carriage.

2. *Sadd.:* The plate strengthening the point or cantle of a saddle-tree.

head-rest, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A cushion or support against which to place the head in sitting.

2. *Photog.:* An apparatus devised to steady and support the head when having one's portrait taken.

head-rope, *s.*

Naut.: That part of a bolt-rope sewed to the head of a sail.

head-sail, *s.*

Naut.: A foresail. For purposes of manœuvring ships, the sails are distinguished into head and after sails; head-sails comprehending all sails whose centres lie before the general centre of effort of all the sails, and after-sails, all whose centres lie abaft that point.

head-sea, *s.* A sea which runs directly against the head of a ship, or rolls against her course.

"With a heavy *head-sea* that prevented our sailing, even when we got a start."—*Lord Dufferin: Letters from High Latitudes,* Lett. v., p. 23.

***head-silver,** *s.* The same as HEAD-PENCE (q.v.).

***head-sin, *heved-sunne, *hæfed-sinne,** *s.* Capital or deadly sin.

head-sword, *s.* In Cornish mines a term for water running through the adit-level.

head-timber, *s.*

Ship-build.: A crooked timber in the frame of a ship's head, to support the gratings; a bracket.

head-valve, *s.*

Steam-engine: The delivering-valve; the upper air-pump valve.

head-water, *s.* The upper part of a stream or river near its source; one of the streams which contribute to form a larger stream.

head-wind, *s.* A wind which blows in a direction opposite to the course of a ship.

head-work, *heed-werk, *hede-warke, *heid-werk,

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Intellectual or mental labour.

*2. A headache.

"*Hoedwerk. Cephalalgia.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

II. *Arch.:* A name given to the heads and other ornaments on the keystones of arches.

head-yard, *s.*

Naut.: One of the yards in the forepart of a ship.

hĕad, *hede, *hed-yn, *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. (*be*)*heafdian;* M. H. Ger. *houbeten.*] [HEAD, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To lead, to guide, to direct; to take the guidance or direction of; to be or put one's self at the head.

"He was celebrated for having *headed* a disgraceful riot at Abingdon."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. viii.

2. To form a head to; to furnish with a head.

"Five-and-thirty tall ships of war, *headed* with brasen pikes before."—*P. Holland: Livy,* p. 717.

3. To go, move, or pass in front of, so as to keep or drive back, or prevent from advancing; to get ahead of.

4. To oppose, to check; to act in opposition to: as, The wind *heads* a ship.

*5. To behead, to decapitate.

"*Head* and hang all that offend that way."—*Shakesp.: Measure for Measure,* ii. 1.

*6. To lop trees.

"You must disbranch them, leaving only the summit entire: it may be necessary to *head* them too."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

B. *Intransitive:*

*1. To spring, to rise; to have source or origin.

"A broad river that *heads* in the great Blue Ridge."—*Adair.* (*Ogilvie.*)

2. To go or tend in a direction; to be directed towards.

3. To form a head; to come to a head.

hĕad'-āche, *heaved-eche, *s.* [Eng. *head,* and *ache.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A pain in the head. There are four leading varieties of it—the organic headache, the plethoric headache, the bilious or sick headache, and the nervous headache. [CEPHALALGY.]

"*Headaches* and shivering fits returned on him almost daily."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xxv.

2. *Botany:*

(1) The Common Red Poppy, *Papaver Rhœas.* Chiefly in East Anglia.

(2) *Stellaria Holostea.*

(3) *Cardamine pratensis.*

headache-tree, *s.*

Bot.: *Premna integrifolia.*

headache-weed, *s.*

Bot.: *Hedyosmum nutans.* (*West Indian.*)

***hĕad'-āch-ȳ,** *a.* [Eng. *headach(e); -y.*] Afflicted with or suffering from a headache.

hĕad'-bănd, *s.* [Eng. *head,* and *band.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A fillet or band for the head or hair.

"The Lord will take away the bonnets and the *head-bands.*"—*Isaiah* iii. 20.

2. *Bookbind.:* A strip of plaited silk over a mill-board core, or a projecting fillet of fabric, which serves as a finish to the top and bottom of the sheets inside the back.

***hĕad'-bŏr-oŭgh** (*gh* silent), ***head-borrow,** *s.* [Eng. *head,* and *borough.*] The chief or head man of a frankpledge, tithing, or decennary; a kind of village mayor; also known as borsholder or tithing-man. They are now called petty constables.

"A *headborough* and a constable, a man of fame."—*Camden: Remaines.*

hĕad'-ĕd, *pa. par.* & *a.* [HEAD, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Having a head, bearing a head.

"Schinocephalos, as much as to say, *headed* like an onion."—*North: Plutarch,* p. 133.

2. Having intellect or mental faculties; especially in composition: as, clear-*headed,* thick-*headed,* &c.

"Rejecting in the meane while green-*headed* generals of armies, eloquent orators also."—*P. Holland: Plutarch,* p. 321.

II. *Bot.:* A term applied when any part of a plant is abruptly thickened at one point. Used of cylindrical or terete bodies, as mucor, glandulary hairs, &c. (*Lindley.*)

hĕad'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *head; -er.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

*1. One who puts or fixes a head on anything, as a cooper who heads a cask.

*2. One who stands at the head of anything; a chief, a leader.

3. A plunge or dive head-foremost. (Sometimes used figuratively.)

"We may surely shut the door and take a *header.*"—*Inside Sebastopol* (1856), ch. xiv.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bricklaying:* A brick laid with its end, or head, in the face of the wall. It acts as a bond. [BOND.]

"If the *header* of one side of the wall is toothed as much as the stretcher on the outside, it would be a stronger toothing."—*Moxon.*

2. *Husb.:* A form of reaper. [HEADING-MACHINE.]

hĕad'-fast, *s.* [Eng. *head,* and *fast.*]

Naut.: A rope by which the head of a vessel is made fast to a quay or vessel alongside.

"Keeping up one another with their *headfasts* on shore."—*Defoe: Tour,* i. 64.

hĕad'-fĭrst, *adv.* [Eng. *head,* and *first.*] With the head first or in front; head-foremost.

***hĕad'-fŭl,** *s.* [Eng. *head; -ful(l).*] As much as the head or brain would hold.

"I'll undertake with a handful of silver to buy a *headful* of wit at any time."—*Ford: 'Tis Pity,* i. 2.

***hĕad'-gar-gle,** *s.* [Eng. *head,* and *gargle.*] A disease in cattle.

"For the *headgargle* give powder of fenugreek."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

hĕad'-gĕar, *s.* [Eng. *head,* and *gear.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The covering, dress, or ornaments of the head.

"The plume upon his *headgear.*"
Longfellow: Song of Hiawatha, x.

2. *Harness.:* The bridle of a horse; the head-stall and bit.

***hĕad'-hŭng,** *s.* [Eng. *head,* and *hung.*] Despondent.

"Gentlemen, be not *head-hung.*"—*Shirley: Bird in a Cage,* iii.

hĕad'-ĭ-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *heady; -ly.*] In a heady manner; rashly, hastily, foolishly.

hĕad'-ĭ-nĕss, *hĕad'-ĭ-nĕsse, *s.* [Eng. *heady; -ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being heady; rashness, hastiness.

"The brain-sick *headiness* of the Lutherans."—*Strype: Memorials; Queen Mary* (an. 1554).

2. The quality or state of being heady; intoxicating, or apt to affect the head.

hĕad'-ĭng, *s.* [Eng. *head; -ing.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act or process of providing or fitting with a head.

2. The foam, froth, or head on liquor.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Books, &c.:*

(1) An inscription at the head of an article, written or printed.

(2) A running-title at the top of a page.

2. *Brewing:* A preparation of equal parts of alum and green vitriol, used in brewing.

3. *Coopering:* The pieces which compose a cask-head. The central piece is called the middle, the side pieces are the cants.

4. *Fireworks:* The device of a signal rocket; such as a star-heading, a bounce-heading.

5. *Masonry & Bricklaying:* A course of headers; the ends of the stones or bricks presented outward.

6. *Mining:*

(1) The end of a drift or gallery: as, The *heading* is in solid rock, and is driven by blasting and quarrying.

(2) A gallery, drift, or adit in a mine, or in the line of an intended tunnel, especially one

of relatively small size, which forms a gullet in which men work, and which is afterwards enlarged by extension sideways and downward to constitute a tunnel.

(3) A horizontal passage between the shifts or turns of the working parties.

7. *Sewing:* The extension of a line of ruffling above the line of stitch.

heading-chisel, *s.* A chisel for cutting down the head of a mortise; a mortise chisel.

heading-circler, *s.*

Coopering: A machine for cutting down and dressing the pieces to form the head of a cask. The heading stuff is clamped between two discs, trimmed by a saw, and dressed by revolving cutters.

heading-course, *s.*

Bricklaying: A horizontal course of bricks or masonry in which the pieces are laid with their heads in front; that is, across the thickness of the wall.

heading-joint, *s.*

1. *Join.:* A square or butting joint of two pieces, as of sections of hand-railing, floor boards, &c. The junction is secured by dowel, tongue and groove, or otherwise.

2. *Masonry:* The joint between two voussoirs in the same course.

heading-knife, *s.*

1. *Sadd.:* A round-headed knife used to cut out holes in leather, too large for the application of punches, and smaller than are conveniently made by the round knife, which is the ordinary cutting-tool of the saddler.

2. The currier's knife with one straight and one cross handle, and a turned-over edge. It is used in scraping hides and reducing them to an even thickness.

3. *Coopering:* A knife for cutting the chamfer of the head of a cask.

heading-machine, *s.*

1. *Agric.:* A machine for cutting off the heads of grain in the field, instead of harvesting the whole straw. The machine was tried awhile in Illinois, but its use is believed to have been abandoned except in California and South Australia, where it is named after its inventor, Ridley. The machine is now always associated with a travelling thrasher, the ripe heads of grain being cut as is usual with reapers, a reel sweeping the heads into a well, from which they are raised by a conveyor to the thrashing-cylinder, and thence pass to the sieves and fan.

2. *Metal-working:*

(1) A machine in which bolt blanks are headed by swaging between dies, or upsetting.

(2) A machine for forming the heads of pins.

3. *Coopering:* A machine for making heads of casks. The middle piece and cants are jointed and dowelled together and placed between two circular discs, so arranged upon lathe mandrels that the stock from which the head is to be cut is placed between the heads and clamped by screwing up the loose mandrel; when the heads are revolved, the heading passes between two adjustable arms, having the tools that cut the head to the desired diameter and bevel the edge at the same time.

heading-tool, *s.*

Forg.: A tool used in swaging heads on stems of bolts. The rod is run through the hole of the required form and size, and the projecting portion is upset or hammered down, forming a knob. This is brought to shape by a swage.

hĕad'-land, ***head-lond,** ***hev-ed-lond,** [Eng. *head*, and *land*.]

1. A point of land projecting into the sea; a cape, a promontory, a head.

"Pious seamen, as they passed,
Have toward that holy *headland* cast
Oblations." *Moore: Fire-Worshippers.*

2. A ridge or strip of unemployed land near a fence, or at the end of furrows.

hĕad'-lĕdge, *s.* [Eng. *head*, and *ledge*.]

Shipbuild.: One of those portions of the raised rim around the edge of a hatchway which run athwart ship. [COAMINGS.]

hĕad'-lĕss, ***head-lesse,** ***hede-les,** ***heed les,** ***hev-ed-les,** *a.* [Eng. *head*; *-less*.]

1. Without a head; having no head; deprived of the head; beheaded.

"That *headless* man
I thought had been my lord."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, v. 5.

2. Having no head, chief, or leader.

"They rested not until they had made the empire stand *headless* about seventeen years."—*Raleigh: Hist. of the World.*

*3. Destitute of understanding, wit, or intellect; foolish, rash, obstinate, inconsiderate.

"Witless headiness in judging, or of *headless* hardiness in condemning."—*Spenser: State of Ireland.*

*4. Having no foundation; groundless.

hĕad'-line, *s.* [Eng. *head*, and *line*.]

1. *Print.:* The top line of a page in which the running title and folio are given, or the subject of the chapter or page.

2. *Naut.:* One of the ropes at the head of a sail, by which it is made fast to the yards.

hĕad'-lŏng, ***hĕad'-lĭng,** ***hed-ling,** ***hed-lyng,** ***hed-lynges,** ***heed-ling,** ***he-ved-lynge,** *adv.* & *a.* [Eng. *head*, and suff. *-long*; A.S. *lunga*, as in *grund-lunga* = from the ground.]

A. *As adverb:*

1. With the head first or foremost; headforemost.

"Him the Almighty Power
Hurled *headlong* flaming from the ethereal sky."
Milton: P. L., i. 45.

2. With violence or force; violently; precipitately.

"Foyers came *headlong* down through the birchwood."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

3. Hastily; without delay or respite.

4. Rashly, inconsiderately, precipitately, without deliberation.

"Difficulties and dangers into which he was running *headlong*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

B. *As adjective:*

1. Steep, precipitous.

"This world's hazardous and *headlong* shore.'
Cowper: Bill of Mortality, 1788.

2. Rushing violently or precipitately.

"Torn by *headlong* torrents."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

3. Rash, thoughtless, precipitate.

"What enthusiast so *headlong*, what politician so hardened, as to stand up in defence of a system calculated for a curse to mankind."—*Burke: Vindication of Natural Society.*

*4. Sudden, precipitate.

"It came to a *headlong* overthrow."—*Sidney.*

* **hĕad'-lŏng,** *v.t.* [HEADLONG, *adv.*] To precipitate; to send headlong.

"Ignorance that *headlongs* us to confusion."—*Adams: Works*, iii. 93.

* **hĕad'-lŏng-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *headlong*; *-ly*.] In a headlong manner; headlong.

"So snatchingly or *headlongly* driven."—*Chapman: Homer; Iliad*, xv. (Comm.).

* **hĕad'-lŏng-wīse,** *adv.* [Eng. *headlong*; *-wise*.] In a headlong manner; headlong.

"The kingdome should not returne to them and their line, but should still run on end, and *headlongwise* fall unto such base varieta."—*P. Holland: Livius*, p. 29.

* **hĕad'-lȳ,** *a.* [Eng. *head*; *-ly*.] Rash, headstrong, heady. (Only in the First Folio of *Shakespeare: Henry V.*, iii. 3.)

hĕad'-măn, *s.* [Eng. *head*, and *man*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A chief, a leader, a head worker; specif., in the West Indies, the foreman of a gang of negro labourers.

2. *Bot.:* *Plantago lanceolata.*

hĕad'-mŏn-ĕȳ, *s.* [Eng. *head*, and *money*.] A capitation tax.

hĕad'-mōst, *a.* [Eng. *head*, and *most*.] The most forward; the most advanced; first in line or order.

"The *headmost* horseman rode alone."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, i. 6.

hĕad'-mōuld, *s.* [Eng. *head*, and *mould*.] The bones of the brain; the skull.

headmould-shot, *s.*

Anat.: A malformation seen in some infants, by which the coronal or other sutures of the skull have their edges shot over one another. It generally ends in convulsions and death, brought on by compression of the brain. (*Quincy.*)

hĕad'-mōuld-ĭng, *s.* [Eng. *head*, and *moulding*.]

Arch.: A moulding over a door or window.

Hĕa'-dŏn, *s.* & *a.* [From Headon Hill in the Isle of Wight.]

Headon-series, *s.*

Geol.: A sub-division of the British Upper Eocene beds. They have marine and freshwater shells. The Headon Hill sands are largely used for building purposes. (*Lyell & Rutley.*)

hĕad'-pĕnce, *s.* [Eng. *head*, and *pence*.] A poll or capitation tax, exacted chiefly in Northumberland; abolished under Henry VI.

hĕad'-pōst, *s.* [Eng. *head*, and *post*.] A stanchion by the manger in a stable.

hĕad-quăr'-tĕrs, *s.* [Eng. *head*, and *quarters*.]

1. The quarters or place of residence of the commander-in-chief of an army.

2. The principal residence of any chief or person in authority.

3. The place whence orders are issued; the centre of authority.

"The brain, which is the *headquarters*, or office of intelligence."—*Collier.*

4. The place where one resides.

headquarters'-staff, *s.*

Mil.: The staff attached to the commander-in-chief of an army.

* **hĕad'-rāil** (1), *s.* [Eng. *head*, and *rail* = a veil.] A kerchief used as a head-dress.

hĕad'-rāil (2), *s.* [Eng. *head*, and *rail*.]

1. *Carp.:* The upper rail or horizontal piece of a door-frame.

2. *Ship-build.:* One of the elliptic rails at the head of a ship.

* **hĕad'-shāke,** *s.* [Eng. *head*, and *shake*.] A significant shake of the head.

"With arms encumbered thus, or this *headshake*."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 5.

hĕad'-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *head*; *-ship*.] The state or position of being a head or chief; authority; supreme power; chief place or position.

"I can see no ground . . . that God, or Nature, evere intended him an universal *headship*."—*Glanvill: Vanity of Dogmatizing*, ch. xv.

¶ *Headship of Christ:*

Theol.: A phrase frequently used by the Non-intrusion party prior to the disruption of the Scottish Church in 1843, and designed to assert that Christ was Head of His Church, and that all ecclesiastical arrangements should conform to the principles He taught.

hĕadş'-măn, *s.* [Eng. *heads*, and *man*.]

1. One who cuts off heads; an executioner.

"And the *headsman* with his bare arm ready."
Byron: Parisina, xv.

2. A labourer in a colliery who conveys the coals from the working to the horseway.

* **hĕad'-sprĭng,** *s.* [Eng. *head*, and *spring*.] A source, an origin.

hĕad'-stâll, *s.* [Eng. *head*, and *stall*.]

Manège:

1. The bridle minus the bit and rein.

2. The halter minus the hitching-strap.

hĕad'-stĭck, *s.* [Eng. *head*, and *stick*.]

1. *Print.:* A piece of furniture forming the margin at the heads of pages.

2. *Naut.:* A short, round stick, with a hole at each end, through which the head-rope of some sails is thrust.

hĕad'-stŏck, *s.* [Eng. *head*, and *stock*.]

1. *Turn.:* That portion of a lathe which contains the mandrel or live spindle on which the work is chucked or to which it is dogged. The live-head as distinguished from the dead-head.

2. The head which supports the cutters in a planing-machine.

hĕad'-stōne, *s.* [Eng. *head*, and *stone*.]

*1. The principal stone in a foundation; a chief or corner-stone.

"The stone, which the builders refused is become the *headstone*."—*Psalm* cxviii. 24. (*Prayer Book.*)

2. A stone at the head of a grave.

hĕad'-strŏng, *a.* [Eng. *head*, and *strong*.]

1. Not easily restrained; ungovernable; obstinate; determined on following one's own course; intractable; rash.

"Such was the furie of these *headstrong* steeds."
Spenser: F. Q., V. viii. 41.

2. Marked or directed by determination or ungovernable will; obstinate; intractable; rash; thoughtless.

"One that did fulfil
Too perfectly his *headstrong* will."
Wordsworth: White Doe of Rylstone, x.

* **hĕad′-strŏŋg-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *headstrong; -ness.*] The quality or state of being headstrong.]

* **hĕad′-tĭre,** *s.* [Eng. *head*, and *tire.*] Dress or attire for the head; head-dress. (1 *Esdras* iii. 6.)

hĕad′-wâll, *s.* [Eng. *head*, and *wall.*]

Arch.: The wall in the same plane as the face of the arch which forms the exterior of a bridge. (*Ogilvie.*)

hĕad′-wāy, *s.* [Eng. *head*, and *way.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* The progress made by a ship in motion; progress, advance.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Arch.:* The clear height of a passage-way, tunnel, gallery, doorway, arch, &c.

2. *Min.:* A gallery at right angles to the main passage way to the shaft of a coal mine; a heading.

¶ *To make headway:* To make progress, to advance, to progress.

hĕad′-ȳ, * **head-ie,** *a.* [Eng. *head; -y.*]

*1. Rash, hasty, headstrong, precipitate, thoughtless; liable to be hurried on by passion or will; ungovernable, intractable.

"'Awe their violence with your authority.'
'Are they grown so *heady*?'"
Beaum. & Fletc: Pilgrim, v.

*2. Marked or caused by rashness, thoughtlessness, obstinacy, or an ungovernable will.

"There might you see the gods, in sundry shapes,
Committing *heady* riots."
Marlowe: Hero & Leander, sest. 1.

*3. Violent, impetuous.

"Never came reformation in a noon,
With such a *heady* current."
Shakesp.: Henry V., i. 1.

4. Apt to affect the head; intoxicating, inflaming.

"[John] has had something *heady*
That makes him unsteady."
Hood: Table of Errata.

hēal (1), * **hele** (1), * **helie,** * **heel,** *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *hǣlan* = to make whole, from *hǣl* = whole; cogn. with Dut. *heelen*, from *heel* = whole; Icel. *heila*, from *heill* = hale; Dan. *hele*, from *heel* = hale; Sw. *hela*, from *hel*; Goth. *hailjan*, from *hails*; Ger. *heilen*, from *heil.*] [Hale, Health, Whole.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To make whole or sound; to cure of a disease or wound, or of any derangement of the organs.

"And his servaunt was *healed* the selfe houre."—*Bible* (1551), *Matthew* viii.

2. To make whole; to cause to cicatrize.

"After separation of the eschar, I deterged and *healed*."—*Wiseman: Surgery.*

3. To remove or subdue, as a disease or wound.

"His woundes wyde
Not throughly *healed*." *Spenser: F. Q.*, I. v. 45.

II. *Figuratively:*

*1. To make pure, to purify, to remove foul or feculent matter from.

"Thus saith the Lord, I have *healed* these waters."—2 *Kings* ii. 21.

2. To reconcile, to accommodate: as, To *heal* dissensions.

3. To make pure; to free from guilt.

"With his stripes we are *healed*.'—*Isaiah* liii. 5.

B. *Intrans.:* To grow or become sound or whole; to return to or resume a whole or sound state.

"Those wounds *heal* ill that men do give themselves."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, iii. 3.

¶ For the difference between to *heal* and to *cure*, see Cure.

heal-all, *s.*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* A panacea.

II. *Bot.:* (1) *Rhodiola rosea;* (2) *Valeriana officinalis.*

heal-bite, heal-dog, *s.*

Bot.: *Alyssum calycinum.*

* **hēal** (2), * **hele** (2), *v.t.* [A.S. *helan.*]

1. To conceal, to hide, to cover.

"Parde, we women conneu nothing *hele*."
Chaucer: C. T., 6,502.

2. To cover, as a roof with tiles, &c.

hēal′-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *heal; -able.*] Capable of being healed; curable.

hēalds, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Weav.: The harness for shedding the warp-threads in a loom; the heddle. The threads are doubled in pairs, and arranged in sets so as to shift the warp-threads as may be required for plain, twill, or figured weaving.

hēal′-ĕr (1), *s.* [Eng. *heal* (1); *-er.*] One who heals or cures; a curer; a remedy or cure.

"Plantaine is a great *healer* of any sore whatsoever."
—*P. Holland: Pliny*, ch. xxvi., ch. xiv.

* **hēal′-ĕr** (2), † **hĕl′-lĭ-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *heal* (2); *-er.*] (See extract.)

"In the west, he that covers a house with slates, is called a *healer* or *hellier*."—*Ray: South & East Country Words.*

* **hēal′-fāŋg,** *s.* [A.S. *healsfang*, from *heals* = the neck, and *fang* = a catching.]

1. The punishment of the pillory.

2. A fine in commutation of the punishment of the pillory, payable to the king or chief lord.

* **hēal′-fŭl,** *a.* [Eng. *heal; -ful(l).*] Tending to heal or cure; healing.

"Water of *healful* wisdom."—*Ecclus* xv. 3.

hēal′-ĭŋg (1), * **heal-yng,** * **hoal-ynge,** * **heal-inge,** * **heel-yng,** *pr. par., a.,* & *s.* [Heal (1), *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Curing; tending to heal; having the power or quality of healing.

*2. Mild, gentle, soothing, mollifying; as, *healing* words. (*Milton.*)

C. *As subst.:* The act, art, or power of curing.

"The gyftes of *healynge*."—*Bible*: 1 *Corinth.* xii. (1551.)

¶ *The healing art:* The art or science of medicine.

hēal′-ĭŋg (2), *s.* [Heal (2), *v.*] The art or process of covering roofs with tiles, &c.

healing-stone, *s.* A roofing slate or tile.

"For the covering of houses there are three sorts of slate, which from that use take the name of *healing-stones*."—*Carew: Survey of Cornwall*, fo. 6.

healing-tissue, *s.*

Bot. Phys.: A tissue which heals injured parts. It differs from the generating and suberose tissues. (*Thomé.*)

hēal-ĭŋg-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *healing* (1); *-ly.*] In a healing manner; so as to heal or cure.

* **hēal′-lĕss,** * **heale-lesse,** *a.* [Eng. *heal; -less.*] Unhealed, uncured, ill.

"How might a wight in turment and in drede
And *healeless* you send as yet gladnesse."
Chaucer: Troilus & Cressida, bk. v.

* **hēal′-sŏme,** *a.* [Eng. *heal; -some.*] Healing, healthy, healthsome, wholesome.

hĕalth, * **hĕlth,** *s.* [A.S. *hælth;* from *hǣl* = whole; *hǣlan* = to heal.]

1. Freedom from bodily illness or unsoundness; a sound and healthy state of all the parts of an organized being, when all the organs perform their natural functions freely and properly.

"There is scarce any [folly] against which warnings are of less efficacy than the neglect of *health*."—*Rambler*, No 45.

2. Soundness of intellect and morals; purity, goodness, righteousness, uprightness.

"There is no *health* in us."—*Common Prayer; General Confession.*

*3. Divine grace or favour; salvation.

"That thy way may be known upon earth, thy saving *health* among all nations."—*Psalm* lxvii. 2.

*4. Welfare, prosperity.

"To the state's best *health*."
Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, ii. 2.

5. A wish of happiness and prosperity in pledging a person in a toast.

"Drinking *health* to bride and groom.'
Tennyson: In Memoriam (Conc.), 83.

6. A toast; a pledge in drinking.

"He asked leave to begin two *healths:* the first was to the king's mistress, and the second to his wife."—*Howel.*

¶ The Board of Health was appointed by 11 & 12 Vic. c. 63, passed in 1848. It was reconstructed in 1854. In 1858 its powers were transferred to the Privy Council.

health-guard, *s.*

Naut: Officers appointed to carry out quarantine regulations.

health-officer, *s.* A public official appointed to look after the sanitary matters of a district.

hĕalth′-drĭŋk-ĭŋg, *s.* [Eng. *health*, and *drinking.*] The act or practice of pledging a person in drinking.

"Of social meals, of *healthdrinking*, of cardplaying."
—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

hĕalth′-fŭl, *a.* [Eng. *health; -ful(l).*]

1. Full of or enjoying good health; free from disease or unsoundness; in the enjoyment of health; healthy.

"In *healthful* body how
A *healthful* mind the longest to maintain."
Armstrong: Of Preserving Health, bk. i.

2. Tending to promote health; wholesome, salubrious, salutary; as, a *healthful* climate.

"So rich in soyle, so *healthfulle* in her ayre."
Browne: Britannias Pastorals, bk. ii., s. i.

*3. Well-disposed.

"Such an exploit have I in hand,
Had you an *healthful* ear to hear it."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, ii. 1.

hĕalth′-fŭl-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *healthful; -ly.*]

1. In health.

2. Wholesomely; in a manner tending to promote health; salubriously.

"A place of retirement, *healthfully* and pleasantly seated."—*Strype: Life of Parker* (an. 1563).

hĕalth′-fŭl-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *healthful; -ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being healthy, or in health.

"It would conduce much to their *healthfulness*."—*Fuller: Worthies; Bedfordshire.*

2. The quality of being healthy, wholesome, or salutary.

"Not only the habitableness, but *healthfulness*, of that climate and country."—*Boyle: Works*, v. 643.

hĕalth′-ĭ-lȳ, *a.* [Eng. *healthy; -ly.*] In a healthy, wholesome, salubrious, or salutary condition or state.

hĕalth′-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *healthy; -ness.*] The quality or state of being healthy; health; salubrity.

"These advantages were greatly enhanced by the *healthiness* of its climate."—*Anson: Voyages*, bk. iii., ch. ii.

* **hĕalth′-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *health; -ist.*] One who indulges to excess in the drinking of healths.

"It seemed a strange thing to Anarcharsis the Scythian, as Laertius observes, to see the Greeks drink in small crunes at the beginning of their feasts, and in large bowls at the latter end; (an order ill imitated by the lavish *healthists* of our time) as if they intended not satisfaction, and refreshing of nature, but willful excesse."—*Bp. Hall: Christian Moderation*, bk. i., § 7.

* **hĕalth′-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *health; -less.*]

1. Not in the enjoyment of health; sick; ill; infirm.

"A *healthless* body and a sad disease do seldom make men weary of this world."—*Bp. Taylor: Holy Dying*, ch. iii., § 5.

2. Not conducive to health; unhealthy; unwholesome.

"They are *healthless*, chargeable, and useless."—*Bp. Taylor: Holy Dying*, ch. iii., § 8.

hĕalth′-lĕss-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *healthless; -ness.*] The quality or state of being healthless.

"The inconveniences or *healthlessness* of the person."
—*Bp. Taylor: Rule of Cons.*, bk. ii., ch. iii., rule 8.

* **hĕalth′-sŏme,** *a.* [Eng. *health*, and suff. *-some.*] Healthy; tending to promote health; wholesome.

"To whose foul mouth no *healthsome* air breathes in."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, iv. 3.

* **hĕalth′-sŏme-nĕss,** * **hĕalth′-sŏme-nĕsse,** *s.* [Eng. *healthsome; -ness.*] The quality or state of being healthsome.

"He [Cæsar] himself made so many lorneyes as he thought sufficient for chaunge of the places for *healthsomenesse*."—*Golding: Cæsar*, fo. 271.

hĕalth′-ȳ, *a.* [Eng. *health; -y.*]

1. Enjoying good health; being in a sound state of body; hale; sound; free from disease or sickness.

"They that haunt the *healthy* limbs alone."
Bp. Hall: Satires, iii. 3.

2. Conducive or tending to health; wholesome; healthsome; salubrious; salutary.

"Gardening or husbandry, and working in wood, are fit and *healthy* recreations for a man of study or business."—*Locke.*

3. Morally wholesome, or salutary: as, There is a *healthy* tone in a book.

hēam, * **hāme,** *s.* [A.S. *hama, homa* = a covering; O. Sax. & O. H. Ger. *hamo* (in composition); cf. Icel. *hams* = the slough of a snake; O. Dut. *hamna* = afterbirth.] The afterbirth or secundine of an animal.

hēap, * heep, * heepe, * hep, * hepe, *s.* [A.S. *heáp;* cogn. with Dut. *hoop;* Icel. *hopr;* Dan. *hob;* Sw. *hop;* Ger. *haufe;* O. H. Ger. *hûfo;* Russ. *kerpa;* Lith. *kaupas.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. An accumulation of many things thrown together; a pile; a mass.

"The dead were fallen down by *heaps*, one upon another."—*Wisdom* xviii. 23.

2. A crowd; a throng; a rabble; a cluster.

"Amongst this princely *heap*."
Shakesp.: Richard III., ii. 1.

3. A great quantity; a mass; a large number.

"A vast *heap* both of places of scripture, and quotations."—*Burnet: Hist. Reform.* (an. 1534).

II. *Technically:*

1. *Print.:* The pile of wet paper to be fed to, or of printed paper delivered from, a machine or press.

2. *Min.:* The refuse or sterile gangue thrown into a pile.

*** heap-flood, * heape-flud,** *s.* A heavy sea.

"Swaaht wyth a royesterus *heape-flud*."
Stanyhurst: Virgil; Æneid i. 124.

heap-keeper, *s.*

Min.: A miner who attends to the cleaning of coal on the surface.

*** heap-meal, * heape-meale,** *adv.* Confusedly; in heaps.

"Pour the same forth by *heape-meale*."—*P. Holland: Camden*, p. 71.

hēap, * hep-en, * hep-in, *v.t.* [A.S. *heáplan.*] [HEAP, *s.*]

1. To throw together or lay in a heap, mass, or pile; to mass; to pile.

"*Heap* on wood, kindle the fire."—*Ezekiel* xxiv. 10.

2. To accumulate; to amass; to bring together.

"And the late dignities *heap'd* up to them."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, i. 6.

3. To form or round into a heap, as in measuring.

¶ Heap is often followed by *up* or *on*, as in examples above.

hēap'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *heap; -er.*] One who heaps, accumulates, or amasses; one who makes heaps or piles.

*** hēap'-ȳ,** *a.* [Eng. *heap; -y.*] Lying in heaps; heaped. (*Dryden: Virgil;* Ecl. vii. 70.)

hëar, * heare, * heer, * heere, * here, * heren, * huyre (pa. t. * *herd,* * *herde, heard;* pa. par. * *herd,* * *iherd, heard*), *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *hyran, héran* (pa. t. *hȳrde,* pa. par. *gehȳred*); cogn. with Dut. *hooren;* Icel. *heyra;* Dan. *höre;* Sw. *höra;* Goth. *hausjan;* Ger. *hören;* O. H. Ger. *horjan.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To perceive by the sense of hearing; to perceive or be cognizant of by the ear.

"He *harde* angles synge an hey by the lyste thys."
Robert of Gloucester, p. 273.

2. To give audience to; to listen to the words of.

"He sent for Paul, and *heard* him concerning the faith in Christ."—*Acts* xxiv. 24.

3. To listen to one repeating as a task or the like; to listen to the repetition of: as, To *hear* a lesson.

4. To be a hearer of; to attend the preaching or ministration of. (*Colloquial.*)

5. To try in a court of justice: as, The case was *heard* last term.

6. To attend at a court of justice for the hearing of judicially; to sit in a court or as a judge for the trying and determination of.

"*Hear* the causes, and judge righteously."—*Deut.* i. 16.

7. To attend as a worshipper at.

"And fasteth ofte and *hereth* messe."
Gower: C. A., i.

8. To regard with favour; to listen or accede to the request or claims of.

"They think they shall be *heard* for their much speaking."—*Matthew* vi. 7.

9. To pay heed or attention to; to respect, to heed, to obey; to attend to the teaching, doctrines, or advice of.

"They have Moses and the prophets, let them *hear* them."—*Luke* xvi. 29.

10. To learn; to be taught.

"I speak to the world those things which I have *heard* of him."—*John* viii. 26.

* 11. To learn or be informed of by report.

"Until her husband's welfare she did *hear*."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 252.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To have or enjoy the sense of hearing, or the faculty of perceiving sound.

"The ear is not that which *hears;* but the organ by which we *hear*."—*Reid: On the Intellectual & Active Powers*, Essay ii., ch. i.

2. To hearken, to listen, to attend.

"*Hear*, all ye Trojans, all ye Grecian bands."
Pope: Homer; Iliad iii. 123.

3. To learn by listening; to be told; to receive from another information by word of mouth.

"He began with right a mery chere,
His tale anon, and saide as ye shal *here*."
Chaucer: C. T., 860.

* 4. To be heard of; to be reported.

* 5. To be called; to answer to a name. (A latinism.)

"Or *hear'st* thou rather pure ethereal stream,
Whose fountain who shall tell?"
Milton: P. L., iii. 7.

¶ (1) * *To hear a bird sing:* To receive private communication.

"I will lay odds, that ere this year expire,
We bear our civil swords and native fire
As far as France. I *hear a bird so sing*."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., v. 5.

(2) *To hear tell of:* To hear by report; to be informed of. (*Vulgar.*)

(3) *To hear say:* To hear by report.

"For I *heard say* that there were some homely theeves, some pickers in this worshipful house."—*Latimer: Sermon on the Gospel on St. Andrew's Day.*

* (4) *To hear well* or *ill:* To be praised (*or* censured); to be well (*or* ill) spoken of.

"They are these make mee *heare so ill*, both in towne and countrey, as I doe."—*Ben Jonson: Masques: Love Restored.*

hëar, *interj.* [Properly the imperative of the verb, and more fully *hear him* (q.v.).] An exclamation or cry used in reference to the words of a speaker; it may indicate, according to the tone in which it is uttered, admiration, acquiescence, indignation, or derision. It is frequently repeated as "*Hear, hear.*"

*** hear him,** *interj.* (See extract.)

"The phrase '*hear him*,' a phrase which had originally been used only to silence irregular noises, and to remind members of the duty of attending to the discussion, had, during some years, been gradually becoming what it now is—that is to say, a cry indicative, according to the tone of admiration, acquiescence, indignation, or derision."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

hëard, *pret.* & *pa. par.* [HEAR, *v.*]

*** hëard,** *s.* [HERD.]

*** hëard'-groôme, * hërde'-grôme,** *s.* [HERDGROOM.]

*** heards,** *s. pl.* [HARDS.]

*** hëared,** *pa. par.* [HEAR, *v.*]

hëar'-ēr, * heer-er, * her-er, * hier-ere, *s.* [Eng. *hear; -er.*]

1. One who hears or listens to anything; an auditor; one of an audience.

"Filled their *hearers*
With strange invention."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, iii. 1.

2. One who attends the ministry or discourses of another.

hëar'-ing, * her-ing, * heer-yng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [HEAR, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In the same sense as II.

2. The act of listening to anything; attention to what is orally communicated; audience.

"Speak to his gentle *hearing* kind commends."
Shakesp.: Richard II., iii. 3.

3. An audience; a reception for the purpose of listening to what one has to say.

"As a private person he requested a *hearing*, and protested, in the name of his brethren, against the royal mandate."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

4. A judicial trial or investigation of a suit; the listening to, considering, and determining of the facts, evidence, and arguments in a cause.

"Leave you to the *hearing* of the cause."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, ii. 1.

5. Reach of the ear; the distance within which one can hear; earshot.

"The fox had the good luck to be within *hearing*."—*L'Estrange: Fables.*

6. A scolding, a lecture.

II. *Anat. & Phys.:* It is on the auditory nerve, the *portio mollis* of the seventh pair, situated in the temporal bone, that the sonorous undulations make their impression, the vibrations being propagated through the surrounding medium, generally air, by the corresponding waves or undulations they produce in it. A slight laxity of the *membrana tympani* is usual, permitting vibrations in accordance with grave or deep tones; by the action of the *tensor tympani* this may be tightened so as to vibrate with sharper or higher tones. This sense may be increased by cultivation, as in the case of musicians, and in people exposed to danger or living by hunting. The pitch depends on the number of vibrations in a given time, the high notes being the quickest, and the low the slowest. The strength or loudness depends on the force and extent of the vibrations. The timbre or quality of musical sounds, as of the flute, violin, &c., all sounding a note of the same pitch, depends on differences of form in the undulations.

¶ *Hearing in presence:*

Scots Law: A formal hearing of counsel before the whole of the judges.

hearing-trumpet, *s.* The same as EARTRUMPET (q.v.).

hearkʹ-ęn (first *e* silent), *** herk-en, * herk-nen, * hark-ne,** *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *hyrcnian, heorcnian,* from *hyran* = to hear; cogn. with O. Dut. *horcken, horken, harcken,* from Dut. *hooren* = to hear; Ger. *horchen,* from O. H. Ger. *hórjan;* Ger. *hören* = to hear.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To hear by listening; to perceive with the ear.

"[I] *hearken*, if I may, her business here."
Milton: Comus, 169.

2. To listen to with attention; to pay attention to; to regard.

"The king of Naples *hearkens* my brother's suit."
Shakesp.: Tempest, i. 2.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To listen; to lend the ear; to pay attention, regard, or obedience.

"To *hearken* once again to the suit."
Shakesp.: Tempest, iii. 2.

* 2. To inquire; to ask about.

"*Hearken* after their offence."
Shakesp.: Much Ado About Nothing, v. 1.

* 3. To be on the alert; to lie in wait.

"The youngest daughter whom you *hearken for*."
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, i. 2.

* 4. To listen, to follow the dictates of.

"Such is the simplicity of man to *hearken* after the flesh."—*Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost*, i. 1.

hearkʹ-ęn-ēr (first *e* silent), *** herk-en-er,** *s.* [Eng. *hearken; -er.*] One who hearkens, hears, or listens; a hearer, an auditor.

"O *hearkener* to the loud-clapping shears."
Keats: Endymion, i. 279.

*** hëarʹ-sal,** *s.* [REHEARSAL.]

hëarʹ-sāy, * heare-say, *s.* & *a.* [Eng. *hear*, and *say.*]

A. *As subst.:* Common talk or report; rumour, fame.

"Sometimes a rumour, a *hearsay*, an inarticulate whisper."
Longfellow: Evangeline, ii. 1.

B. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to common talk or report; depending upon or derived from rumour; told or given at second hand.

"All *hearsay* reports are to be discarded."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (1855), ch. xiv., § 2, vol. ii., p. 492.

hearsay-evidence, *s.*

Law: Evidence given at second-hand by persons who have heard the actual witness relate or admit what he knew of certain transactions. Such evidence is only admitted in England in the immediate prospect of death, or after that event; in Scotland only after the death of the witness.

"In some cases, as in proof of any general customs, or matters of common tradition or repute, the courts admit of *hearsay-evidence*, or an account of what persons deceased have declared in their lifetime; but such evidence will not be received of any particular facts."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 23.

hëarse (1), *** heerce, * herce, * herse,** *s.* [O. Fr. *herce* = a harrow, a portcullis; Fr. *herse;* Ital. *erpice,* from Lat. *hirpicem,* acc. of *hirpex, irpex* = a harrow.]

* 1. A harrow.

* 2. A triangle, that being the shape of the French harrow.

"The archers ther stode in maner of a *herse*."—*Berners: Froissart; Cronycle*, ch. cxxx.

* 3. A herse (q.v.).

* 4. A bier.

5. A carriage on which the dead are taken to the grave; a funeral carriage or car.

"Stand from the *hearse*, stand from the body."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, iii. 2.

* 6. A coffin on a bier.

"Your laments
Wherewith you now bedew king Henry's *hearse*."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., i. 1.

***hēarse,** *v.t.* [HEARSE, *s.*]

1. To enclose in a coffin; to carry in or on a hearse to the grave.

"Would she were *hearsed* at my foot, and the ducats in her coffin."—*Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice*, iii. 1.

2. To surround with anything gloomy.

"The house is *hersed* about with a black wood."
Crashaw: Steps to the Temple.

*** hearse** (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A hind in its second year.

*** hearse,** *a.* [HOARSE.] (*Scotch.*)

hēarse'-cloth, * hērse'-cloth, *s.* [Eng. *hearse* (1), and *cloth.*] A pall; a cloth used to cover a coffin or bier.

"His imbroydered sute, with the cope-stitch,
Made of a *hersecloth*." *Ben Jonson: Fox*, ii. 5.

hēarse'-like, * hērse-lyke, *a.* [Eng. *hearse*, and *like.*] Suitable to or for a funeral; funereal.

"You shall heare as many *herselyke* ayres as carols."
—*Bacon: Essay; On Adversitie.*

heart (*e* silent), *** heort, * heorte, * hert, * herte, * hierte, * horte, * hurte,** *s.* [A.S. *heorte*; cogn. with Dut. *hart*; Icel. *hjarta*; Sw. *hjerta*: Dut. *hierte*; Goth. *hiarto*; O. H. Ger. *herzá*; Ger. *herz*; Lat. *cor* (gen. *cordis*); Gr. κῆρ, καρδία (*kēr, kardia*); Ir. *cridhe*; Russ. *serdtse*; Sansc. *hrid, hridaya.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In the same sense as II.

2. Regarded as the seat of the faculties, capacities, inclinations, affections, passions, or moral character, it is used for—

* (1) The mind; the mental or thinking faculties; the soul.

"My *heart* misgives me; here comes Master Fenton."
—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, v. 5.

(2) The affections or passions, especially those of a good or admirable kind.

"For many a man so hard is of his *herte*,
He may not wepe although him sore smerte."
Chaucer: C. T., 229.

(3) The will, the inclination; a disposition or tendency.

"Hamilton brought but half a *heart* to the discharge of his duties."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

(4) Courage; spirit.

"Those who fought would fight with half a *heart*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

(5) Zeal; earnestness; ardour.

"His *heart* was in his work, and the *heart*
Giveth grace unto every Art."
Longfellow: Building of the Ship.

(6) Sense of good or ill; moral character.

"Every man's *heart* and conscience doth in good or evil, even secretly committed, and known to none but itself, either like or disallow itself."—*Hooker.*

(7) The seat of love; the affections.

"My son, give me thy *heart*."—*Proverbs* xxiii. 26.

(8) Passions; anxiety; concern.

"Set your *heart* at rest."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, ii. 1.

(9) The inmost or most secret thoughts.

"Michal saw King David leaping and dancing before the Lord, and she despised him in her *heart*."—2 *Samuel* vi. 16.

3. The inner part of anything; the core.

"A goodly apple rotten at the *heart*."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, i. 3.

* 4. The secret part; the essence; the inmost part; the vital or most essential part.

"Shew you the *heart* of my message."
Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, i. 5.

* 5. The utmost degree.

"This gay charm, . . .
Beguil'd me to the very *heart* of loss."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, iv. 12.

† 6. Strength, power, vigour, efficacy.

"And let the field each other year remain
Fallowed and eared to gather *heart* again."
Mey: Virgil; Georgic i.

* 7. Used as a kind and familiar compellation to persons.

"I speak to thee, my *heart*."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., v. 5.

8. Anything which has the shape or appearance of a heart; a representation of a heart: that is, an oval figure, pointed obtusely at one end, and having an indentation or depression at the other.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Arch.:* The central solid portion or core of a twisted column.

2. *Anatomy:*

(1) *Human:* The central organ of circulation, enclosed in a membrane, the pericardium, and lying between the two layers of pleura, the mediastinum, with the base directed upwards and backwards to the right shoulder, and the apex downwards and forwards between the fifth and sixth ribs, and to the left. The under side is flattened and rests on the diaphragm, the upper rounded and convex, formed by the right ventricle and partially by the left; above these are the auricles whose appendages project forwards, overlapping the root of the pulmonary artery, the large anterior vessel at the root of the heart, crossing obliquely the commencement of the aorta (*a*). The right is the venous side of the heart, the left arterial. [CIRCULATION.] The right auricle (A) is larger than the left, and more complex in structure; it has two valves, the eustachian and the coronary. There is not the same pyramidal form in the left ventricle as in the right; the apex of the heart is also the apex of the left ventricle, and therefore larger than the right. The valves of the right ventricle (v) are the tricuspid (*b*) and semilunar; of the left the mitral (bicuspid) and semilunar. The auriculo-ventricular opening connects the auricles and ventricles, and in connection with the ventricular valves we have the *columnæ carneæ* (*c*), of which there are three sets, and the *chordæ tendineæ* (*d*). There are three layers of fibres in the ventricles—the external, middle, and internal—their peculiar spiral arrangement causing the tilting forwards of the cardiac apex. The fibres of the auricles are in two layers—the external and internal; and the left auricle is thicker and more fleshy than the right. From the right ventricle arises the pulmonary artery, conveying the venous blood to be aërated in the lungs; the infundibulum is a prolongation of the anterior wall. The left auricle contains the four pulmonary veins returning the blood to the heart, thence to the left ventricle, and thence to the aorta, to be distributed to every part of the body, returning by the superior and inferior *vena cava* to the right auricle.

HEART.

A. Right Auricle. v. Right Ventricle. *a.* Aorta. *b.* Tricuspid Valve. *c.* Columnæ Carneæ. *d.* Chordæ Tendineæ.

(2) *Compar.:* In the lowest animals we have no bloodvessels, every part absorbing nutritious fluid for itself; the lower Entozoa, and even the embryo in man in its early stage, are examples. The jelly-fish is the lowest form of life with circulatory vessels, and the higher Entozoa, then in the Sea-Urchin and Star-fish, we come to contractile power and pulsation in part of the chief vessel; and in the higher order of worms and in insects this is divided into cavities, until, in the molluscs, we come to a distinct sac, with muscular walls and two chambers—an auricle and ventricle—in fact, a systemic heart. Then in fishes we have a two-chambered heart, not commencing at systemic circulation, but at the origin of respiratory movement. Among the higher reptiles, we find the circulation approaching that in birds and mammals, till we get the double heart, as in man.

3. *Bot.:* [HEART-WOOD].

4. *Cards:* One of a suit of cards marked with figures shaped like a heart. [I. 8.]

"He loved the Dean—I lead a *heart*."
Swift: On the Death of Dr. Swift.

5. *Mach.:* A heart-shaped wheel or cam used for converting a rotary into a reciprocating motion. [HEART-CAM.]

6. *Nautical:*

(1) A dead-eye of triangular shape, having but one eye, whose lower edge has scores for the lanyard which hauls taut the backstay occupying the outside groove. Collar-hearts are open at the lower ends; a double score is cut round the outside, and two grooves on each side for the seizing, which keeps the collar in the scores of the heart.

(2) The inner part of a shroud-laid rope.

7. *Physiol.:* [CIRCULATION].

¶ 1. *At heart:* In reality; truly; at bottom; as, To be good at *heart*.

"Every woman is *at heart* a rake."
Pope: Moral Essays, ii. 217.

2. *For one's heart:* For one's life; if one's life depended on it.

"I could not *for my heart* deny it him."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, v. 1.

3. *In one's heart of hearts:* In the inmost recesses of the heart.

"Like most parents, in my *heart of hearts* I have a favourite child."—*Dickens: David Copperfield* (Pref.).

4. *To break the heart of:*

(1) To cause the greatest grief or sorrow to; to kill by grief.

(2) To bring nearly to completion; to complete the greatest part.

5. *To find in one's heart:* To be willing; to feel a willingness or inclination.

6. *To get* or *learn by heart:* To commit to memory; to learn thoroughly, so as to be able to repeat without a copy.

"We call the committing of a thing to memory the *getting it by heart*."—*South.*

7. *To have at heart:* To teach or feel strongly about or upon.

"What I have most *at heart* is, that some method should be thought on for ascertaining and fixing our language."—*Swift.*

8. *To have in the heart:* To design, to purpose, to intend.

9. *To have* (or *feel*) *one's heart in one's mouth:* To be greatly frightened or startled.

10. *To lay to heart:* To take to heart.

11. *To set the heart at rest:* To tranquillise, console, or quiet one; to be tranquil or easy in mind. (*Midsummer Night's Dream*, i. 2.)

12. *To set the heart on:* To be very desirous of or anxious for; to fix the desires on; to be very fond of.

13. *To speak to one's heart:* To comfort, to encourage, to cheer. (*Script.*)

14. *To take to heart:* To feel greatly; to be affected greatly by; to feel great concern about.

15. *To wear one's heart upon one's sleeve:* To be open, frank, and plain in one's feelings or intentions.

16. *To take heart of grace:* To pluck up courage.

"The besieged Turks *took heart of grace*."—*Mrs. Gaskell: Sylvia's Lovers*, ch. ix.

* 17. *Next the heart:* Fasting.

"Made drunk *next her heart*."
Rowley: Match at Midnight, i.

¶ *Floating heart:*

Bot.: An American name for the genus Limnanthemum.

¶ Obvious compounds: *Heart-affecting, heart-affrighting, heart-alluring, heart-anguish, heart-appalling, heart-bold, heart-buried, heart-cheering, heart-chilled, heart-chilling, heart-consoling, heart-consuming, heart-corroding, heart-easing, heart-gnawing, heart-grinding, heart-hardened, heart-humbled, heart-humiliation, heart-inspiring, heart-mysteries, heart-offending, heart-paining, heart-piercing, heart-quelling, heart-shaking, heart-sorrowing*, &c.

heart-ache, *s.* Pain or anguish of mind; grief.

"That *heart-ache* and the thousand natural shocks
That flesh is heir to." *Shakesp.: Hamlet*, iii. 1.

heart-and-club, *s.*

Entom.: A British moth, *Agrotis cortica*, one of the Noctuas (Noctuidæ). (*Newman.*)

heart-and-dart, *s.*

Entom.: *Agrotis exclamationis*, a moth of the family Noctuidæ. The fore wings are pale-brown, tinged with reddish-gray; in their centre is a brown-black spot. The hinder ones of the male are white, those of the female smoky-gray. Expansion of wings an inch and a half. It is common from June to August. The caterpillar is destructive to turnips. (*Stainton.*)

heart-beat, *s.* A feeling of desire; a longing; a desire.

"But one *heart-beat* in their bosoms."
Longfellow: Song of Hiawatha, xxi.

heart-blood, * herte-blod, *s.*

1. Blood shed in death; life blood. (*Shakesp.: Richard II.*, iv. 1.)

* 2. The soul; the essence.

"The mortal Venus, the *heart-blood* of beauty."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, iii. 1.

heart-bond, *s.*

Masonry: A bond in which no header-stone stretches across the wall, but two headers meet in the middle, and their joint is covered by another stone laid header fashion.

*** heart-bound,** *a.* Hard-hearted, stingy, mean. (*Adams: Works,* i. 169.)

*** heart-break, * heart-breake,** *s.* Overpowering sorrow or anguish of mind.

"Nor years, nor *heart-break,* nor time's sapping motion." *Byron: Heaven & Earth,* i. 3.

heart-breaker, *s.* One who or that which breaks the heart; specif., a lady's curls; a love-lock.

"Like Samson's *heart-breakers,* it grew
In time to make a nation rue."
Butler: Hudibras, pt. i., c. i.

heart-breaking, *a. & s.*

A. *As adj:* Causing overpowering sorrow or anguish of mind; full of or caused by the greatest anguish.

"*Heart-breaking* tears, and melancholy dreams."
Wordsworth: Inscriptions for a Seat.

B. *As subst.:* Overpowering sorrow or anguish.

"What greater *heart-breaking* and confusion can there be to one, than to have all his secret faults laid open, and the sentence of condemnation passed upon him?"—*Hakewill.*

heart-broken, * heart-broke, *a.* Suffering from overpowering sorrow or anguish of mind.

"A moody and *heart-broken* boy."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, iii. 6.

heart-burn, *s.* [HEARTBURN.]

*** heart-burned,** *a.* Having the heart inflamed; suffering from heartburn.

"How tartly that gentleman looks! I never can see him but I am *heart-burned* an hour after."—*Shakesp.: Much Ado About Nothing,* ii. 1.

heart-burning, *a. & s.*

A. *As adj.:* Causing discontent or jealousies.

B. *As substantive:*

1. The same as HEARTBURN (q.v.).

2. Discontent; jealousies; secret enmity.

"Fast by her side a listless maiden pined,
With aching head, and squeamish *heart-burnings.*"
Thomson: Castle of Indolence, i. 77.

heart-cam, *s.*

Mach.: A form of cam which serves for the conversion of uniform rotary motion into uniform rectilinear reciprocating motion. The principle of its construction is, that for each successive equal part of one half revolution of the cam, the rod must have been moved by its periphery through a corresponding equal part of its entire stroke.

heart-certain, *a.* Thoroughly certain. (*Keats: Endymion,* i.)

heart-cockle, *s.*

Zool.: Isocardia, a genus of molluscs, family Cardiidæ (Cockles). [ISOCARDIA.] [HEARTSHELL.]

*** heart-dear,** *a.* Sincerely beloved; tenderly loved.

"When your own Percy, when my *heart-dear* Harry,
Threw many a northward look to see his father."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., ii. 3.

*** heart-deep,** *a.* Rooted in the heart; deeply rooted.

heart-disease, *s.* A generic term in common use for various affections, which are known to the medical profession by specific names. There are valvular and aortic diseases; fatty degeneration, dilatation, palpitation, irritability, hypertrophy, and syncope of the heart; endocarditis, pericarditis, and dropsy (q.v.).

*** heart-drops,** *s. pl.* Tears of sincere affection.

"Affection's *heart-drops,* gushing o'er,
Had flowed as fast." *Byron: To Thyrsis.*

*** heart-eating,** *a.* Preying on or wearing away the heart.

heart-felt, *a.* Felt in the heart; deeply felt; sincere.

"All vanished;—'twas a *heart-felt* cross."
Wordsworth: Blind Highland Boy.

heart-free, *a.* Unaffected by love, heart-whole. (*Tennyson: Maud,* I. ii. 11.)

*** heart-grief,** *s.* Heart-ache; anguish of mind; heart-felt grief.

"Thou is your majesty; there's not, I think, a subject,
That sits in *heart-grief* and uneasiness."
Shakesp.: Henry V., ii. 2.

***heart-hardness,** *s.* Hardness of heart; insensibility of feeling.

*** heart-hatred,** *s.* Deep, strong, or bitter hatred; detestation.

*** heart-heaviness,** *s.* Heaviness or depression of the spirits; sadness.

*** heart-heavy,** *s.* Depressed in spirit.

heart-like, *a.* Like a heart in shape or form.

heart-moth, *s.*

Entom.: Dicycla oo, a moth of the family Cosmidæ. Found in the south of England, but rare.

heart-pea, *s.*

Bot.: The same as HEART-SEED (q.v.).

*** heart-quake,** *s.* A trembling of the heart.

"*Heart-quakes* shook the joints."
Chapman: Homer.

heart-rending, *a.* Heart-breaking; causing the greatest anguish of mind; overpowering with grief.

"Materials for the darkest and most *heart-rending* tales."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xiii.

*** heart-rising,** *s.* A rising of the heart; opposition.

heart-robbing, *a.* Depriving of heart or thought; ecstatic.

"A melting pleasance ran through every part,
And me revived with *heart-robbing* gladness."
Spenser. (*Worcester.*)

heart-scald, heart-scaud, *s.*

1. The same as HEART-BURN (q.v.).

2. Remorse, regret.

heart-seed, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Cardiospermum (q.v.).

heart-shaped, *a.*

Bot.: The same as CORDATE (q.v.).

heart-shell, *s.*

Zool.: Isocardia cor, a mollusc of the Cockle family. [HEART-COCKLE.]

heart-sick, *a.*

1. Sick at heart; pained in mind; deeply afflicted.

"*Heart-sick* exiles, in the strain,
Recalled fair Scotland's hills again!"
Scott: Marmion, iii. 9.

2. Caused by or expressive of grief of heart.

"Unless the breath of *heart-sick* groans,
Mistlike, infold me from the search of eyes."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, iii. 3.

heart-sickening, *a.* Causing sickness, depression, or grief of heart; saddening.

heart-sickness, *s.* Depression of heart or spirits; sadness.

heart-sinking, *s.* Depression of spirits; despondency.

heart-sore, *s. & a.*

A. *As subst.:* A cause of deep sorrow or pain.

"His only *heart-sore* and his only foe."
Spenser. (*Todd.*)

***B.** *As adjective:*

1. Sore or sick at heart.

2. Causing heart-sickness; grieving or paining the heart.

"*Heart-sore* sighs."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, i. 1.

heart-sorrow, *s.* Deep or sincere grief.

heart-stirring, *a.* Arousing or moving the heart; heart-inspiring. (*Wordsworth: Excursion,* bk. vii.)

heart-stricken, *a.* The same as HEARTSTRUCK (q.v.).

heart-string, *s.* One of the tendons supposed to brace and sustain the heart.

"Sobbing, as if a *heart-string* broke."
Moore: Fire-Worshippers.

*** heart-struck,** *a.*

1. Struck or driven to the heart; aimed at and reaching the heart.

"His *heart-struck* injuries."
Shakesp.: Lear, iii. 1.

2. Struck to the heart with anguish, fear, or dismay.

"*Heart-struck,* with chilling gripe of sorrow stood."
Milton: P. L., xi. 264.

*** heart-swelling,** *a.* Causing the heart to swell; rankling in the heart.

"Through proud ambition and *heart-swelling* hate."
Spenser. (*Todd.*)

*** heart-swoln,** *a.* Puffed up or swollen with pride. (*Wordsworth: Old Cumberland Beggar.*)

heart-urchins, *s. pl.*

Zool.: Spatangidæ or Brissidæ, a family of Echinoidea.

heart-wheel, *s.* One form of cam-wheel, which acts by a regular impulse and recession to reciprocate the object against which it impinges. [HEART-CAM.]

heart-whole, *a.*

1. Having the heart or affections free or untouched; not affected by love.

2. With unbroken spirits or courage; undismayed.

3. Of a single or sincere heart.

"Not any pilgrim that is taken captive by violent hands, if he keeps *heart-whole* towards his Master, is, by the laws of providence, to die by the hand of the enemy."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress,* pt. ii.

heart-wood, heartwood, *s.*

Bot., &c.: The central portion of the wood of exogens, which is also the oldest, and has had more time to harden than that more recently deposited. The same as DURAMEN (q.v.).

*** heart-wounded,** *a.* Struck to the heart with grief or anguish.

"The queen, without reflection due,
Heart-wounded, to the bed of state withdrew."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey iv. 1,088.

heart's blood, *s.* The same as HEARTBLOOD (q.v.).

heart's ease, heartsease, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Ease, tranquillity, or peace of mind.

"Such men as he be never at *heart's ease*
Whiles they behold a greater than themselves."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, i. 2.

2. *Bot.* (*Of the form* heartsease): *Viola tricolor.* The leaves, which have long petioles, are ovate-oblong or lanceolate-crenate, the stipules leafy, pinnatifid; the sepals with long auricles; the flowers in the wild form a quarter of an inch to an inch and a quarter in diameter, purple, whitish, or golden yellow, or parti-coloured. Sir Joseph Hooker describes four varieties. The heartsease occurs in Britain, in Arctic Europe, North Africa, and various parts of Asia. It has been long cultivated in gardens, and has run into many varieties. Called also the Pansy (q.v.).

heart (*e* silent), *v.t. & i.* [HEART, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

* 1. To give heart or courage to; to encourage, to hearten.

2. To build, as the interior of a rubble wall, solidly, with stone and mortar.

B. *Intrans.:* To form or grow into a compact head or mass, as a plant.

heart'-bŭrn (*e* silent), *s.* [Eng. *heart,* and *burn.* A misnomer, for it is not an affection of the heart.]

Pathol.: The popular name for Cardialgia (q.v.).

¶ The anatomical meanings of the Greek καρδία (*kardia*) are (1) the heart, and (2) the cardiac extremity of the stomach, the stomach itself. It is used in the word cardialgy in the latter sense, now a forgotten one. To avoid ambiguity, gastralgy has of late been substituted for cardialgy as the name of heartburn.

heart'-ĕd (first *e* silent), *s.* [Eng. *heart; -ed.*]

1. Having a heart; only used in composition.

"See his diet be so light and little
He grow not thus high *hearted* on't."
Beaum. & Fl.: Island Princess, ii. 1.

* 2. Seated or implanted in the heart; deeply seated.

"My cause is *hearted,* thine hath no less reason."—*Shakesp.: Othello,* i. 3.

*** heart'-ĕd-nĕss** (first *e* silent), *s.* [Eng. *hearted; -ness.*] Sincerity, warmth, zeal.

"False *heartedness* in religion and hypocrisy."—*Stillingfleet: Sermons,* vol. ii., ser. 4.

*** heart'-ẹn** (first *e* silent), *** hart'-ẹn,** *v.t.* [Eng. *heart; -en.*]

1. To give heart, courage, or spirit to; to encourage, to animate, to inspirit, to stir up.

"This *heartening* speech a little roused the courage of Booth."—*Fielding: Amelia,* bk. vi., ch. viii.

2. To restore fertility or strength to; to fertilize.

"Forget not then
With richest dung to *hearten* it again."
May: Virgil; Georgic i.

***heart'-ẹn-ẽr** (first *e* silent), ***hart'-ẹn-ẽr,** *s.* [Eng. *hearten; -er.*] One who or that which gives courage or spirit; an encourager.

"A coward's *hartener* in warre,
The stirring drumme keepes lesser noise from farre."
Browne: Britannias Pastorals, bk. i., s. i.

hearth (*e* silent), ***herth, *herthe,** *s.* [A.S. *heorth;* cogn. with Dan. *haard;* Sw. *härd;* O. H. Ger. *hert;* Ger. *herd.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* The floor of a fireplace; that part of the floor of a room on which the fire stands, generally of brick or stone.

"Preparing on the *hearth* his mean repast."—*Bolingbroke: Reflections upon Exile.*

2. *Fig.:* The fireside; the domestic circle; the house or family itself.

"I will not hurt your *hearth.*"
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, iv. 5.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Metall.:* The floor in a reverberatory furnace on which ore, metal, &c., is exposed to the action of the flame from the furnace. The hearth has a domed ceiling, and is divided from the furnace by a bridge, over which the flame passes. [REVERBERATORY-FURNACE.]

2. *Naut.:* The grate and apparatus employed for cooking the food for the ship's company.

hearth-bottom, *s.*

Metall.: The sandstone, usually a grit or coarse variety, used as the bed of the blast furnace.

hearth-brush, hearth-broom, *s.* A small hair-broom for brushing up ashes and tidying around the hearth of an open grate.

hearth-cinder, *s.* The fused mass, the slag, found on the finery hearth.

hearth-ends, *s. pl.*

Metall.: Particles of unreduced lead ore, expelled by decrepitation and the blast from the lead-smelting furnace. This becomes mixed with lime and fuel used in smelting, and is collected from time to time, is washed to remove earthy particles, and then smelted.

*** hearth-money, * hearth-penny,** *s.* A tax on hearths. It existed from the time of the Conquest, was legalized by 13 & 14 Charles II., and abolished in 1688. The amount was two shillings for each hearth, the money being paid to the church and poor-rates.

"The revenue of the *hearth-money* is very grievous to the people."—*Parl. Hist. William & Mary* (an. 1688-9).

*** hearth-penny,** *s.* [HEARTH-MONEY.]

*** hearth-plate,** *s.*

Metall.: A cast-iron plate forming the sole of the hearth of a forge or finery furnace.

*** hearth-tax,** *s.* The same as HEARTH-MONEY (q. v.).

"In the mean time, to gratify the people the *hearth-tax* was remitted for ever."—*Evelyn: Memoirs,* March 8, 1689.

*** hearth'-ẹn** (first *e* silent), *s.* [Eng. *hearth; -en.*] A small bundle of wood.

*** hearth'-lĕss** (first *e* silent), *a.* [Eng. *hearth; -less.*] Destitute of a hearth.

"While thou, Ferrara! . . . shall fall down,
And, crumbling piecemeal, view thy *hearthless* walls."
Byron: Lament of Tasso, ix.

hearth'-stōne (first *e* silent), *s.* [Eng. *hearth,* and *stone.*]

1. The stone forming the hearth; the fireside.

2. A soft kind of stone used for whitening hearths, doorsteps, &c.

heart'-ĭ-lĭ (*e* silent), *** hert-e-li, * hert-e-liche, * hert-i-li,** *adv.* [Eng. *hearty; -ly.*]

1. From the heart; with the heart; willingly, cordially, zealously.

"They seem to choose *heartily* their father's ways."
—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress,* pt. ii.

2. Vigorously, eagerly, freely.

"And in due time feels *heartily* on both."
Cowper: Conversation, 238.

heart'-ĭ-nĕss (first *e* silent), *s.* [Eng. *hearty; -ness.*]

1. Sincerity, cordiality, ardour, warmth, zeal.

"He gently complained of Burnet, who loved and admired him with a truly generous *heartiness.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xiv.

2. Vigour, strength; as, the *heartiness* of one's appetite.

heart'-lĕss (first *e* silent), *** hart-lesse, * herte-les,** *a.* [Eng. *heart; -less.*]

1. Destitute or deprived of a heart; having no heart.

2. Destitute of feeling or affection; cruel, insensible to feeling.

"The *heartless* parasites of present cheer."
Byron: Childe Harold, i. 9.

* 3. Destitute of courage or spirit; faint-hearted, spiritless.

"Hunt the *hartlesse* hare till she were tame."
Spenser: Shepheards Calender; Dec.

heart'-lĕss-lĭ (first *e* silent), *adv.* [Eng. *heartless; -ly.*]

1. In a heartless, unfeeling, or cruel manner.

* 2. Without heart, courage, or spirit; timidly, faint-heartedly

heart'-lĕss-nĕss (first *e* silent), *** heart'-less-nesse,** *s.* [Eng. *heartless; -ness.*] The quality or state of being heartless; want of feeling, affection, or courage.

"A disconsolate *heartlessnesse,* and sad dejection of spirit."—*Bp. Hall: Christ Mystical,* pt. i., § 10.

*** heart'-lĕt** (first *e* silent), *s.* [Eng. *heart;* dimin. suff. *-let.*] A little heart.

*** heart'-sŏme** (first *e* silent), *a.* [Eng. *heart;* suff. *-some.*]

1. Inspiring with heart or courage; encouraging, inspiriting.

2. Full of mirth or spirits; merry, cheerful, lively.

heart'-ĭ (*e* silent), *** hert-i, * hert-y, * herte-ly,** *a.* [Properly *heartly,* from Eng. *heart; -ly* = like.]

1. Pertaining to or proceeding from the heart; sincere, cordial, warm.

"*Hearty* his laugh and jovial was his song."
Scott: The Poacher.

2. Sincere, free from dissimulation; having the heart zealously engaged in anything.

* 3. Good-natured, kind.

"My *hearty* friends
You take me in too dolorous a sense."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, iv. 2.

4. Full of health, sound, strong, healthy, hale: as, a *hearty* man.

5. Sound, strong, durable, free from flaw.

"Oak, and the like true *hearty* timber, being strong in all positions, may be better trusted in cross and transverse works."—*Wotton: Architecture.*

6. Strengthening, nourishing: as, *hearty* living.

7. Full, abundant, satisfying.

"A short but *hearty* meal."—*Knox: Christian Philosophy,* § 58.

* 8. Eminent.

"Esay that *hearty* prophet."—*Latimer: Works,* i. 356.

¶ *Hearty* and *warm* express a stronger feeling than *sincere; cordial* is a mixture of the *warm* and *sincere.* . . . It is peculiarly happy to be on terms of *cordial* regard with those who stand in any close relation to us. The man himself should be *hearty;* the heart should be *warm;* the professions *sincere,* and the reception *cordial.* (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

*** hearty-hale,** *a.* Good or wholesome for the heart. (*Spenser.*)

hēat, * heate, * heet, * hete, * heete, *s.* [A.S. *hǽtu, hǽto,* from *hǽt* = hot; cogn. with Dan. *hede,* from *hed* = hot; Sw. *hetta,* from *het* = hot; Icel. *hiti;* Dut. *hitte;* Ger. *hitze;* O. H. Ger. *heizi.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) In the same sense as II.

(2) The sensation produced on bodies by the near approach or touch of heat in excess of that in the body.

(3) High temperature; the greatest accumulation of heat, or the time of such accumulation; hot weather.

"They came down into the valley and found the intolerable *heats* there."—*Bacon.*

(4) An indication or sign of high temperature; redness, flush, high colour.

"It has raised animosities in their hearts, and *heats* in their faces, and broke out in their ribbons."—*Addison.*

(5) A degree to which a body is heated.

"The *heats* smiths take of their iron are a blood-red *heat,* a white flame *heat,* and a sparkling or welding *heat.*"—*Moxon.*

* (6) Fermentation, effervescence.

(7) The quality of being hot in the mouth.

"The *heat* of the ginger." *Shakesp.: Henry V.,* iii. 7.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) The utmost ardour, violence, vehemence, or fury: as, the *heat* of battle.

(2) Agitation or inflammation of mind; fire of temper; vehemence; intense excitement.

"A rage whose *heat* hath this condition,
That nothing can allay, nothing but blood."
Shakesp.: King John, iii. 2.

(3) Fiery temperament or disposition; mettle; fire.

"Took fire and *heat* away from the best-tempered courage." *Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.,* i. 1.

* (4) Haste, pressure, urgency.

"The *heat* is past; follow no further now."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., iv. 3.

* (5) Animation, fire: as, The *heat* of eloquence.

"With all the strength of *heat* and eloquence."
Addison: Cato, iii. 1.

* (6) Any violent action unintermitted; a single effort.

"Many causes are required for refreshment betwixt the *heats.*"—*Dryden.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Forging:*

(1) The mass or piece of iron undergoing forging.

(2) A single exposure to the fire: as, To shape a horseshoe at a single *heat.*

2. *Phys.:* In natural philosophy the term heat is used chiefly to mean, not the sensation which our bodies feel when we say that they are hot, but the particular state or condition of matter which causes this sensation. Two hypotheses regarding heat have had advocates:

(1) *The Theory of Emission:* It supposes heat to be caused by a subtle imponderable fluid surrounding the molecules of bodies so as to envelop them in a "heat atmosphere." These have a repelling effect on each other, thus tending to loosen or even dissolve cohesion. [EMISSION.]

(2) *The Theory of Undulation:* Advocated by Melloni and others. It supposes that heat is caused by an oscillatory or vibratory motion of the particles of a body. It is thus a condition of matter and not a substance. The hottest bodies are those in which the vibrations move quickest through the widest space. This is now the accepted hypothesis. It is called also the Mechanical or Dynamical Theory of Heat. [UNDULATORY.]

Heat makes bodies, whether solid, liquid, or gaseous, expand, while cold contracts them. [EXPANSION.] Water is a partial exception to the rule. [WATER.] In the case of a solid, heat can produce fusion at a certain definite temperature; in that of liquids vaporisation. It is transmitted by radiation (q.v.), or by conduction (q.v.). Radiant heat is that produced by radiation, and the expressions ray of heat, thermal ray, or calorific ray may be used so as to correspond to the terms ray of light and luminous ray. Latent heat is that which is absorbed by solid bodies when they are subjected to calorific influence far more than sufficient to make them melt, and when at the very time they are in process of fusion. The heat does not raise the temperature of the solid till it is completely liquefied. It was discovered by Black, who taught it, in A.D. 1762. There is also a latent heat of vaporisation, being heat absorbed by liquids when being converted into vapour. Latent is opposed to sensible heat. Heat may be reflected or refracted [REFLECTION], or by being irregularly reflected in all directions, it may become scattered or diffused heat; reflection and refraction may also polarise its rays, as happens to those of solar light. The heat which falls on a body is called incident heat. Specific heat is the quantity of heat required to raise the temperature of a body of a given weight 1°; the unit of measure being the quantity required to raise the same weight of water to the same temperature. Heat may be produced by solar radiation, chemical action, friction, pressure, percussion, absorption, and imbibition; by the conduction of powerful magnets and bodies in motion, &c. When moderate it is measured by the thermometer (q.v.), when great by a pyrometer (q.v.). It is used as a force or agent in the steam-engine and many other machines. It has a mechanical equivalent. (*Ganot,* &c.)

3. *Racing:* A single course in a race or contest consisting of two or more separate contests.

¶ For the difference between *heat* and *fire,* see FIRE.

heat-apoplexy, *s.*

Pathol.: A name for sunstroke (q.v.).

heat-engine, *s.* A thermo-dynamic engine in which motive power is produced by the development of heat. Such are steam and hot-air engines, and others which are effective by the explosion of gas, &c.

*** heat-oppressed,** *a.* Feverishly excited, heated.

"Proceeding from the *heat-oppressed* brain." *Shakesp.: Macbeth,* ii. 1.

heat-spectrum, *s.*

Physics: A spectrum of heat-producing rays, analogous to that of decomposed light. Though unseen, its effects prove it to be longer than the light spectrum. Speaking broadly, the violet and blue rays produce a very small amount of heat, and the red more than any. Herschel considered that the maximum effect in producing heat was in the heat-spectrum just outside the red rays; Berard, that it was in the red itself. Seebeck showed that it varied according to the composition of the prism employed. With one of water it was in the yellow, with one of alcohol in the orange, and with one of crown glass in the centre of the red.

hēat, * heat-en, * het-en, * het-in, *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *hǣtan,* from *hǣt* = hot; Icel. *heita;* O. H. Ger. *heizen.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To make hot; to communicate heat to; to cause to become warm or warmer.

"They should *heat* the furnace one seven times more than it was wont to be *heated.*"—*Daniel* iii. 19.

2. To cause to ferment.

"Hops lying undried *heats* them, and changes their colour."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To warm with heat or vehemence of passion or desire; to excite.

"*Heated* through and through with wrath and love." *Tennyson: Princess,* iv. 145.

2. To excite; to make feverish or excited.

"Ay, to see meat fill knaves, and wine *heat* fools." *Shakesp.: Timon of Athens,* i. 1.

* 3. To run a heat over, as in a race.

"Ere with spur we *heat* an acre." *Shakesp.: Winter's Tale,* i. 2.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To become hot or warm by the communication of heat.

2. To become hot or warm by the process of fermentation; to ferment.

3. To become excited; to warm, to agitate.

"Let my liver rather *heat* with wine." *Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice,* i. 1.

4. To cause heat or feverishness in the body.

"Whatever increaseth the density of the blood . . . *heats,* because a denser body is hotter than a rarer." —*Arbuthnot: On Aliments.*

hēat, * heate, *pt. par.* [HEAT, *v.*] Heated.

"Seven times more than it was wonte to be *heate.*"—*Geneva Bible* (1561), *Daniel* iii. 19.

hēat'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *heat; -er.*] One who or that which heats; specif.

1. A stove or furnace for warming a building, dry-house, or portion of a machine, as a calendering apparatus in a paper-mill, &c.

2. A block of iron, made red-hot in a fire, and then placed in an urn or smoothing-iron.

3. A pan in which the juice of sugar-cane, or the water gathered from the maple, receives a preliminary heating before reaching the evaporating-pan.

*** hēat'-fŭl,** *a.* [Eng. *heat; -ful(l).*] Full of heat or warmth; hot.

hēath, * heeth, * hethe, *s. & a.* [A.S. *hǣth;* Icel. *heidhi;* Sw. *hed;* Dan. *hede;* Dut. & Ger. *heide;* O. H. Ger. *heida;* Goth. *haithi.* Skeat thinks it to be from an Aryan base, *kaita* = a pasture, a heath.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Generally:*

(1) An open space of country, not necessarily covered by the plant mentioned under II. 1.

"When Zephirus eke with his sote breathe
Inspired hath in every holt and *hethe*
The tender croppes." *Chaucer: C. T.,* 6.

(2) Such a space covered thickly with herbs and shrubs.

"For the *heath,* which was the third part of our plot, I wish it to be framed as much as may be to a natural wildness. Trees I would have none in it, but some thickets."—*Bacon: Essays: Of Gardens.*

2. *Specially:*

(1) The species described under II. 1.

(2) The open spaces covered with it.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Botany:*

(1) (*Sing.*) The genus Erica (q.v.).

¶ The Cross-leaved heath is *Erica tetralix;* the Cornish heath, *E. vagans;* St. Dabeoc's heath, *Dabeocia polifolia.* Berried heath is the genus Empetrum (q.v.). Irish heath, *Menziesia;* Moor heath, *Gypsocallis;* and Sea heath, *Frankenia;* the Native heath of Otago, *Leucopogon Fraseri;* the Palm heath, *Rickea pandanifolia;* and the Scotch heath, *Erica cinerea.*

(2) (*Pl.*) The order Ericaceæ, by Lindley called Heathworts.

2. *Script.:* עָרוֹעֵר (*aroer*), עֲרֹעֵר (*aroer*) (Jer. xvii. 6, xlviii. 6), probably not a plant at all, but rendered by Gesenius bare, needy. Cf. Aroer the city, the name probably meaning ruins (Josh. xii. 2, &c.); also written *Arōr,* עָרוֹר (Judg. xi. 26.)

3. *Entom.:* A butterfly, moth, or other insect occurring on heaths.

¶ Common heath is *Fidonia atomaria,* a Geometer Moth; Large heath is *Epinephele Tithonus,* and Small heath, *Cœnonympha Pamphilus,* both British butterflies, family Satyridæ (*Newman*).

B. *As adj.:* Or or belonging to a heath in any of the senses given under A.

¶ Obvious compounds: *Heath-clad, heath-covered,* &c.

heath-bell, *s.*

Bot.: The same as HEATHER-BELL (q.v.).

"Let the wild *heath-bell* flourish still." *Scott: Marmion,* iii. (Introd.)

† heath-berry, *s.*

Bot.: Empetrum nigrum. [CROWBERRY.]

heath-bird, *s.* The heath cock (?).

"Like *heath-bird,* when the hawks pursue,
A barge across Loch Katrine flew." *Scott: Lady of the Lake,* iii. 12.

heath-eggar, *s.*

Entom.: Lasiocampa callunæ, a moth of the family Bombycidæ, found on heaths in Scotland, the S.W. of Ireland, &c.

heath-flower, *s.* The flower of any heath, probably in the example *Calluna vulgaris.*

"Vainly did the *heath-flower* shed
Its moorland fragrance round his head." *Scott: Lady of the Lake,* i. 33.

heath-game, *s.* The same as HEATH-COCK (q.v.).

heath-grass, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Triodia (q.v.). *Triodia decumbens* is the Decumbent Heath grass. (*Hooker & Arnott.*)

† heath-pea, *s.*

Bot.: Lathyrus macrorhizus, formerly *Orobus tuberosus,* the Tuberous Bitter Vetch. [BITTER-VETCH.]

heath-plant, *s.* Heath, heather.

heath-pout, *s.*

Ornith.: The heathcock (q.v.). Pout is a corruption of poult.

"Not *heath-pout,* or the rarer bird
Which Phasis or Ionia yields,
More pleasing morsels would afford
Than the fat olives of my fields." *Dryden: Second Epode of Horace.*

heath-rivulet, *s.*

Entom.: Emmelesia ericetata, one of the Geometer Moths. (*Newman.*)

heath-rustic, *s.*

Entom.: Agrotis agathina, one of the Noctuas. (*Newman.*)

hēath'-cŏck, *s.* [Eng. *heath,* and *cock.*] The male of *Tetrao tetrix.*

Ornith.: The same as BLACKCOCK (q.v.).

"Fields, or mountains by the *heathcock* ranged." *Wordsworth: Excursion,* ch. vii.

hēath'-hĕn, *s.* [Eng. *heath,* and *hen.*]

Ornith.: The female of *Tetrao tetrix.* The female of the Heathcock (q.v.).

hēa'-ṭhen, * he-then, * he-thene, * hæ-thene, *s. & a.* [A.S. *hǣthen,* from *hǣth* = heath (q.v.).; Dut. *heiden,* from *heide* = heath; Icel. *heidhinn,* from *heidhr;* Sw. *heden,* from *hed;* Dan. *heden,* from *hede;* Ger. *heiden,* from *heide;* Goth. *haithno* = a heathen woman; from *haithi* = heath.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. A dweller on the heath.

2. An uncivilised man, a barbarian.

"And the *hethene* men deden to vs not litel courtesie."—*Wycliffe: Acts* xxviii. 1.

3. A hoyden, used of a man as well as of a woman. [HOYDEN.] (*Trench.*)

4. In the same sense as II. 2 (q.v.).

II. *Technically:*

1. *Scripture:*

(1) *Old Test.:* A Gentile, one not a Jew; but with the further implication that he worshipped false gods, or that, if he served Jehovah, he did so by forbidden methods, and that, in consequence of his erroneous faith, he, or at least his fellow worshippers, practised moral abominations abhorrent to the true people of God. Heathen is the rendering of the Heb. word גּוֹיִם (*goim*) = peoples, nations, foreigners, gentiles; heathens in the special sense. In the A.V. it is sometimes rendered "nations," sometimes "gentiles," and sometimes "heathens." Cf. Lev. xxv. 44, xxvi. 45, 2 Sam. xxii. 44, 2 Kings xvi. 3, xvii. 15, xxi. 2, 2 Chron. xxviii. 3, xxxiii. 2, xxxvi. 14, Psalms ii. 1, cxxxv. 15, Jer. x. 2.

2. *New Testament:*

(1) The Greek equivalent for Heb. *goim* is ἔθνη (*ethnē*).

(*a*) In the same sense as No. 1.

(*b*) Those who are not of the Christian or Jewish faiths.

(2) *Theol., Missions, &c.:* The non-Christian portion of mankind, excluding the adherents of Judaism and Mohammedanism, as also Deists and Atheists.

¶ New views tend to take root first in cities and towns, then to spread to villages, and finally to affect the open country. The word heathen obtained its modern theological sense when the towns were Christian and the country chiefly of the prior ethnic faith. (Cf. the etym. of the word pagan.)

B. *As adjective:*

1. *Lit.:* Of or belonging to the portion of mankind defined under A. II. 2.

"Let him be to thee as a *heathen* man and a publican."—*Matthew* xiii. 17.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) Unenlightened.

(2) Barbarous.

"The *heathen* Danes have left several traces of their religion in the upper part of Teesdale."—*Scott: Rokeby,* iv. 1. (Note.)

hēa'-ṭhen-dŏm, *s.* [A.S. *hǣthendōm.*]

1. The portion of the world in which heathenism is dominant.

2. The people taken collectively who hold heathenism as a religious belief.

3. Heathenism. (*C. Kingsley.*)

hēa'-ṭhen-ĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *heathen; -ish.*]

1. *Lit.:* Of or belonging to the heathens, their faiths or their practices.

"To alter the laws of *heathenish* religion."—*Hooker.*

2. *Fig.:* Barbarous, rapacious, cruel.

"That execrable Cromwell made a *heathenish* or rather inhuman edict."—*South.*

hēa'-ṭhen-ĭsh-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *heathenish; -ly.*] In a heathenish manner; as the heathens do.

"The King's statues, . . . which, it seems, were too *heathenishly* naked to be exposed."—*Walpole: Anecdotes of Painting,* vol. ii., ch. iii.

hēa'-ṭhen-ĭsh-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *heathenish; -ness.*] The condition of being heathenish; heathenism.

"The obscenity, ribaldry, amorousness, *heathenishness,* and profaneness of most play-books."—*Prynne: Histrio-Mastix,* 2 iv. 1.

hēa'-ṭhen-ĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *heathen; -ism.*]

1. *Lit.:* The system of belief prevalent among the heathens viewed as if it were a unity.

"Not less zealous in our Christianity than Plato was in his *heathenism.*"—*Milton: Tetrachordon.*

2. *Fig.:* Debased moral condition.

*** hēa'-ṭhen-īze,** *v.t.* [Eng. *heathen; -ize.*] To render heathen.

"The continuance of these unscriptural terms . . . *heathenizes* all the common people."—*Account of Mr. Firmin's Religion* (1698), p. 68.

hēa'-ṭhen-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *heathen; -ness.*] Heathenish state; heathendom, as opposed to Christendom.

hēa'-ṭhẹn-rȳ, *s.* [Eng. *heathen; -ry.*]

1. The quality or state of being heathen; heathenism.

"Your *heathenry* and your laziness."—C. *Kingsley: Hypatia,* ch. vi.

2. Heathens collectively; heathendom.

* **hēa'-ṭhẹn-shĭp, * hæ-then-sipe,** *s.* [A.S. *hæthenscipe.*] The quality or state of being heathen; heathendom; paganism.

hĕaṭh'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *heath; -er* = the dweller on the heath.] Heath, chiefly, *Calluna vulgaris.*

"A night among the *heather* wad caller our bloods."—*Scott: Rob Roy,* ch. xxviii.

¶ *Himalayan heather:*

Bot.: Andromeda fastigiata.

heather-bell, *s.* A bell-shaped corolla of one of the common heaths, *Erica cinerea* or *E. tetralix.*

"Away hath passed the *heather-bell.*"
Scott: Marmion, i. (Introd.)

heather-blutter, heather-bleat, heather-bleater, *s.*

Ornith.: The Common Snipe, *Scolopax gallinago.* (*Scotch.*)

heather-cow, *s.* (*Scotch.*)

1. A tuft or twig of heath. (*Hogg: Winter Tales,* i. 243.)

2. In Galloway a besom made of heath.

hĕaṭh'-ēr-ȳ, *s.* [Eng. *heather; -y.*] Abounding in or covered with heath; heathy; like heath.

"The antlered monarch of the waste
Sprung from his *heathery* couch in haste."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, i. 2.

hēath'-wōrṭs, *s. pl.* [Eng. *heath,* and *worts.*]

Bot.: The name given by Lindley to the order Ericaceæ (q.v.).

hēath'-ȳ, *a.* [Eng. *heath; -y.*] Full of or covered with heath.

"The fugitives sat on the *heathy* grass."—*Cooper: Hide & Seek,* p. 214.

hēat'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [HEAT, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adj.:* Causing or tending to cause, or promoting warmth or heat; exciting; stimulating; stirring.

C. *As subst.:* The act or process of warming or imparting heat to anything.

"The *heating* of the oven."—*Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida,* i. 1.

heating-apparatus, *s.* A contrivance for warming buildings. This is effected in various ways, by means of close stoves, hot air, steam, or hot water flues, gas, or open fires.

heating-surface, *s.*

Steam-eng.: The fire-surface or amount of surface exposed on one side to fire and the other to water. The allowance per horse-power varies according to the type of the boiler.

heating-tube, *s.*

Steam: A water-tube in a steam-boiler surrounded by flame and connecting at each end with a water-space.

* **hēat'-ĭng-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *heating; -ly.*] In a heating manner; so as to cause or communicate heat.

* **hēat'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *heat; -less.*] Destitute of heat; without heat or warmth.

hēave, * heve, * heven, *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *hebban* (pa. t. *hóf,* pa. par. *hafen*): cogn. with Dut. *heffen;* Icel. *hefja;* Sw. *häfva;* Dan. *hæve;* O. H. Ger. *heffan;* Ger. *heben;* Goth. *hafjan.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) To lift, to raise. (Generally with the idea of effort and painfulness.)

"[Geraint] *heaved* his blade aloft."
Tennyson: Geraint & Enid, 572.

(2) To raise, draw, or force from the breast or heart.

"She *heaved* the name of father pantingly forth."
Shakesp.: Lear, iv. 3.

(3) To cause to rise.

"Who *heave* the white bosom, and wave the dark hair."
Scott: Last Words of Cadwallon.

* (4) To cause to swell; to fill.

"The glittering finny swarms,
That *heave* our friths."
Thomson.

(5) To throw, to cast, to send; especially of something weighty.

"Up the high hill he *heaves* a huge round stone."
Pope: Homer: Odyssey xi. 736.

* 2. *Figuratively:*

(1) To raise; to elevate in condition; to exalt.

"One *heaved* on high, to be hurled down below."
Shakesp.: Richard III., iv. 4.

(2) To puff up; to elate.

"The Scots, *heaved* up into high hope of victory."—*Hayward.*

II. *Technically:*

Nautical:

1. [*To heave down.*]

2. To haul on a rope or cable.

3. To cast the lead in sounding.

B. *Intransitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To be thrown, forced, or raised up; to rise.

2. To rise and fall as with alternate or successive motions: as the waves of the sea, the lungs in difficult or rapid respirations, the earth during an earthquake, &c.

"Rough Torre began to *heave* and move."
Tennyson: Elaine, 1,060.

3. To retch; to make an effort to vomit.

* **II.** *Figuratively:*

1. To pant, as after severe labour or exertion.

2. To labour, to struggle.

"The church of England had struggled and *heaved* at a reformation ever since Wycliffe's days."—*Atterbury.*

¶ (1) *To heave in stays:* To bring a ship's head to the wind.

(2) *To heave down:* To careen.

"The ship also was so leaky that I doubted it would be necessary to *heave* her *down* at Batavia."—*Cook: Voyages,* vol. ii., bk. iii., ch. vii.

(3) *To heave astern:* To draw the vessel aft.

(4) *To heave and set:* To ride hard.

(5) *To heave short:* To bring the ship above the anchor.

(6) *To heave in sight:* To come into sight or view.

(7) *To heave at the capstan, windlass, &c.:* To turn the capstan, windlass, &c., by means of bars, handspikes, &c.

hēave, *s.* [HEAVE, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language*

1. *Literally:*

(1) An upward motion or swelling, as of the waves of the sea; the lungs in heavy or hard respiration; the ground in an earthquake, &c.

"None could guess whether the next *heave* of the earthquake would settle them on the first foundation, or swallow them."—*Dryden.*

(2) The act of throwing, lifting, or casting; as, a *heave* of a stone.

(3) An effort to rise; a struggle.

* 2. *Figuratively:*

(1) A rising of the breast: a sigh.

"There's matter in these sighs; these profound *heaves*
You must translate."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, iv. 1.

(2) An effort to vomit; a retching.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Farriery (Pl.):* A disease in horses, characterized by heavy and laborious respiration.

2. *Min.:* A displacement of the strata or mineral vein by a dislocation.

heave-offering, *s.*

Judaism: The rendering of the Heb. word תְּרוּמָה (*terumah*) = (1) an oblation, an offering, a gift, (2) a sacrifice consecrated by elevating it; רוּם (*rum*) = to elevate oneself. When Aaron was consecrated high priest, Moses and his coadjutors were enjoined to sanctify or set apart the shoulder of the ram used for the consecration, called the shoulder of the heave-offering, which was to be waved and heaved up. It thenceforth became Aaron's and his sons', as an offering by the Israelites from their peace offerings to Jehovah. Similar arrangements were to be carried out in all future time (Exod. xxix. 27, 28), and all heave-offerings were to belong to Aaron and his sons, with their legitimate successors (Num. xviii. 8, 19).

They were specially given in connection with peace offerings (Lev. vii. 11–14). Heave-offerings were to be given when the first bread of the land was consumed, and in connection with the produce of the threshing-floor (Num. xv. 19–21; cf. Deut. xii. 6). Even tithes were looked on as heave-offerings (xviii. 24); so was a share of the prisoners, animals, and other prey taken in war (xxxi. 28, 29, 41).

"Ye shall offer a cake of the first of your dough for an *heave-offering.*"—*Numbers* xv. 20.

heave-shoulder, *s.*

Judaism: The shoulder of the ram used in the consecration of Aaron, used as a heave-offering. [HEAVE-OFFERING.]

"So supper came up. And first a *heave-shoulder* and a wave-breast were set on the table before them."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress,* pt. ii.

heaven, Heaven (as **hĕv'n**), * **hef-en, * heof-en, * heof-ene, * heov-en, * hev-en, * hev-ene,** *s.* [A.S. *heofon, hiófon, hefon;* O. Icel. *hifinn;* O. Sax. *hevan.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *More or less literally* (*Of the form* heaven):

(1) The atmosphere surrounding the globe.

"And fowl that may fly above the earth in the open firmament of *heaven.*"—*Genesis* i. 20.

(2) The region beyond the atmosphere, studded with stars.

"I will multiply thy seed as the stars of the *heaven.*"—*Gen.* xxii. 17.

(3) The abode of God and the blessed. [II. 1.] With reference to the two foregoing meanings, this is sometimes called the heaven of heavens (Deut. x. 14; 1 Kings viii. 27), or the third heaven.

"Caught up to the third *heaven,*"—2 *Cor.* xii. 2.

2. *More or less figuratively:*

(1) *Of the form* heaven:

(*a*) Any place considered as a supremely blessed one in which to live.

"Ere Douglasses to ruin driven,
Were exiled from their native *heaven.*"
Scott: Lady of the Lake, ii. 6.

†(*b*) A person association with whom would, it is believed, cause the highest felicity.

"The *heaven* thou preachest or the *heaven* thou art."
Moore: Veiled Prophet of Khorassan.

(*c*) Love, viewed as the sweetest of felicity.

(*d*) Any social, intellectual, moral, or other elevation, sublimity of position, or of ascent.

"O, for a muse of fire, that would ascend
The brightest *heaven* of invention."
Shakesp.: Henry V. i. (Chorus.)

(2) *Of the form* Heaven:

(*a*) God.

"*Heaven* from above, and Conscience from within,
Cries in his startled ear—Alas! from sin!"
Cowper: Progress of Error, 47.

(*b*) The imaginary pagan divinities. In this sense often in the plural.

¶ The exclamation, Heavens! may have originally been an appeal in some moment of great excitement for aid to the heathen gods.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Theol.:* The place or state of the blessed.

(1) *Ethnic belief:* Heaven among the Greeks and Latins was regarded as the home of the greater gods, not as the abode of the just after death. In Hesiod (*Works & Days,* i. 165) there is a reference to the Islands of the Blest, where the heroes of the Fourth Age were to pass a second life. Afterwards the Elysian Fields, by Pindar placed in the extreme west, though they often were thought to be beneath the earth, were supposed to be the home of the spirits of the just. In most of the ethnic beliefs, heaven, as a state, is a realization of the earthly *summum bonum.* There are three chief sites of the ethnic heaven: (1) Some distant part of this earth: "The seats of happiness are represented by some Hindu writers to be vast mountains on the north of India" (*Dalton: Descr. of the People of India,* p. 485); (2) below the earth (*Virgil: Æneid* vi. 637, *sqq.*), as many of the lower races still think; and (3) in the extreme west, an opinion with poetic beauty in its favour, since it is in that region the Sun descends to his home, the land where, according to the solar myths, there is no more night.

(2) *Jewish:* Many passages relate to heaven, or the heaven of heavens, as the special abode of God (1 Kings viii. 27) and very high (Job xxii. 12). With regard to man, the references in the Old Testament to a state of existence beyond the present are few; these few, however, assign joy and pleasure to the righteous (Psalm xvi. 10, 11), attended by resplendent glory (Dan. xii. 2, 3).

(3) *Christian:* The heaven of blessedness is spoken of as if its locality was upward from the earth (Luke xxiv. 51; John i. 32; Rev. xi. 12, xxi. 10). God, whom the disciples and Christians generally were taught to address as their Father, is there (Matt. v. 16, 45, 48; vi. 9); Christ came thence at first (1 Cor. xv. 47), and, when His mission to earth was complete, reascended thither (Luke xxiv. 51). The Holy Spirit was sent down from heaven (1 Pet. i.

12); the throne of God is there (Rev. iv. 2; v. 1); nay, in one sense, all heaven is that throne (Matt. v. 34). Innumerable angels are in heaven, surrounding the Divine throne (Rev. v. 11); there is a temple also (Rev. xi. 19; xiv. 17; xvi. 17). Multitudes of persons, sealed as the servants of God, out of every nation, shall be there, clothed in white robes, and with palms in their hands (Rev. vii. 3, 9). They shall no more hunger or thirst, or feel undue heat or any sorrow (13–17). This felicity will not be reached till after the resurrection when this corruptible shall put on incorruption, and this mortal immortality, death, the last enemy, being destroyed (1 Cor. xv. 26, 54).

2. *Symbolism:* Heaven, in the Table of Symbols of the early ages, is represented by the segment of a circle, sometimes of blue, or of the three colours of the rainbow; the universe by a globe of blue.

¶ *Host of heaven:*

1. The stars.

"And when thou seest the sun, and the moon, and the stars, even all the *host of heaven*."—*Deut.* iv. 19.

2. Angels.

"I saw the Lord sitting on his throne, and all the *host of heaven* standing by him on his right hand and on his left."—1 *Kings* xxii. 19.

¶ Obvious compounds: * *Heaven-aspiring, heaven-banished, heaven-commissioned, heaven-daring, heaven-defying, heaven-guided, heaven-loved, heaven-protected*, &c.

* **heaven-begot,** *a.* Begotton by a celestial power; heaven-born.

"If I am *heaven-begot*, assert your son."
Dryden. (*Todd.*)

heaven-born, *a.* Born of a celestial power; sent from heaven; inspired.

"The *heaven-born* poet must stand forth."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vii.

heaven-bred, *a.* Produced or taught in heaven; of divine origin; divine.

"Much is the force of *heaven-bred* poesy."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, iii. 2.

heaven-bridge, *s.*

Compar. Relig.: A bridge, sometimes called the Bridge of Death, supposed to reach from this world to heaven, spanning the abyss of hell. Along this bridge the souls of the departed must travel: the good to pass over in safety, the wicked to fall into the abyss. It is spoken of under different names in the Zend-Avesta (*Sacred Books of the East*, iv. 213), in the Rabbinical literature (*Midrash. Yalkut Reubéni*, s.v. Gehinnom), and the Preliminary Discourse (§ iv.) to Sale's translation of the Korân. This bridge exists in the mythology of the Javanese, the Karens, the Bornese, the Greenlanders, and the Indians of North and South America. It has a place in the myth of Baldur; it lingers in the North Country song of "The Brig o' Dread," and to this day the peasant of Nièvre tells of a little board,

"Pas pu longue, pas pu large
Qu'un ch'veu de la Sainte Vierge,"

put by St. John between the earth and Paradise.

"Among these people the *Heaven-bridge* is a sword; those who cross become men, those who dare not women."—*Tylor: Early History of Mankind* (ed. 1878), p. 365.

* **heaven-built,** *a.* Built by the agency of the gods.

"His arms had wrought the destined fall
Of sacred Troy, and razed her *heaven-built* wall."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey i. 4.

heaven-descended, *a.* Sent down from heaven; heaven-born.

heaven-directed, *a.*

1. Raised or pointing towards the sky.

"Who taught that *heaven-directed* spire to rise?"
Pope: Moral Essays, iii. 261.

2. Taught, guided, or directed by the power of heaven.

"O sacred weapon; left for truth's defence;
To all but *heaven-directed* hands denied."
Pope: Ep. to Sat. ii. 214.

heaven-fallen, *a.* Fallen from heaven; driven from heaven.

heaven-gate, *s.* The gate or entrance of heaven.

"The unwelcome news
From earth arrived at *heaven-gate*."
Milton: P. L., x. 22.

heaven-gifted, *a.* Bestowed by heaven. (*Milton: Samson Agonistes*, 36.)

heaven-god, *s.*

Compar. Relig.: The sky personified and worshipped as the supreme deity. The heaven-god of the primitive Aryan was Dyu, the bright sky, afterwards Dyaus pitar, the Heaven father, consort of the Earth mother. The Ζεὺς πατήρ of the Greeks was credited with all celestial phenomena. A fragment from Sophocles (293)—which Plumptre translates

"The air is Zeus, Zeus earth, and Zeus the heaven.
Zeus all that is, and what transcends them all"—

and one line of Ennius—

"Aspice hoc sublime candens, quem omnes invocant
Jovem"—

preserved for us in Cicero (*De Nat. Deor.*, iii. 4)—show that among the Greeks and Latins the heaven-god became later the god of heaven. Tylor (*Primitive Culture*, ii., 231 *sqq.*) traces a similar development in the religion of the North-American Indians, the Zulus, the tribes of Western Africa, the Tatar tribes; and among the Chinese Tien (Heaven) is in personal shape the Shang-ti, or Upper Emperor, the lord of the Universe.

"With such evidence perfectly accords the history of the *Heaven-god* among our Indo-European race."—*Tylor: Primitive Culture*, ii. 234.

heaven-guided, *a.* Guided or directed by the powers of heaven.

heaven-gulf, *s.*

Compar. Relig.: The same as the River of Death (q.v.).

"The *heaven-gulf* which has to be passed on the way to the Land of Spirits has a claim to careful discussion."—*Tylor: Early History of Mankind* (ed. 1878), p. 363.

* **heaven-hued,** *a.* Of the colour of the skies; blue, azure. (*Shakesp.: Complaint of a Lover*, 215.)

heaven-inspired, *a.* Inspired by heaven; divinely inspired.

heaven-kissing, *a.* Touching, as it were, the sky; exceeding lofty, reaching into the clouds. (*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, iii. 4.)

heaven-sent, *a.* Sent or commissioned by God.

"The creed and standard of the *Heaven-sent* Chief."
Moore: Veiled Prophet of Khorassan.

heaven-touched, *a.* Touched by Divine power.

"Your *heaven-touched* hearts disdain the sordid crime."
Thomson: Castle of Indolence, ii. 61.

heaven-tree, *s.*

Compar. Relig.: The mythic tree or vine which figures in many primitive beliefs as affording a means of ascent from the regions underground to the surface of the earth, or from the surface of the earth to the sky. Tylor says that variants of this myth have been found in the Malayan and Polynesian districts, in North and South America, in Borneo, the Celebes, and in New Zealand. In this country it survives in the nursery tale Jack and the Bean Stalk, which, strangely enough, is little known among cognate peoples.

"There was a *heaven-tree* where people went up and down, and when it fell it stretched some sixty miles."—*Tylor: Early History of Mankind* (3rd ed.), p. 357. (Note.)

* **heaven-warring,** *a.* Warring or fighting against heaven. (*Milton: P. L.*, ii. 424.)

heaven-worshippers, *s. pl.* [Cœlicolæ.]

* **heaven** (as **hĕv'n**), *v.t.* [Heaven, *s.*] To place in heaven; to make supremely happy.

"He *heavens* himself on earth."—*Adams: Works*, i. 194.

* **heaven-īze** (**heaven** as **hĕv'n**), *v.t.* [Eng. *heaven; -ize.*] To render divine or fit for heaven.

"But, O my soul, if thou be once soundly *heavenized* in thy thoughts and affections, it shall be otherwise with thee."—*Bishop Hall: Sol.* 60.

* **heaven-līke,** * **heaven-lyke** (**heaven** as **hĕv'n**), *a.* [Eng. *heaven: -like.*] Heavenly (q.v.).

"Menne farre above the common sorte, or as you woulde saye, *heavenlyke* felowes."—*Udal: Marke* viii.

heaven-lĭ-nĕss (**heaven** as **hĕv'n**), *s.* [Eng. *heavenly; -ness.*] The quality or state of being heavenly; heavenly nature.

"Your *heavenliness*
Hath now vouchsafed itself to represent
To our dim eyes."
Sir J. Davies: Orchestra.

heaven-lȳ * **heaven-lye,** * **heven-li** (**heaven** as **hĕv'n**), *a.* & *adv.* [A.S. *heofonlic.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Of or pertaining to heaven; celestial; inhabiting heaven; fixed in the heavens.

"To stop the course of the *heavenly* bodies."—*Farmer: On Miracles*, ch. i., § 1.

2. Fit or suited for heaven; divine, angelic; supremely blessed or excellent.

"'Twas bright, 'twas *heavenly*, but 'tis past."
Moore: Fire-Worshippers.

* **B.** *As adv.:* In a manner resembling that of heaven; like a celestial being.

"She was *heavenly* true."
Shakesp.: Othello, v. 2.

¶ For the difference between *heavenly* and *celestial*, see Celestial.

¶ Obvious compounds: *Heavenly-born, heavenly-guided, heavenly-harnessed*, &c.

heavenly-annunciation, *s.* The annunciation of Jesus by the angels from heaven.

¶ *Order of the Heavenly Annunciation:*

Eccles. & Ch. Hist.: An order of nuns founded by Victoria Fornari, in 1602, by permission of the Archbishop of Genoa.

heavenly-fruit, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Diospyros.

heavenly-minded, *a.* Having the affections or heart set on heaven and heavenly things.

heavenly-mindedness, *s.* The quality or state of being heavenly-minded.

heaven-ward (**heaven** as **hĕv'n**), *adv.* [Eng. *heaven; -ward.*] Towards heaven.

hēav'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *heav(e); -er.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who or that which heaves or lifts; specifically, a labourer employed in docks in landing goods from barges, &c.; also in composition, as a coal-*heaver*.

2. *Naut.:* A handspike; a staff employed in setting up the topmast shrouds, in frapping the topmasts, &c.

hēaves, *s. pl.* [Heave, *s.*, II. 1.]

hĕav'-ĭ-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *heavy; -ly.*]

1. In a heavy manner; with great weight.

2. In a strong, violent, or fierce manner; violently, furiously.

"But Great-heart . . . laid so *heavily* at him with his sword, that he forced him to a retreat."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. i.

3. In a heavy, sad, or despondent manner; sadly, sorrowfully; with an air of dejection.

"Why looks your grace so *heavily* to-day."
Shakesp.: Richard III., i. 4.

4. Grievously, oppressively.

"How *heavily* this befell to the poor gentlewoman."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, iii. 1.

* 5. With difficulty.

"Took off their chariot-wheels that they drave *heavily*."—*Exod.* xiv. 25.

* 6. Bitterly, grievously.

"Our mariners complained *heavily* against the people."—*Hacklyt: Voyages*, iii. 105.

hĕav'-ĭ-nĕss, * **hĕav'-ĭ-nĕsse,** * **hev-i-ness,** * **hev-y-nesse,** *s.* [Eng. *heavy; -ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being heavy; weight, gravity; ponderousness.

2. Sadness, despondency, or dejection of mind; lowness of spirits.

"A moment's *heaviness* they feel."
Wordsworth: Mother's Return.

3. Drowsiness, torpor, dullness of spirit, languor.

"Your story put *heaviness* in me."
Shakesp.: Tempest, i. 2.

4. Oppression, weight, burden, affliction: as, the *heaviness* of taxation.

* 5. Deepness or richness of soil.

"By reason of the fatness and *heaviness* of the ground."—*Arbuthnot:*

hēav'-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [Heave, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of lifting or raising.

2. A rising or swelling; a panting; a deep sigh.

"'Tis such as you,
That creep like shadows by him, and do sigh
At each his needless *heavings*."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, ii. 3.

* **hĕav'-ĭ-sŏme,** *a.* [Eng. *heavy; -some.*] Dull, dark, drowsy, heavy.

hĕav'-ȳ (1), * **heav-ie,** * **hev-i,** * **hev-y,** *a.* & *adv.* [A.S. *hefig*, lit. = hard to heave, from *hebban* = to heave; cogn. with Icel. *höfigr*, from *hefja* = to heave; O. H. Ger. *hepig, hebig*, from *heffan, heffan* = to heave.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Hard to be lifted on account of its weight; weighty; ponderous; the opposite to light.

2. Weighed down; burdened with a load; loaded.

"Where ride Massilia's triremes
Heavy with fair-haired slaves."
Macaulay: Lay of Horatius, v.

3. Not easily borne; grievous; hard; oppressive; cruel; severe. (Of persons and things.)

"Whose *heavy* hand hath bowed you to the grave."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, iii. 1.

4. Sad; mournful; grievous.

"Sent hither by my husband to impart
The *heavy* news."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. i.

5. Hard to accomplish; difficult: as, a *heavy* task.

* 6. Full of weight or importance; important; weighty.

"Trust him not in matter of *heavy* consequence."—*Shakesp.: All's Well That Ends Well*, ii. 3.

7. Weighed down with care, sorrow, pain, trouble, &c.

8. Droway; weary; sleepy.

"He came and found them asleep again; for their eyes were *heavy*."—*Matthew* xxvi. 43.

* 9. Moving slowly or with difficulty.

10. Dull; inanimate; wanting in life, spirit, or animation.

"A work was to be done, a *heavy* writer to be encouraged, and accordingly many thousand copies were bespoke."—*Swift.*

* 11. Stupid; foolish; brutish.

"O *heavy* ignorance!" *Shakesp.: Othello*, ii. 1.

12. Impeding or clogging motion or action; cloggy: as, a *heavy* road.

13. Tedious; slow; wearisome.

"If time be *heavy* on your hands."
Tennyson: Lady Clara Vere de Vere, 56.

14. Acting or moving with violence or force; strong; violent; forcible.

"The stroke upon his shield so *heavie* lites
That to the ground it doubleth him full low."
Spenser: F. Q., I. viii. 18.

15. Dark; gloomy; threatening; lowering.

"With *heavy* eye, knit brow, and strengthless pace."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 709.

16. Caused, or appearing to be caused, by some superincumbent weight: as, a *heavy* pain.

17. Not easily acted upon by the stomach; not easily digested; indigestible; said of food.

18. Not properly fermented or raised; solid; clammy; as bread.

19. Having much strength or body; said of wines, ales, &c.

* 20. Rich in soil; fertile: as, *heavy* lands.

21. Plentiful; abundant: as, a *heavy* crop.

* 22. Deep; loud: as, a *heavy* noise.

* 23. Great with young; pregnant.

* **B.** *As adv.:* Heavily.

¶ *The Heavies:* [HEAVY-CAVALRY].

heavy-armed, * heavye-armed, *a.* Bearing heavy armour or arms, and so used for slow movements; in opposition to the light-armed soldiers, used for skirmishing or rapid movements.

heavy-cavalry, *s.* So called from their equipment and weight. The Household Cavalry (Cuirassiers), the Fourth and Fifth Dragoon Guards, and the First and Second Dragoons, are so classed in the English service, the standard of height being 5ft. 8in. to 5ft. 11in. for the Dragoon regiments, and from 5ft. 10in. upwards for the Household Cavalry.

heavy-gaited, *a.* Moving slowly and heavily. (*Shakesp.: Richard II.*, iii. 2.)

heavy-handed, *a.* Clumsy; awkward; not dexterous.

* **heavy-headed,** *a.* Dull; stupid; brutish. (*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, i. 4.)

* **heavy-hearted,** *a.* Sad; mournful; heavy at heart.

heavy-laden, *a.* Laden with a heavy burden; heavily laden.

"Come unto me all ye that labour and are *heavy-laden*, and I will give you rest."—*Matt.* xi. 28.

* **heavy-sad,** *s.* Very sad or heavy at heart. (*Shakesp.: Richard II.*, ii. 2.)

* **heavy-sailing,** *s.* Sailing slowly and heavily.

heavy-spar, *s.* [BARITE.]

* **heavy-stone,** *s.*

Min.: The same as CERITE (q.v.).

* **heavy-thick,** *a.* Thick and heavy. (*Shakesp.: King John*, iii. 3.)

heavy-weight, *s.* A person or animal of more than the average weight; specif., in sporting, a horse, jockey, boxer, &c., who carries or is of more than the average weight.

hēav'-ȳ (2), *a.* [Eng. *heav(e); -y.*] Suffering from or affected with the heaves.

* **hĕav'-ȳ, * hev-i-en, * hev-i-in, * hev-y,** *v.t.* [A.S. *hefigian.*] [HEAVY, *a.*] To make heavy.

"And eftsoone he gede and preide and seide the same word. Her yghen weren *heyed*."—*Wycliffe: Mark* xiv.

hēav'-ȳ-ĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *heavy; -ish.*] Rather heavy. (*Hood: The Forge.*)

* **hēaz'-ȳ,** *a.* [A variant of *wheezy* (q.v.).] Hoarse, wheezy; short of breath.

hĕb'-dŏ-măd, * heb-do-made, *s.* [Lat. *hebdomas* (genit. *hebdomadis*), from Gr. ἑβδομάς (*hebdomas*) = a week; ἕβδομας (*hebdomas*) = seventh; ἑπτά (*hepta*) = seven.] A period or space of seven days; a week.

"I Daniel was so heuy by thres *hebdomads* of dayes that I ate no delicate meatis."—*Joye: Expos. of Daniel*, x.

hĕb-dŏm'-ą-dąl, *a.* [Lat. *hebdomas* (genit. *hebdomadis*); Eng. adj. suff. *-al.*]

* 1. Weekly; consisting of seven days.

2. Meeting weekly: as, an *hebdomadal* council.

"As for *hebdomadal* periods, or weeks, in regard of their sabbaths, they were observed by the Hebrews."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iv., ch. xii.

* 3. Fickle, changeable.

"All this from listening to variable, *hebdomadal* politicians."—*Burke: On a Regicide Peace*, Let. 4.

hĕb-dŏm'-ą-dąl-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *hebdomadal; -ly.*] Weekly, each week.

"Sent to me *hebdomadally* in a brown paper wrapper."—*J. R. Lowell: Biglow Papers.*

hĕb-dŏm'-ą-dąr-ȳ, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *hebdomas* (genit. *hebdomadis*); Eng. adj. suff. *-ary.*]

* **A.** *As adj.:* The same as HEBDOMADAL (q.v.).

"This blessed *hebdomadary* round."
Beaumont: Psyche, c. 18, s. 32.

B. *As subst.:* In the Roman Church, a member of a chapter or convent, whose week it is to officiate in the choir, rehearse the anthems and prayers, and perform other services which on extraordinary occasions are performed by the superiors.

hĕb-dŏm'-ą-dĕr, *s.* [Lat. *hebdomas* (genit. *hebdomadis*); Eng. suff. *-er.*] The same as HEBDOMADARY (q.v.).

* **hĕb-dŏ-măt'-ĭ-cąl,** *a.* [Lat. *hebdoma(s); t* connective, and Eng. adj. suff. *-al.*] Hebdomadal, weekly.

"Far from the conceit of deambulatory, *hebdomatical*, or peradventure, ephemeral office."—*Bp. Morton: Episcopacy Asserted*, p. 142.

Hē'-bē, *s.* [Gr.]

1. *Class. Antiq.:* The goddess of youth, daughter of Jupiter and Juno. In Olympus she appears as a kind of handmaiden, presenting the nectar at the banquets of the gods, preparing the chariot of Juno, and bathing and anointing the wounds of Mars. In the arts she is represented as a young virgin crowned with flowers, arrayed in a variegated garment, with an eagle by her side. She was believed to have the power of restoring the bloom of youth and beauty to the aged.

HEBE.

2. *Astron.:* An asteroid, the sixth found. It was discovered by Hencke, July 1, 1847.

* **hē'-bęn,** *s.* [Fr. *hébène;* Lat. *hebenus, hebenum.*] Ebony (q.v.).

"The tough shaft of *heben* wood."
Scott: Bridal of Triermain, iii. 13.

* **hĕb'-ĕ-nŏn,** *s.* [HENBANE.]

* **hĕb'-ĕ-tāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *hebetatus*, pa. par. of *hebeto* = to make blunt or dull; *hebes* (genit. *hebetis*) = blunt, dull; Fr. *hébéter.*] To make blunt or dull; to dull, to stupefy.

"Beef may confer a robustness on the limbs of my son, but will *hebetate* and clog his intellectuals."—*Arbuthnot & Pope: Martin Scriblerus*, ch. iv.

* **hĕb'-ĕ-tāte,** *a.* [Lat. *hebetatus.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* Dull, blunt, obtuse.

II. *Bot.:* Having a soft, obtuse termination.

* **hĕb-ĕ-tā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *hebetatio*, from *hebetatus*, pa. par. of *hebeto* = to make dull or blunt.]

1. The act of making dull, blunt, or obtuse.

2. The state of being dull, blunt, or obtuse.

* **hĕ-bē'te,** *a.* [Fr. *hébète*, from Lat. *hebes* (genit. *hebetis*).] Dull, blunt, obtuse, stupid.

"Observe how *hebete* and dull they are."—*Ellis: Knowledge of Divine Things*, p. 225.

hĕb'-ĕ-tine, *s.* [Lat. *hebes* (genit. *hebetis*) = dull, dim, faint, and suff. *-ine* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: The same as WILLEMITE (q.v.).

* **hĕb'-ĕ-tūde,** *s.* [Lat. *hebetudo*, from *hebes* (genit. *hebetis*) = dull, blunt.] Dullness, bluntness, obtuseness, stupidity.

"The body is perfectly free from pain, oppression, *hebetude*, and every species of uneasiness."—*Cogan: On the Passions*, pt. ii., ch. iii.

Hĕ-brā'-ĭc, *a.* [Lat. *Hebraicus*, from *Hebræus* = a Hebrew.] Of or pertaining to the Hebrews; designating the language of the Hebrews.

* **Hĕ-brā'-ĭc-ąl,** *a.* [Eng. *Hebraic; -al.*] The same as HEBRAIC (q.v.).

Hĕ-brā'-ĭc-ąl-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *Hebraical; -ly.*] After the manner of the Hebrews; in the Hebrew manner or fashion.

Hē'-brā-ĭsm, *s.* [Fr. *Hébraisme.*] An idiom, manner, or custom peculiar to the Hebrews; an expression or manner of speaking peculiar to the Hebrew language.

"Milton has infused a great many Latinisms, as well as Grecisms and *Hebraisms*, into his poem."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 285.

Hē'-brā-ĭst, *s.* [Lat. *Hebræus* = Hebrew.] One learned in the Hebrew language and literature.

Hē-brā-ĭst'-ĭc, Hĕ-brā-ĭst'-ĭc-ąl, *a.* [Eng. *Hebraist; -ic, -ical.*] Pertaining to or resembling Hebrew.

Hē-brā-ĭst'-ĭc-ąl-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *Hebraistical; -ly.*] In a Hebraistic sense; with a Hebrew signification or idiom.

"Which is *Hebraistically* used in the New Testament."—*Kitto: Cycl. Bibl. Liter.* (3rd ed.), ii. 766.

* **Hē'-brā-īze,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Gr. Ἑβραΐζω (*Hebraizō*).]

A. *Trans.:* To make Hebrew; to convert into a Hebrew idiom.

B. *Intrans.:* To speak Hebrew; to act according to Hebrew manners or fashions.

Hē'-brew (ew as ō), *s.* & *a.* [Fr. *Hébreu;* Lat. *Hebræus;* Gr. Ἑβραῖος (*Hebraios*); from Heb. עִבְרִי (*Hibhrí*), from עָבַר (*Habhar*) = to pass; or, in the opinion of Gesenius, a primitive word connected with עֵבֶר (*Hebher*) = the region beyond the Euphrates. Hence the Septuagint renders it Περάτης (*Peratēs*) = a stranger from a foreign land.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. *In the Bible generally:* An appellation given in the Bible to the Israelites. It was used chiefly by foreigners, or by Jews when addressing foreigners.

"For indeed I was stolen away out of the land of the *Hebrews*."—*Genesis* xl. 15.

2. *In part of the New Testament (Pl.):* The Jews who spake the later "Hebrew,"—*i.e.*, the Aramæan—in contradistinction to the "Grecians" or Hellenists—*i.e.*, Jews—who spoke Greek.

"There arose a murmuring of the Grecians against the *Hebrews*."—*Acts* vi. 1.

3. The language spoken by the Israelitish nation. [HEBREW LANGUAGE.]

B. *As adj.:* Of or belonging to the Israelites or their tongue.

"The *Hebrew* servant which thou hast brought unto us."—*Genesis* xxxix. 17.

¶ (1) *Hebrew character:*

1. *Palæography:* The character in which the Hebrew language is now written. This, called the square character, was not the earliest. The general opinion is that it came into use only in the centuries immediately preceding the birth of Christ, or even about the commencement of the Christian era itself. The character on the Maccabee coins is like the Samaritan, rather than the square Hebrew

one. Gesenius, however, attributes the introduction of the square character to Ezra, and considers that the letters on coins were intentionally of archaic form. At first there were no vowel points. Those now existing were supplied by the Masorites about the seventh century of the Christian era.

(2) *Entom.:* A moth, *Tæniocampa gothica*, of the family Orthosidæ. The "Hebrew character" on the wings is a black mark, like the figure 7 or a prostrate L.

2. *Hebrew Language:*

Philol.: The language spoken by the Hebrews (q.v.). Prof. Max Müller divides the Semitic "family" of languages into three "classes" or sub-families: Arabic or Southern, Hebraic or Middle, and Aramæan or Northern. Under the second category he includes (1) Biblical Hebrew, (2) the Samaritan, as existing in the Samaritan Pentateuch, third century A.D.; (3) the Carthaginian or Phœnician of inscriptions. In the earliest books of the Old Testament it is already found in a high state of development. Only two periods of the language are traceable, a golden and a silver age. The latter was characterized by an increasing infusion of Aramæan words and idioms. This process began with the rise of the Assyrian power; it advanced when the colonists were brought from the East to occupy the place of the ten tribes carried into exile; and it became yet more firmly established during the Babylonian captivity. During the exile the common people lost their native tongue, though the upper classes spoke it; and the Hebrew tongue of the New Testament (Acts xxii. 2) is Aramæan. The parentheses after the Hebrew words in the Encyclopædic Dictionary are transliterations and not pronunciation marks.

¶ *Epistle to the Hebrews:*

Scrip. Canon: One of the most important epistles of the New Testament. Clement of Rome referred to it about A.D. 96, as did Justin Martyr in the second century, followed in due time by many other Christian fathers. When the epistle was written, the temple worship seems still to have continued (v. 1–4, viii. 3, ix. 25, &c.), which would place its date earlier than A.D. 70, the year when Jerusalem was destroyed. Its author was not one of those who had heard Jesus, but belonged to the generation immediately succeeding (ii. 3). Who he was, is a question which has excited difference of opinion both in ancient and modern times. The Greek fathers generally attributed the epistle to St. Paul; the Latin Churches in Europe and Northern Africa were long of a different opinion, but by the commencement of the fourth century the Eastern view largely prevailed, in the West as well as in the East, and by the commencement of the fifth century it was everywhere dominant. Jerome and Augustine had much influence in giving it currency, which it retained to the Reformation. Erasmus, Cardinal Cajetan, Luther, Calvin, Beza, and others, revived the old doubts. The Council of Trent gave a decision in favour of St. Paul, but in Protestant countries the question is still held to be a debateable one. Passages such as x. 34 and xiii. 23 might well have been written by St. Paul during his imprisonment at Rome, and there are a multitude of expressions in Hebrews like those of the epistles admitted to be St. Paul's. But, taken as a whole, the Greek composition is more finished and more rhetorical than that of the apostle. If Paul was not the author, who was? The early Church said Clement of Rome or St. Luke or Silas, called also Silvanus; Luther suggested Apollos, a much more probable opinion, which has since been ably defended in Germany by Semler, Bleek, De Wette, Tholuck, &c.

The "Hebrews" to whom the epistle was addressed were the Jewish converts to Christianity, specially those resident in Palestine, to whom Aramæan was vernacular, though they knew Greek. Some fathers thought that the Greek epistle was translated from Aramæan, but it has all the characteristics of an original writing. The Old Testament quotations are from the Septuagint, even where it differs from the Hebrew, as if the author had not been familiar with the latter tongue. His treatment of types, symbols, &c., is suggestive of Philo and the Alexandrian writers, but this is not conclusive as to the epistle having been written in Egypt.

Its canonical authority was accepted in the early Church by many who denied its Pauline authorship. Eusebius places it among his Homologoumena (q.v.), and there has never been any impeachment of its integrity.

Internal evidence shows that the Palestinian Christians to whom it was addressed were in great danger of being seduced or persecuted again into the Judaism, which they had left (x. 32—39). The epistle was designed to keep them stedfast. It opens with arguments for the divinity of Christ and His consequent superiority to the angels. Hence Christianity bestowed through Him is superior to Judaism communicated by means of angels (i., ii. 1—3); He, a son, is superior to Moses, a servant, (iii. 5, 6); His everlasting priesthood is superior to that of Aaron (vii.); His sacrifice was an effective one, of which those of Judaism were only types and shadows (ix.); Christianity was founded on the New Covenant, which was to abide, while the Old one decayed and was ready to vanish away (viii. 13). Let the converts hold fast their Christian belief (ii. 1—3, x. 32—39), avoid apostasy (vi. 4—9), and imitate the ancient worthies, whose animating principle was faith (xi.), seeking for a "continuing city" in another world rather than in this (xiii. 14).

Hebrew-wise, *adv.* In an opposite sense; in allusion to the fact that Hebrew is read from right to left, and that Hebrew books commence where books in European languages end.

> "The thesis, *vice-versâ*, put
> Should *Hebrew-wise* be understood."
> *Prior: Another Epistle to Fleetwood Shephard.*

Hē'-brew-ĕss (ew as ô), *s.* [Eng. *Hebrew; -ess.*] A Hebrew woman; an Israelitish woman.

* **Hē'-brew-ĭst (ew as ô),** *s.* [Eng. *Hebrew; -ist.*] The same as Hebraist (q.v.).

* **Hē-brī'-cian,** *s.* [Heb.] One learned in Hebrew language and literature; a Hebraist.

> "The nature of the Hebrew verse, as the meanest *Hebrician* knoweth, consists of uneven feet."—*Peacham.*

Hē-brĭd'-ē-ạn, Hē-brĭd'-ĭ-ạn, *a.* [Eng. *Hebride(s); -an.*] Of or pertaining to the Hebrides, a group of islands lying off the west coast of Scotland.

> "Somewhat later came the great *Hebridean* potentates."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

hĕc'-ạ-tāre, *s.* [Hectare.]

Hĕc'-ạ-tē, *s.* [Gr. Ἑκάτη (*Hecatē*).]

Greek Myth.: A Grecian goddess, daughter of Jupiter. She presided over popular assemblies, war, the administration of justice, the rearing of children, &c. She was supposed to wander about the earth at night, and was sometimes considered the patroness of magic and the infernal regions. She is often confounded with Artemis and Proserpine.

> "I speak not to that railing *Hecate*."
> *Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI.*, iii. 2.

¶ In all other instances where this word occurs in Shakespeare, the rhythm requires the pronunciation *Hĕk'-ate.*

hĕc'-ạ-tō-līte, *s.* [Lat. *Hecate;* Gr. Ἑκάτη (*Hecatē*), and λίθος (*lithos*) = stone.]

Min.: The same as Moonstone (q.v.).

hĕc'-ạ-tŏmb (*b* silent), *s.* [Fr. *hecatombe*, from Lat. *hecatombe*, from Gr. ἑκατόμβη (*hekatombē*) = the sacrifice of a hundred oxen; ἑκατόν (*hekaton*) = a hundred, and βοῦς (*bous*) = an ox.]

1. The sacrifice of a hundred oxen or other beasts.

2. Any great sacrifice of victims.

> "His parent's iron hand did doom
> More than a human *hecatomb*."
> *Byron: Siege of Corinth*, xxv.

* **hĕc-ạ-tŏm'-pĕ-dŏn,** *s.* [Gr. ἑκατόμπεδον (*hekatompedon*), from ἑκατόν (*hekaton*) = a hundred, and πούς (*pous*), genit. ποδός (*podos*) = a foot.]

Arch.: A temple a hundred feet in length (especially applied to the Parthenon at Athens).

* **hĕc-ạ-tŏn'-stȳl-ŏn,** *s.* [Gr. ἑκατόν (*hekaton*) = a hundred, and στῦλος (*stulos*) = a pillar.]

Arch.: A building having a hundred pillars or columns.

* **hĕc-ạ-tŏn'-tar-chȳ,** *s.* [Gr. ἑκατόν (*hekaton*) = a hundred; and ἀρχή (*archē*) = rule, government.] The rule or government of one hundred. (*Hacket: Life of Archbp. Williams*, ii. 202.)

* **hĕc-ạ-tŏn'-tōme,** *s.* [Gr. ἑκατόν (*hekaton*) = a hundred, and τόμος (*tomos*) = a volume, a tome (q.v.).] A hundred volumes, a great collection of written or printed matter. (*Milton: Animad. on Remon. Def.; To the Postscript.*)

hĕch (*ch* guttural), *interj.* [From the sound.] An exclamation of surprise, wonder, &c.

hĕcht (*ch* guttural), *v.t.* [Hight.] To promise; to foretell something. (*Burns: Halloween.*)

hĕck (1), *s.* [Dut. *hek* = a grating; Ger. *heck* = a fence of laths.] [Hatch, *s.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A rack or frame for holding fodder for cattle.

2. A door; especially one partly of latticework.

3. The latch of a door.

4. A fish trap.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Spin.:* The fly of a spinning-wheel.

2. *Weav.:* A device through which the yarns pass from the warping-mill to the reel on which they are wound for transference to the warp-beam of the loom. The heck-box slides vertically on a bar as the reel rotates, and thus disposes the warp spirally on the reel. The heck consists of a series of steel pins with eyes, through each of which one thread passes. The heck is in two parts, one a little raised from the other. The eyes of the parts being alternate, by raising one of them a little, the bands of the warp are separated; when the other part of the heck is raised, the position is reversed, the former upper band becoming the lower. This produces the lease, which is tied up, to form a guide for setting it in the loom.

heck-box, *s.*

Weav.: A box suspended between the travers on which the bobbins of warp yarn are mounted, and the warping-frame on which the yarns are wound. Its duty is to divide the warp threads into two alternate sets or leans, one set for each heald or heddle. Also called a jack.

hĕck (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] The bend or winding of a stream.

hĕck'-bĕr-rȳ, *s.* [Hegberry.] (*North of England.*)

hĕc'-kle, *s.* [Hackle.]

hĕc'-kle, *v.t.* [Heckle, *s.*]

1. *Lit.:* To dress with a heckle, as flax or hemp.

2. *Fig.:* To worry; to harass; to annoy; to tease; as by continued questions.

hĕck'-lĕr, *s.* [Eng. *heckl(e); -er.*] One who heckles flax or hemp.

hĕc'-tāre, hĕc'-ạ-tāre, *s.* [Fr., from Ger. ἑκατόν (*hekaton*) = a hundred, and Lat. *area.*] A French measure containing 100 ares, or 10,000 square metres = 2·471143 statute acres; a square hectometre. [Are, *s.*]

hĕc'-tạ-stȳle, *a.* [Gr. ἑξάστυλος (*hexastulos*) = with six columns in front.] Having six pillars. (*Defoe: Tour Through Great Britain*, ii. 301.)

hĕc'-tĭc, * ĕc'-tĭck, * hĕc'-tĭck, *a. & s.* [Fr. *hectique*, from Low Lat. * *hecticus*, from Gr. ἑκτικός (*hektikos*) = hectic, consumptive, from ἕξις (*hexis*) = a state or habit of body; ἔχω (*echō*), fut. ἕξω (*hexō*) = to have.]

A. *As adjective:*

Path.: Slow but long continued, so as to impair the strength, and cause wasting away. Used of certain fevers. (See the compound.)

* B. *As substantive:*

1. A constitutional fever. [Hectic-fever.]

2. The flush usually seen in hectic fever and consumption.

> "But now I see it is no living hue,
> But a strange *hectic*." *Byron: Manfred*, ii. 4.

hectic-fever, *s.*

Path.: A fever attended by frequency and weakness of pulse, alternations of cold with heat and flushing, followed by perspiration; the strength daily decreases, and the body wastes away. Hectic fever is often produced when an abscess goes on to suppuration; it is also an attendant on phthisis, dysentery, &c.

***hĕc′-tĭc-ăl,** *a.* [Eng. *hectic; -al.*] The same as HECTIC (q.v.).

"I will keep it [sickness] from being *hectical.*"—*Wootton: Reliquiæ,* p. 433.

hĕc′-tĭc-ăl-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *hectical; -ly.*] In a hectic manner; constitutionally, consumptively.

"He was for some years *hectically* feverish."—*Johnson: Life of Ascham.*

hĕc-tō-cŏt′-ȳ-lē, hĕc-tō-cŏt′-ȳ-lŭs, *s.* [Gr. ἑκατόν (*hekaton*) = a hundred, and κοτύλη (*kotulē*) = anything hollow, a sucker.]

Zoology & Biology:

1. *Of the form* hectocotylus: What was originally supposed to be a male animal, and made a genus; but is now known to be the argonaut cuttle-fish arm described under 2.

2. *Of both forms:* One of the eight arms of a cuttle-fish, particularly an argonaut, so specialized as to be used for reproductive purposes. After its development is complete, it is detached from its original situation and affixed to the female.

"The *hectocotyle* of the argonaut was discovered by Chiaje, who considered it a parasitic worm, and described it under the name of *Tricocephalus acetabularis.* It was again described by Costa, who regarded it as a 'spermatophore of a singular shape,' and, lastly, by Dr. Kölliker."—*S. P. Woodward: Man. of the Mollusca* (3rd edit.), p. 159.

hĕc-tō-cŏt′-ȳ-lized, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *hectocotyl(us);* Eng. suff. *-ized.*] So specialized and developed as to constitute a hectocotyle.

"The metamorphosed or *hectocotylized* arm of cuttle-fishes."—*S. P. Woodward: Mollusca* (3rd ed.), p. 159.

hĕc-tō-cŏt′-ȳ-lŭs, *s.* [HECTOCOTYLE.]

hĕc′-tō-grăm, hĕc′-tō-grămme, *s.* [Fr. *hectogramme,* from Gr. ἑκατόν (*hekaton*) = a hundred, and Fr. *gramme.*] A French weight or measure containing 100 grammes, or 3 oz., 8·4383 drams avoirdupois.

hĕc′-tō-lī-tre (tre as tĕr), *s.* [Fr., from Gr. ἑκατόν (*hekaton*) = a hundred, and Fr. *litre.*] A French measure of capacity for liquids, containing 100 litres = $\frac{1}{10}$ of a cubic metre, or 22·009668 imperial gallons. As a dry measure it contains 10 decalitres, or about 2¾ Winchester bushels.

hĕc′-tō-mē-tre (tre as tĕr), *s.* [Fr., from Gr. ἑκατόν (*hekaton*) = a hundred, and Fr. *mètre.*] A French measure of length, containing 10 metres = 109·3633 yards.

Hĕc′-tŏr, hĕc′-tŏr, *s.* [See def.]

1. *Hist.* (*Of the form* Hector): The son of Priam and Hecuba, and the most celebrated and bravest of the Trojan warriors. He was killed by Achilles.

2. (*Of the form* hector):

(1) A bully, a blusterer, a braggadocio.

"To play the *hector* at cock-pits and hazard-tables."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xvi.

* (2) One who teases, worries, or annoys.

hĕc′-tŏr, *v.t. & i.* [HECTOR, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To bully; to treat with insolence; to act like a bully towards.

"But his majesty was not so to be *hectored* out of his right."—*Evelyn: On Navigation & Commerce,* § 54.

2. To tease, to worry, to harass, to annoy.

B. *Intrans.:* To play the bully; to bluster, to threaten.

"The *hectoring* kill-cow Hercules."
Butler: Hudibras, pt. ii., c. i.

hĕc-tŏr′-ĭ-ăn, hĕc-tŏr′-ē-ăn, *a.* [Eng. *hector; -ian; -ean.*] Pertaining or relating to Hector of Troy. (*Pope: Homer; Iliad* xviii. 18.)

***hĕc′-tŏr-ĭsm,** *s.* [Eng. *hector; -ism.*] The acts or disposition of a hector or bully; bluster.

***hĕc′-tŏr-lȳ,** *a.* [Eng. *hector; -ly.*] Like a hector or bully; blustering, insolent.

hĕc′-tō-stĕre, *s.* [Fr., from Gr. ἑκατόν (*hekaton*) = a hundred, and στέρεος (*stereos*) = solid.] A French measure of solidity, containing 100 cubic metres, equivalent to 3531·66 cubic feet.

***hĕd,** *s.* [HEAD.]

***hedde,** *s.* [HEAD.]

hĕd′-dle, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Weav.: One of the sets of parallel knotted cords forming loops for the warp-threads; and by whose vertical reciprocation the warp-threads are shifted so as to make the shed for the passage of the shuttle. Heddles are a necessary integral feature of all looms, having sets of strings for separating the warp-threads into two or three groups, between which the weft is passed. This is called mounting the loom, and consists in dividing the warp among the leaves of healds or heddles.

heddle-eye, *s.*

Weav.: The loop in a heddle through which the warp-thread is passed.

heddle-hook, *s.* A hook used in heddling the warp-threads.

hĕd′-dle, *v.t.* [HEDDLE, *s.*]

Weav.: To draw through the heddle-eyes of a weaver's harness, as the warp threads.

hĕd-ĕn-bĕrg′-īte, *s.* [Named after Hedenberg, a Swedish chemist, who first analyzed and described it.]

Min.: A variety of Pyroxene. Dana arranges it as Iron-Lime-Pyroxene. It is black, and occurs in crystals or lamellar masses.

hĕd-ĕ-ō′-mą, *s.* [Altered from Gr. ἡδύοσμος (*hēduosmos*), as adj. = sweet-smelling; as subst. = mint: ἡδύς (*hēdus*) = sweet, and ὀσμή (*osmē*) = smell.]

Bot.: A genus of Labiates, tribe Melisseæ. *Hedeoma pulegioides,* called in America, Penny-Royal, has a high popular reputation as an emmenagogue. (*Lindley.*)

hĕd′-ĕr-ą, *s.* [Lat. = ivy.]

Bot.: A genus of Araliaceæ. Calyx, limb entire or five-toothed, petals five, stamens five, ovary five-celled, fruit a subglobose berry. Two species are known, one *Hedera Helix* is the ivy (q.v.). *Hedera umbellifera,* an Amboyna species, is said to furnish wood smelling like lavender and rosemary; and *H. terebinthacea,* a native of Ceylon, yields a resin smelling like turpentine.

hĕd-ĕr-ā′-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *hedera(a);* fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: An order of exogens founded by Linnæus. Antoine Laurent de Jussieu, in 1789, altered the name to Araliæ, and A. Richard, in 1822, to Araliaceæ (q.v.).

***hĕd-ĕr-ā′-çē-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *hederaceus,* from *hedera* = ivy.] Pertaining to, resembling or producing ivy.

***hĕd′-ĕr-ăl,** *a.* [Lat. *hedera* = ivy; Eng. adj. suff. *-al.*] Pertaining to or consisting of ivy.

***hĕd′-ĕr-āt-ĕd,** *a.* [Lat. *hederatus.*] Crowned or adorned with ivy. (*Fuller: Worthies; Yorkshire.*)

hĕ-dĕr′-ĭc, *a.* [Lat. *hedera* = ivy; *-ic.*] Contained in or derived from ivy.

hederic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: An acid contained in the seeds of ivy, *Hedera helix.*

***hĕd-ĕr-ĭf′-ĕr-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *hedera* = ivy; *fero* = to bear, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*] Producing ivy.

***hĕd′-ĕr-ōse,** *a.* [Lat. *hederosus,* from *hedera* = ivy.] Pertaining to, of the nature of, or full of ivy.

hĕdge, *heg, *hegge, *s.* [A.S. *hege, haga;* cogn. with Dan. *hegge, heg, haag;* Icel. *heggr* = a tree in a hedge; *hagi* = a hedge; Ger. *hag* = a bush, a hedge.] [HAW.] A fence formed of bushes or small trees growing close together; a thicket of bushes; a line of bushes or evergreens, whether intended as a fence or not.

"A man plauntyde a vineyerd, and sette an *hegge* about it."—*Wycliffe: Mark* xii.

hedge-accentor, *s.* The hedge-sparrow (q.v.).

hedge-bells, *s. pl.*

Bot.: Calystegia sepium.

hedge-berry, *s.*

Bot.: Cerasus avium.

hedge-bill, hedging-bill, *s.* A bill-hook (q.v.).

hedge-bird, *s.* A bird living and feeding in hedges.

hedge-born, *a.* Of low or mean birth; meanly born. (*Shakesp.: 1 Hen. VI.,* iv. 1.)

hedge-bote, *s.* [HAY-BOTE.]

hedge-chafer, *s.* A cock-chafer (q.v.).

hedge-creeper, *s.* One who skulks under hedges for bad purposes.

† hedge-fumitory, *s.*

Bot.: A Fumitory (Fumaria). (*Ainsworth.*) *Fumaria officinalis* (?).

† hedge-garlic, *s.*

Bot.: Sisymbrium Alliaria, formerly *Alliaria officinalis,* Linnæus's *Erysimum Alliaria.* [ALLIARIA.] Called also Garlic-mustard, Jack-by-the-hedge, and Sauce-alone.

hedge-hyssop, *s.*

Bot.: Gratiola officinalis.

hedge-knife, *s.* A cutting instrument for trimming hedges.

hedge-maid, *s.*

Bot.: Glechoma hederacea.

*** hedge-marriage,** *s.* An irregular marriage performed by a hedge-priest (q.v.); a clandestine marriage.

hedge-mustard, *s.*

Bot.: The cruciferous genus Sisymbrium (q.v.) and specially *S. officinale.* It has runcinate-toothed or lobed hairy leaves, yellow flowers, and pods in a leafless raceme oppressed to the stem. It is common in hedgebanks and waste places, flowering in June and July. Found wild also in Europe, Asia, and Northern Africa. Introduced in America.

hedge-nettle, *s.*

Bot.: The labiate genus Stachys (q.v.), called in books Woundworts (q.v.). [STACHYS.]

hedge-note, *s.* A word of contempt for low writing.

"They left these *hedge-notes* for another sort of poem."—*Dryden.*

hedge-parsley, *s.*

Bot.: Torilis, a section of the umbelliferous genus Caucalis. Specially, *Torilis anthriscus,* a plant with a five to twelve-rayed umbel, with minute white or pink flowers. Occurring in hedges and waste places, where it flowers from July to September. (*Sir J. Hooker.*)

hedge-priest, *s.* A poor, illiterate cleric. Specif., one admitted to orders directly from a hedge-school (q.v.), without having studied theology. Before the establishment of Maynooth the practice of admitting men to ordination before their departure for the continental colleges was very common, in order that they might gain the stipend for saying mass. In some of the religious orders (q.v.), men are ordained immediately after profession for a similar reason. The nickname "hedge-priest" was originally bestowed on these ecclesiastics by the continental clergy. It is sometimes applied to a suspended priest.

hedge-rhyme, *s.* Doggerel verses.

hedge-rustic, *s.*

Entom.: A moth *Luperina cespitis,* one of the Noctuas (Noctuidæ). (*Newman.*)

hedge-school, *s.* A school in the country parts of Ireland conducted in the open air, under the shelter of a hedge, while a rude schoolhouse, to which the name was transferred, was being erected for the accommodation of the children. Now universally used in a depreciatory sense.

"You talk with contempt of a *hedge-school.* Did you never hear of a nate little spot in Greece called the Groves of Academus?"—*Carleton: Traits & Stories; The Hedge-School.*

hedge-schoolmaster, *s.* The master of a hedge-school (q.v.).

"*Hedge-schoolmasters* were as superior in literary knowledge and acquirements to the class of men who are now engaged in the general education of the people as they were beneath them in moral and religious character."—*Carleton: Traits & Stories; The Hedge-School.*

hedge-scissors, *s.* [HEDGE-SHEARS.]

hedge-shears, hedge-scissors, *s.* A large pair of shears for trimming hedges.

hedge-sparrow, *s.*

Ornith.: Accentor modularis, a small bird, which, though in plumage somewhat resembling the common sparrow, is a warbler more akin to the Redbreast. It is common in Britain, comes to gardens in winter, builds as early as March, and lays four or five greenish-blue eggs.

"The *hedge-sparrow* fed the cuckoo so long,
That it had its head bit off by its young."
Shakesp.: Lear, iv. 1.

hedge-warbler, *s.* The hedge-sparrow (q.v.).

* **hedge-wine,** *s.* A poor, cheap wine.

"Homely cakes and harsh *hedge-wine.*"
Chapman: Homer; Iliad, Ep. Ded., iii.

hedge-writer, *s.* A mean or poor author or writer.

hĕdġe (1), * **hedg-in,** * **heg-gin,** *v.t.* & *i.* [HEDGE, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To inclose or fence in with a hedge or fence of bushes; to separate by a hedge.

"There was an housbondeman that plauntide a vineyerd and *heggide* it about."—*Wycliffe: Matthew* xxi.

2. To obstruct, as with a fence or hedge; to block up.

"I will *hedge* up thy way with thorns."—*Hosea* ii. 6.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To encircle, as for defence.

"England, *hedged* in with the main."
Shakesp.: King John, ii.

* 2. To surround; to invest.

"There's such divinity doth *hedge* a king,
That treason can but peep to what it would."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, iv. 5.

3. To shut up within an enclosure.

"That is a law to *hedge* in the cuckow, and serves for no purpose."—*Locke.*

* 4. To confine; to restrain; to limit.

"I'll not endure it; you forget yourself
To *hedge* me in." *Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar,* iv. 3.

B. *Intransitive:*

* 1. To hide or skulk, as in a hedge; to shift; to shuffle.

"I myself sometimes, hiding mine honour in my necessity, am fain to shuffle, to *hedge,* and to lurch."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor,* ii. 2.

2. In betting, to protect or insure oneself against loss by *hedging* one's bets [¶].

¶ *To hedge a bet:* To make cross-bets: that is, after having backed one side, to turn round and back the other, so that whatever the result may be, the loss cannot be heavy.

* **hĕdġe** (2), *v.t.* [Probably for *edge* (q.v.).] To edge in; to push or force in.

"Be sure to *hedge* in some business of your own."—*Swift: Directions for Servants.*

hĕdġe'-hŏg, *s.* & *a.* [Eng. *hedge,* and *hog.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* In the same sense as II. 1.

2. *Fig.:* Used as a term of reproach.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Zoology:*

(1) *Erinaceus europæus,* an insectivorous mammal. It is covered above with spines, and has the power of rolling itself up into a ball. Its length is about nine inches; its food, which it seeks at night, insects, worms, snails, &c. Other species of the genus are found in North and South Africa and in India.

(2) An Echinus (Sea-urchin).

2. *Ichthy.:* A fish *Diodon hystrix,* so called from being covered with spines.

3. *Bot.: Medicago intertexta.* Named from the partly spinous seeds.

† **hedgehog-plant,** *s.*

Bot.: Any species of the Cactus family.

hedgehog-thistle, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Cactus. Named from its bundles of prickles. It is not a genuine thistle.

* **hĕdġe'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *hedge; -less.*] Having no hedge or fence; unfenced. (*G. Eliot: Daniel Deronda,* ch. lxiv.)

* **hĕdġe'-pĭg,** *s.* [Eng. *hedge,* and *pig.*] A young hedgehog. (*Shakesp.: Macbeth,* iv. 1.)

hĕdġ'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *hedg(e); -er.*] One who makes or repairs hedges.

"And the swink'd *hedger* at his supper sat."
Milton: Comus, 293.

hĕdġe'-rōw, *s.* [Eng. *hedge,* and *row.*] A row or line of shrubs or bushes planted as a fence or hedge. (*Wordsworth: Evening Walk.*)

hĕdġe'-stāke, *s.* [Eng. *hedge,* and *stake.*] A stake used to support bushes in a hedge.

hĕdġ'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [HEDGE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of inclosing or fencing in with, or as with a hedge.

hedging-bill, *s.* A hedge-bill (q.v.)

hē-dŏn'-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. ἡδονικός (*hēdonikos*) = pleasurable; οἱ ἡδονικοί (*hoi hēdonikoi*) = the voluptuaries—*i.e.,* the followers of Aristippus.] Pertaining to Hedonism (q.v.).

"The *Hedonic* doctrine of Aristippus."—*Ueberweg: Hist. of Philosophy,* i. 201.

hē'-dŏn-ĭsm, *s.* [Fr. *Hédonisme* (Littré), from Gr. ἡδονή (*hēdonē*) = delight, enjoyment; prop. of sensual pleasure.]

Anc. Philos.: The tenets of the Cyrenaic school of philosophy, founded by Aristippus, a disciple of Socrates. Aristotle calls him a Sophist, possibly because he demanded payment for his instruction. He taught that pleasure was the end of life, and that it was the duty of a wise man to enjoy pleasure without being controlled by it. This control was to be acquired by knowledge and culture. Horace, in one verse, tersely sums up the philosophy of Aristippus—

"Et mihi res, non me rebus, subjungere conor."
Epist. I. i. 18.

The most eminent of the Cyrenaic school were Arētē, the daughter of the founder, her son, surnamed from her teaching Metrodidaktos, Theodorus the Atheist, and his scholars, Bio and Euhemerus. [EUHEMERISM.] Anniceris the Younger sought to ennoble the Hedonic principle by reckoning civil and social duties among the things which afford pleasure, yet he asserted that our efforts for the benefit of others should have an egoistic motive. Later the Cyrenaic doctrine gave way to Epicureanism. [EPICUREAN.]

Hē'-dŏn-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *Hedon(ism); -ist.*] One who accepts the Hedonic philosophy; one who makes pleasure the end of life.

"The accommodating servility of the witty *Hedonist.*"—*Ueberweg: Hist. of Philosophy,* i. 96.

hĕd-wĭġ'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Named after John Hedwig, a noted muscologist, who died in 1799.]

Bot.: A genus of Amyridaceæ, family or tribe Burseridæ. It furnishes a balsam or resin, a substitute for copaiva.

hĕd-ȳ-, *pref.* [Gr. ἡδύς (*hēdus*) = sweet.]

hĕd-ȳ-car'-pŭs, *s.* [Pref. *hedy-,* and Gr. καρπός (*karpos*) = fruit.]

Bot.: A genus of Sapindaceæ, tribe Sapindeæ. *Hedycarpus malayanus* produces an eatable fruit.

hĕ-dȳch'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Pref. *hedy-,* and Gr. χιών (*chiōn*) = snow.]

Bot.: A genus of Zingiberaceæ. The species have beautiful floral and fragrant envelopes, rendering them favourites in hot-houses. They are natives of tropical Asia.

hĕd-ȳ-ŏs'-mŭm, *s.* [Pref. *hedy-,* and Gr. οσμη (*osmē*) = smell.]

Bot.: A genus of Chloranthaceæ. Von Martius says that *Hedyosmum Bonplandianum* is administered in Brazil in malignant fevers and pains in the limbs.

hĕd-ȳ-ō'-tĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *hedyot(is);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Bot.: A family of Cinchonaceæ, tribe Cinchoneæ.

hĕd-ȳ-ō'-tĭs, *s.* [Pref. *hedy-,* and Gr. οὖς (*ous*), genit. ωτός (*ōtos*) = an ear; named from the sweetness of the ear-shaped leaves.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the Cinchonaceous family Hedyotidæ (q.v.). The root of *Hedyotis umbellata,* the Chay-root of India, is used to dye chintzes a durable red colour.

hĕd'-ȳ-phāne, *s.* [HEDYPHANITE.]

hĕd-ȳ-phān'-ĭte, hĕd-ȳ-phāne, *s.* [Gr. ἡδύς (*hēdus*) = sweet, φανός (*phanos*) = bright, φαίνω (*phainō*) = to bring to light, to make to appear, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: Calciferous Mimetite, a variety of that mineral. It is colourless and translucent. Found in Sweden.

hĕd-ȳ-săr'-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *hedysar(um)* (q.v.), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-ea.*]

Bot.: A tribe of papilionaceous plants. The filaments are generally connate; the legume transversely articulated, with one-sided joints, usually separating and indehiscent.

hĕ-dȳs'-ą-rŭm, *s.* [Gr. ἡδύσαρον (*hēdusaron*) = a plant of the vetch kind.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the tribe Hedysareæ (q.v.). About fifty species are known, chiefly from the Old World. The leaves of *Hedysarum gyrans* have spontaneous motion. *H. coronarium* the so-called French honeysuckle, is used in the south of Europe as food for cattle.

heēd, * **hede,** * **hed-en,** *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *hēdan* = to take care; cogn. with O. Fris. *huda, hoda* = to heed, to protect, from *hude, hode* = protection; O. S. *hōdian* = to heed; Dut. *hoeden,* from *hoede* = guard, care; Ger. *hüten* = to protect, from *hut* = protection; O. H. Ger. *huaten,* from *huota* = protection.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To regard; to take notice of; to pay attention to; to observe.

"With pleasure Argus the musician *heeds.*"
Dryden: Ovid; Metamorphoses i.

* 2. To take care of.

"It [the snake] shall be *heeded.*"
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, v. 2.

B. *Intrans.:* To take notice; to care; to pay attention.

heēd, * **hede,** * **hiede,** *s.* [HEED, *v.*]

* 1. Protection, guard, defence; means of safety.

"That eye shall be his *heed.*"
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, i. 1.

2. Care, attention, heedfulness; cautious or careful observation.

"In France, for five years: where he travailed
With ready hand, and with as careful *heed.*"
Daniel: Civil Wars, v. 55.

3. Attention, regard, notice.

"Give diligent *heed* to the reading and the study."—*Pearce: Sermons,* vol. iii., serm. ii.

* 4. A look or expression of care or seriousness; gravity.

"He did it with a serious mind; a *heed*
Was in his countenance."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., iii. 2.

¶ *Heed* applies to matters of importance to one's moral conduct; *care* to matters of minor import: a man is required to take *heed;* a child is required to take *care:* the former exercises his understanding in taking *heed;* the latter exercises his thoughts and his senses in taking *care.* (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

heēd'-fŭl, *a.* [Eng. *heed; -ful(l).*]

1. Full of care, caution, or heed; careful, cautious, circumspect, wary.

"Steward and squire, with *heedful* haste,
Marshalled the rank of every guest."
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, vi. 6.

2. Attentive, regardful, observant. (Followed by *of.*)

"To him one of the other twins was bound,
While I had been like *heedful of* the other."
Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, i. 1.

heēd'-fŭl-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *heedful; -ly.*] In a heedful, cautious, or watchful manner; cautiously, with heed.

"If it be *heedfully* considered to have special respect to St. Paul's Epistle to the Romans."—*Bishop Bull,* vol. ii., dis. 3.

heēd'-fŭl-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *heedful; -ness.*] The quality or state of being heedful; care, caution, circumspection, watchfulness.

"*Heedfulness* to improve all fitting opportunities of providing for ourselves and families."—*Wilkins: Natural Religion,* bk. ii., ch. iv.

* **heēd'-ĭ-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *heedy; -ly.*] With heed or care; heedfully, carefully, cautiously.

* **heēd'-ĭ-nĕss,** * **heēd'-ĭ-nĕsse,** *s.* [Eng. *heedy; -ness.*] Heedfulness, care, caution, circumspection.

"By God's grace and her good *heedinesse.*"
Spenser: F. Q., V. vi. 34.

heēd'-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *heed; -less.*] Taking no heed or care; careless, inattentive, thoughtless, negligent.

"The *heedless* impress that belongs
To lonely nature's casual work."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iii.

heēd'-lĕss-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *heedless; -ly.*] In a heedless, careless, or negligent manner; without heed, care, or circumspection.

heēd'-lĕss-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *heedless; -ness.*] The quality or state of being heedless; carelessness; want of care or circumspection.

"The gay Corinna, who sets up for an indifference and becoming *heedlessness,* gives her husband all the torment imaginable."—*Steele: Spectator,* No. 194.

* **heēd'-ȳ,** *a.* [Eng. *heed; -y.*] Heedful, careful, circumspect, wary, watchful.

"The watch-tower is not unfurnished with *heedy* eyes."—*Bishop Hall.*

heēl (1), ***heele, *hele,** *s.* [A.S. *hēla*; cogn. with Dut. *hiel*; Icel. *hæll*; Sw. *häl*; Dut. *hæl*; O. Fris. *hēla*.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The hinder part of the foot, either in man or quadrupeds.

2. The hinder part of a covering for the feet; as of a shoe, a stocking, &c.

3. Anything shaped liked or resembling a human heel; a protuberance, a knob.

"At the other side is a kind of *heel* or knob, to break clots with."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

4. The application of the heel, that is, the spur, to a horse: as, The horse understands the *heel* well.

* 5. The latter part; the end; the concluding part; the remainder: as, the *heel* of a loaf, the *heel* of a session.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Anat.:* The heel is formed by the projection downwards and backwards of the *os calcaneum*, called also the *os calcis*.

2. *Arch.:* A workman's name for a cyma reversa. [CYMA.]

3. *Nautical:*

(1) The after end of a ship's keel.

(2) The lower end of a spar or timber.

(3) The lower end of a timber in a frame.

4. *Carp.:* The lower end or foot of a rafter, where it rests on the wall or plate.

5. *Firearms:* The upper end of the butt-end of a musket when in firing position; the tail of a gun-lock hammer.

6. *Shoemaking:* A block built up of pieces of leather, and serving to elevate from the ground the rear portions of the boot or shoe. Heels are usually made of several thicknesses of leather, called lifts or taps, which are fastened together and to the insole and quarter by pegs or nails.

¶ (1) *To be at* or *upon the heels:* To pursue; to follow or attend closely; to follow hard.

"But is there no sequel at the *heels* of this mother's admiration?"—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, iii. 2.

(2) *To be down* or *out at heels:* To be slipshod; to be in unfortunate or decayed circumstances.

(3) *To cool the heels:* To be made to wait, when making a call upon some great personage.

"We *cooled our heels* during the ordinary and intolerable half-hour."—*G. A. Sala: Paris Herself Again*, vol. i., ch. i.

(4) *To go heels over head:* To turn a summersault; to be hasty, rash, or inconsiderate.

(5) *To have* or *get the heels of:* To outrun; to be speedier than.

"Thou hast *got the heels of* me already."—*Smollett: Roderick Random*, ch. xlvii.

(6) *To lay by the heels:* To fetter, to shackle.

"If the king blame me for it, I'll *lay* ye all
By the heels, and suddenly; and on your heads
Clap round fines." *Shakesp.: Henry VIII.*, v. 4.

(7) *To show the heels:* To take to flight; to flee; to run away.

(8) *To take heel, to take to the heels:* To fly; to run away. (*Shakesp: Comedy of Errors*, i. 2.)

(9) *To tread upon one's heels:* To follow close or hard after.

"One woe doth *tread upon another's heels.*"
Shakesp.: Hamlet, iv. 7.

(10) *By the heel:* Said of a ship when deep in the water aft.

heel-breasting machine, *s.* A machine for cutting down the straight front face of a boot or shoe heel.

heel-chain, *s.*

Naut.: A chain for holding out the jib-boom.

heel-cutter, *s.*

Shoemak.: A cutting instrument for cutting out the lifts which form the heel.

heel-iron, *s.*

Shoemak.: A plate on the lower surface of a boot or shoe heel, to increase the durability. Sometimes put on to make a clattering, as in some fancy dances.

heel-knee, *s.*

Naut.: The knee connecting the keel with the stern-post.

heel-piece, *s.*

* 1. Armour for the heels.

2. A piece of leather on the heel of a shoe.

"Like a *heel-piece* to support
A cripple." *Swift: On Poetry.*

* 3. The end; the conclusion.

"Just at the *heel-piece* of his book."
Lloyd: The Cobbler of Tuxington's Letter.

heel-piece, *v.t.* To put a piece of leather upon; to patch the heel or heels of.

"Some blamed Mrs. Bull for new *heel-piecing* her shoes."—*Arbuthnot: Hist. of John Bull.*

heel-plate, *s.* The plate on the butt end of a gun-stock, or on the surface in a boot or shoe heel.

heel-post, *s.*

1. The post which supports the outer end of a propeller shaft.

2. The post to which a gate or door is hung.

3. The quoin-post of a lock-gate.

heel-ring, *s.*

Husbandry: The ring which is tightened by wedges, and confines the scythe-blade to the snath.

heel-rope, *s.*

Naut.: A rope for hauling on the heel of the bowsprit to run it out.

heel-shave, *s*

Shoemak.: A hand-tool like a spoke-shave, to shape the heel after the lifts of approximate shape have been fastened together.

heel-tap, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A small quantity of liquor left in the bottom of a glass, when the main portion has been drunk.

2. *Shoemak.:* One of the pieces or thicknesses of leather of which a heel is built up; a lift.

¶ *No heel-taps!* An exclamation or order to the effect that glasses are to be completely emptied.

heel-tap, *v.t.* To add a piece of leather to the heel or heels of; to heel-piece.

heel-tool, *s.*

Metal-turn.: A form of metal-turning tool in which the heel of the tool is supported on a rest.

heēl (2), *s.* [HEEL (2), *v.*] A leaning or inclination to one side. Specif., the inclination of a vessel laterally, as she careens under a press of sail.

heēl (1), *v.t.* [HEEL (1), *s.*]

1. To furnish or provide with a heel; to add a heel to.

2. To arm a game-cock with a spur or gaff.

3. To perform by the use of the heels or feet, as a dance.

"I cannot sing,
Nor *heel* the high lavolt, nor sweeten talk."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, iv. 4.

4. To place the heels against: as, To *heel* a mark.

heēl (2), *v.i.* [A corrupt. from Mid. Eng. *helden*, or *hilden*; A.S. *hyldan*, *heldan* = to tilt, to incline; Dan. *helde* = to slant, to slope; Sw. *hälla* = to tilt, to pour; M. H. Ger. *halden* = to bow or bend oneself.] To incline or cant over to one side.

"[They] made the vessel *heel*,
And laid her on her side."
Cowper: Loss of the Royal George.

¶ Generally used absolutely, but sometimes followed by a particle of direction.

heēl'-bâll, *s.* [Eng. *heel*, and *ball*.] A composition of beeswax and lampblack. It is used by shoemakers for giving a smooth surface to the heels of boots and shoes; also employed by antiquaries for taking rubbings of inscriptions, &c.

"*Heelball* is not suited for raised letters, but for incised work."—*Notes & Queries*, May 10, 1884, p. 372.

* **heēl'-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *heel*; *-er*.] A game-cock that strikes well with his heels or spurs.

heēn, *s.* [Chin.] In China, a city of the first class.

heēr, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Weaving: The length of two cuts or leas of linen or woollen threads.

* **heēze, heēz'-ĭē, *heise,** *v.t.* [A corrupt. of *hoist* (q.v.).] To hoist, to raise up; to increase the velocity of.

heēze, *hēiẹ'-ĭē, *s.* [HEEZE, *v.*] A hoist; a lift or help on or forward.

"If he had stuck by the way, I would have lent him a *heeze*, the dirty scoundrel."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. xiii.

* **hĕft** (1), *s.* [From HEAVE (q.v.).]

1. The act of heaving or lifting; an effort, a strain, an exertion.

"He cracks his gorge, his sides,
With violent *hefts*." *Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, ii. 1.

2. Weight, heaviness.

* **hĕft** (2), ***hĕaft,** *s.* [HAFT.]

hĕft (3), *s.* [HEFT (2), *v.*] A dwelling, a residence.

* **hĕft** (1), *v.t.* [HEFT (1), *s.*]

1. To heave, lift, or hoist up.

2. To try the weight of by lifting.

hĕft (2), *v.t. & i.* [Etym. doubtful.]

A. *Trans.:* To familiarize or accustom to a place or employment by language.

B. *Intrans.:* To live, to dwell.

* **hĕft, *hefte,** *pa. t. & pa. par.* [HEAVE, *v.*]

hĕg'-bĕr-rȳ, hĕdg'-bĕr-rȳ, *s.* [Eng. *hedge* (?), and *berry*.]

1. The wild cherry.

2. The bird cherry.

Hē-gēl'-ĭ-ạn, *a. & s.* [*G. F. W. Hegel*; *-ian*.]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining to or in any way connected with Hegelianism (q.v.).

"Philosophy begins then, on the *Hegelian* principle, by our gaining a clear conception of the laws of thought."—*Morell: Speculative Philosophy* (2nd ed.), ii. 167.

B. *As subst.:* One who accepts the teaching of Hegel.

"As he increased in years, Schelling became very bitter against the *Hegelians*."—*History of Pantheism*, ii. 204.

Hē-gēl'-ĭ-ạn-ĭẹm, *s.* [Eng., &c. *Hegelian*; *-ism*.]

Philos.: The system outlined by George Frederick William Hegel (1770—1831) in his *Encyclopädie*. His teaching is in some degree a systematization of Schelling's ideas [IDEALISM, SPINOZISM], in their turn a development of those of Fichte. Michelet (*Gesch. der Syst. der Philos.* ii. 604) claims for Hegel the invention of a new method—the principle of the Identity of the Subject with the Object. Logic with Hegel is not an examination of the forms of thought, but of thoughts themselves, for whatever is true of the thought, is true of the thing. Hegelianism deals with (1) Logic, (2) The Philosophy of Nature, (3) The Philosophy of the Intelligence. The whole system is contained in the Logic, of which the other parts are but an application. The first proposition is, Being and Non-Being are the same. This gives two contraries; there must be a relation to make them real. Unite them, and that is the Becoming (*Werden*). In this idea are two elements—a Non-Being from which it is evolving, and a Being which is evolved. Hegel claimed to be Conservative and orthodox, and Baring Gould (*Origin of Relig. Belief* (ed. 1882), ii. 40), says that "if the modern intellect is to be reconciled to the dogma of the Incarnation, it will be through Hegel's discovery." On the other hand, the Young Hegelians—Strauss, Bruno Baur, Feuerbach, and others—assert that their doctrines, radical in politics and rationalist in religion, are legitimate deductions from the system of Hegel.

"*Hegelianism* is here taken in a wide sense."—*Adamson: Fichte*, p. 219. (*Note.*)

* **hĕg-ĕ-mŏn'-ĭc, *hĕg-ĕ-mŏn'-ĭc-ạl,** *a.* [Gr. ἡγεμονικός (*hēgemonikos*), from Gr. ἡγεμών (*hēgemōn*) = a leader, a guide; ἡγέομαι (*hēgeomai*) = to rule or guide.] Ruling, predominant, chief.

"The judgment being the *hegemonical* power, and director of action, if it be led by the overbearings of passion."—*Glanvill: Vanity of Dogmatizing*, ch. xxiii.

* **hĕ-gĕm'-ō-nȳ,** *s.* [Gr. ἡγεμονία (*hēgemonía*), from ἡγεμών (*hēgemōn*) = a leader, a guide.] Leadership, predominance, superiority; applied to the relation of one state to another, or to a number of others confederated.

* **hegge,** *s.* [HEDGE, *s.*]

hĕj'-ĭr-ạ, *s.* [A.S. *hijrah* = separation, flight.] The flight of Mohammed from Mecca, on the night of Thursday, July 15, 622, from which the Mohammedans begin their reckoning of time; any similar flight. In calculating dates reckoned from the Hegira, it should be remembered that the Mohammedan year has only 354 days. To transform a Mohammedan into a Christian date, not merely must 622 be

subtracted from the latter, but the remainder must be multiplied by 365·52, and divided by 354.

Heī'-dęl-bĕrg, *s.* & *a.* [See def. A.]

A. *As substantive:*

Geol.: A city of Baden, thirty-two miles N.N.E. of Carlsruhe.

B. *As adj.:* Of or belonging to the place described under A.

Heidelberg Catechism, *s.*

Eccles.: A catechism, first published at Heidelberg in 1563, drawn out by Zechariah Ursinus for the use of the Reformed Church, and published in the Palatinate. It was received beyond this limit, was approved by the Synod of Dort, and was the model on which the Westminster Assembly framed the Shorter Catechism. (*Mosheim*, &c.)

hĕlf'-ĕr, ***haif-are,** ***hai-fre,** ***hayf-are,** ***hek-fere,** ***hei-fre,** *s.* [A.S. *heáhfore*, from *heáh* = high, and *fear* = an ox.] A young cow. (*Thomson: Spring*, 807.)

heīgh (*gh* silent), *interj.* [Imitative.] An exclamation used to call attention or encourage.

heigh-ho, ***hai-ho, hey-ho,** *interj.*

1. An expression of disappointment, languor, uneasiness, or regret.

"'Tis almost five o'clock, cousin; 'tis time you were ready; by my troth I am exceeding ill, *hey ho!*"—*Shakesp.: Much Ado About Nothing*, iii. 4.

* 2. An expression of joy or exultation.

heīght, ***heīghth** (*gh* silent), ***highth,** ***hightе,** ***hyghte,** ***heyghth,** ***heighthe,** ***heithe,** ***height,** ***heghte,** *s.* [A.S. *hedhdhu, hêhdhu*, from *heáh* = high; cogn. with Dut. *hoogte*, from *hoog* = high; Icel. *hæth*, from *hár* = high; Sw. *höjd*, from *hög*; Dan. *höide*, from *höi*; Goth. *hauhitha*, from *hauhs* = high; O. H. Ger. *hôhida*.]

1. The quality or state of being high, elevated, or raised above the ground; elevation; eminence; elevated position.

"Fortifyed with a hyll of a great *heyghth*."—*Golding: Cæsar*, fo. 29.

2. The altitude or distance which anything rises above its foot, basis, or foundation.

"Fifty the breadth, the *height* (least of the three)
Full thirty cubits." *Drayton: Noah's Flood.*

¶ The height of mountains or other elevations is measured in one or other of two ways: by trigonometry or by the barometer.

3. An elevated, high, or lofty place; an eminence; a summit.

"Beyond yon mountain's hoary *height*."
Dryden: Horace, bk. i., ix.

4. Size; stature.

"She is about my *height*."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, iv. 4.

5. Elevation or pre-eminence in rank, office, society, &c.; high rank, position, or station.

"By him that raised me to this careful *height*."
Shakesp.: Richard III., i. 3.

* 6. Elevation or dignity, as of language, expression, sentiment, &c.

* 7. Degree of latitude; the latitudes being considered higher as they approach the poles.

"Guinea lieth to the north sea, in the same *height* as Peru to the south."—*Abbot.*

8. The utmost or highest degree or pitch; the fullest extent or degree.

"Richard falls in *height* of all his pride."
Shakesp.: Richard III., v. 3.

¶ * (1) *At height:* In the prime of power or strength. (*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, i. 4.)

* (2) *To the height:* To the fullest extent; in the highest or fullest degree.

"He's traitor *to the height*."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., i. 2.

* **heīght** (*gh* silent), *v. t.* [Height, *s.*] To raise to a height; to exalt; to heighten.

"Had their several chambers delicately *heighted*."—*Adams: Works*, i. 421.

heīght'-ęn (*gh* silent), *v. t.* [Eng. *height; -en.*]

I. *Lit.:* To make high or higher; to raise; to elevate.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To elevate or raise in rank or position; to exalt.

"Being so *heighten'd*,
He watered his new plants with dews of flattery."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, v. 5.

2. To raise or elevate in quality; to improve; to increase.

"*Heightned* and invigorated, by being compared with the contrary evil."—*Cudworth: Intel. Syst.*, p. 229.

3. To raise in degree; to increase; to aggravate.

"Foreign states used their endeavours to *heighten* our confusions."—*Addison: On the War.*

4. To set off to advantage by means of a foil or contrast; to make brighter, stronger, or more evident.

"Here again the comedian had an opportunity of *heightening* the ridicule by action."—*Goldsmith: The Bee*, No. 2.

heīght'-ęn-ĕr (*gh* silent), *s.* [Eng. *heighten; -er.*] One who or that which heightens.

* **heīghth** (*gh* silent), *s.* [Height.]

heī'-mī-ą, *s.* [Named after Dr. Heim, a Berlin physician.]

Bot.: A genus of Lythraceæ, tribe Lythreæ. *Heimia salicifolia* or the Hanchinol (q.v.).

hein'-oŭs (ei as **ā),** ***hain-ous,** ***hayn-ous,** *a.* [O. Fr. *heïnos*, from *haïne* = hate, *haïr* = to hate; Fr. *haineux*; cf. Goth. *hatyan, hatjan* = to hate.] Hateful; odious; detestable; abominable; flagrant; atrocious; wicked in the highest degree.

"Gene none care to their *haynous* heresies."—*Sir T. More: Works*, p. 213.

¶ *Heinous* and *flagitious* are both applied to offences against human or divine law, but the latter is the stronger term. An offence is *heinous* from its very nature; it becomes *flagitious* on account of its extreme features.

hein'-oŭs-lȳ (ei as **ā),** ***hain-ous-ly,** ***hayn-ous-ly,** ***hein-ous-lie,** *adv.* [Eng. *heinous; -ly.*] In a heinous manner or degree; hatefully; odiously; abominably; atrociously.

"This very laws is often transgressed, and that *haynously* euen in the church."—*Hacklyut: Voyages*, i. 561.

hein'-oŭs-nĕss (ei as **ā),** ***heyn-ous-nesse,** *s.* [Eng. *heinous; -ness.*] The quality or state of being heinous; atrocity.

"Truly affected with the *heinousness* of his guilt."—*Jortin: Ecclesiastical History.*

heir (as **är),** ***heire,** ***heyr,** ***heyre,** ***eir,** ***eyr,** *s.* [O. Fr. *heir, eir*, from Lat. *heres* = an heir.]

I. *Literally:*

1. One who succeeds or is entitled to succeed another in the possession of lands, tenements, and hereditaments by descent; one who is by law the inheritor of anything after the present possessor; one in whom the title to an estate by inheritance is vested by law; an inheritor.

An *heir* therefore is he upon whom the law casts the estate immediately on the death of the ancestor."—*Blackstone: Commentaries*, bk. ii., ch. 14.

2. One who inherits, takes, or receives anything from an ancestor: as, A child is *heir* to the disease of his father.

* **II.** *Fig.:* That which is procreated or begotten; a child; a production.

"The first *heir* of my invention."—*Shakesp: Venus & Adonis.* (Dedic.)

¶ *Heir by custom:* An heir claiming by certain customary modes of descent attached to the land.

heir-apparent, *s.* (See extract.)

"*Heirs-apparent* are such whose right of inheritance is indefeasible, provided they outlive the ancestor; as the eldest son, who must be heir to the father whenever he happens to die."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 11.

heir-at-law, heir-general, *s.* One who by the common law succeeds to the lands and tenements of his father or ancestor at his death.

heir-loom, *s.* [Heirloom.]

heir-presumptive, *s.* (See extract.)

"*Heirs-presumptive* are such who, if the ancestor should die immediately, would in the present circumstances of things be his heirs; but whose right of inheritance may be defeated by the contingency of some nearer heir being born: as a brother, or nephew, whose presumptive succession may be destroyed by the birth of a child; or a daughter, whose present hopes may be hereafter cut off by the birth of a son."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 11.

heir-special, *s.* An heir who succeeds to an estate in the order pointed out by some instrument determining such special course of descent.

* **heir** (as **är),** *v. t.* [Heir, *s.*] To be heir to; to inherit.

"One only daughter *heired* the royal state."
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid vii. 79.

* **heir'-dŏm (heir** as **är),** *s.* [Eng. *heir; -dom.*] The state or condition of an heir; succession by inheritance; heirship.

heir'-ĕss (heir as **är),** *s.* [Eng. *heir; -ess.*] A female heir.

heir'-lĕss (heir as **är),** *a.* [Eng. *heir; -less.*] Destitute of or having no heir.

"*Heirless* it hath made my kingdom."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, v. 1.

heir'-loōm (heir as **är),** *s.* [Eng. *heir*, and Mid. Eng. *loom* = a piece of property; furniture.] [Loom, *s.*]

1. A personal chattel which by special custom descends to the heir with the heritable estate.

"Thus an *heirloom*, or implement of furniture, which by custom descends together with an house, is neither land or tenement, but a mere moveable: yet being inheritable is comprised under the general word hereditament."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 2.

2. Any special inheritance; property handed down by inheritance.

"This tumour by a king might cured be alone:
Which he an *heirloom* left unto the English throne."
Drayton: Poly-Olbion, s. 11.

heir'-shĭp (heir as **är),** *s.* [Eng. *heir; -ship.*] The quality, state, character, or position of an heir; succession by inheritance.

"I shall first review the laws of *heirship* by proximity of blood; and, secondly, the laws of *heirship* by appointment, which is either by adoption during life, or by testamentary disposition."—*Sir W. Jones: Commentary on Isæus.*

* **heirship movables,** *s. pl.*

Scots Law: The best of certain kinds of movables, which the heir was entitled to take, besides the heritable estate; the distinction was abolished in 1868.

heis-tĕr'-ī-a, *s.* [Named after Laurence Heister, Professor of Botany at Helmstadt. He died in 1758.]

Bot.: A genus of Olacaceæ. *Heisteria coccinea* is a tree with white flowers, found in Martinique and other West Indian islands; its red fruits are eaten by pigeons. It was once erroneously supposed to furnish the Partridge-wood of the cabinet-makers.

* **hei-sugge,** *s.* [A.S. *hege* = a hedge.] The hedge-sparrow.

hē'-jăl-ąp, *s.* [Eng. *he* = male, and *jalap.*]

Comm.: The same as Male Jalap (q.v.).

hĕj'-ĭr-ą, *s.* [Hegira.]

hĕl'-ą-mȳs, *s.* [Gr. ἐλλός (*hellos*), ἐλλός (*ellos*) = a young deer, a fawn, and μῦς (*mus*) = a mouse.]

Zool.: The name given by F. Cuvier to a genus of mammals, called by Illiger Pedetes. It resembles Dipus, containing the Jerboas. It contains the *Helamys* or *Pedetes cafer*, or Cape Jerboa. It is about the size of a hare, and advances by leaps and bounds. Its Dutch names mean Leaping and Mountain Hare. It does damage to the green and ripe grain crops adjacent to the mountains where it lives. [Pedetes.]

hĕl-arc'-tŏs, *s.* [Gr. ἥλιος (*hēlios*) = the sun, and ἄρκτος (*arktos*) = a bear.]

Zool.: Sunbear; a genus of Ursidæ (Bears). They have smooth glossy hair, feed chiefly on honey or the young shoots of the cocoanut tree, and are milder in their disposition than the more typical members of the family. *Helarctos malayanus* is the Malayan Sunbear, of which the Borneau one, *H. euryspilus*, may be perhaps only a variety.

hĕl-ŏŏl'-ŏ-ğȳ, *s.* [Gr. ἕλκος (*helkos*) = a wound, an ulcer, and λόγος (*logos*) = a discourse; Fr. *helcologie.*]

Med.: The branch of medical science which treats of ulcers.

hĕl'-ŏ-plăs-tȳ, *s.* [Gr. ἕλκος (*helkos*) = a a wound, an ulcer, and πλαστός (*plastos*) = formed, moulded; πλάσσω (*plassō*) = to form moulds, to shape.]

Surg.: The process of replacing the epidermic integument, destroyed by an ulcer, by transferring to the injured spot a piece of skin from the corresponding part of the individual or of some other person.

hĕld, *pa. t.* & *pa. par.* [Hold, *v.*]

* **hēle** (1), *v. t.* [A.S. *helan.*] To hide, to cover, to conceal.

* **hēle** (2), *v. t.* [Heal.]

* **hēle** (1), *s.* [Heel, *s.*]

***hēle** (2), ***heale,** *s.* [A.S. *hǣl, hælu.*] Health, safety, welfare.

"Thy soule *hele.*" *Morte Arthure,* 3,655.

***hēle'-lĕs,** *a.* [Mid. Eng. *hele* = health, and *les* = less.] Without safety, cure, or remedy

† Hĕl'-ĕn-ą, *s.* [St. Helena, the queen of Constantius Chlorus. It was she who built the church of the Holy Sepulchre. The name was derived remotely from Gr. Ἑλένη (*Helenē*), Helen, wife of Menelaus, the taking away of whom caused the war of Troy. Curtius derived the name from Gr. ἐλάνη (*helanē*), ἐλένη (*helenē*) = a torch; while Max Müller considers it akin to the Vedic Sarama, the goddess of the dawn.]

Meteor.: An old Roman name still current among Italian sailors for a single light appearing to sailors. It was deemed by them unfavourable, whilst a double one, termed Castor and Pollux, was deemed propitious. They are varieties of St. Elmo's Fire (q.v.).

hĕ-lĕn'-ĭ-ē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *Helenī(um);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A sub-tribe of Composites, tribe Senecionideæ.

hĕl'-ĕ-nĭn, hĕl'-ĕ-nīne, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *Helen(ium),* in the botanical name *Inula Helenium,* and suff. *-in, -ine* (*Chem.*) (q.v.).]

Chem.: A crystalline substance existing in the root of elecampane, *Inula helenium.* Obtained by exhausting the root with hot alcohol, and purifying the crystals till they melt at 110°. They are colourless, inodorous needles: the mother liquid contains *Inula camphor.*

hĕ-lĕn'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Lat. *Helenium;* Gr. ἐλένιον (*helenion*) = a plant, perhaps elecampane. (*Liddell & Scott.*)]

Bot.: The typical genus of the sub-tribe Helenieæ (q.v.). The species are yellow-flowered American plants.

hē-lĭ-, hē-lĭ-ō-, *pref.* [Gr. ἥλιος (*hēlios*) = the sun. [HELIACAL.]

hē'-lĭ-ąc, hĕ-lĭ'-ąc-ąl, *a.* [Gr. ἡλιακός (*hēliakos*) = of or belonging to the sun; ἥλιος (*hēlios*) = the sun; cf. Sansc. *sura* = the sun; Lat. *sol;* Goth. *sunna;* Eng. *sun* (q.v.).]

Astron.: Closely connected with the sun; rising just before the sun; a term used when a star rises just before the sun. As the sun moves in its orbit, a particular star which had for some time risen after the sun or with him, remaining however invisible, owing to his beams, will at length rise a sufficient length of time before him to be seen. When it does so, this is called its heliacal rising, or it is said to rise heliacally. As in bygone ages the precession of the equinoxes has made various stars in succession rise heliacally, a means, of which Sir Isaac Newton made use, is afforded of computing ancient dates, in cases in which observers have accurately recorded which star in any year rose heliacally.

"The cosmical ascension of a star we term that, when it ariseth together with the sun, or the same degree of the ecliptic wherein the sun abideth; and that the *heliacal* (ascension), when a star which before for the vicinity of the sun was not visible, being further removed, beginneth to appear."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours,* bk. iv., ch. xiii.

heliacal-year, *s.*

Astron.: The same as CANICULAR YEAR (q.v.).

hĕ-lĭ'-ą-cąl-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *heliacal; -ly.*] In a heliacal manner.

"*Heliacally,* that is, its emersion from the rays of the sun."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours,* bk. iv., ch. xiii.

hĕl-ĭ-ăn'-thĕ-mŭm, *s.* [Pref. *heli-* (q.v.), and Lat. *anthemum;* Gr. ἄνθεμον (*anthemon*), the same as ἄνθος (*anthos*) = a flower.]

Bot.: Rock-rose, a genus of Cistaceæ (q.v.). It contains herbs or under-shrubs, with five petals; stamens, as a rule, many; an imperfectly three-celled capsule, with many seeds. About thirty species are known, from Europe, West Asia, and North America. Sir Joseph Hooker divides the genus into three sub-sections: Helianthemum proper, Turberaria, and Pseudos-cistus. Four species are British: *Helianthemum vulgare,* the Common; *H. fol-ifolium,* the White; *H. guttatum,* the Spotted Annual; and *H. canum,* the Hoary Dwarf Rock-rose. [ROCK-ROSES.] The first is common in dry pastures, especially in a chalky or gravelly soil. It has beautiful yellow fugaceous flowers, which appear from July to September. The leaves are opposite, entire. It had once some reputation as a vulnerary. The other British species are rare. Above a hundred and thirty foreign species are cultivated in British gardens, where they have run into double-flowered varieties.

hĕl-ĭ-ăn'-thōĭd, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *helianthoida* (q.v.).]

Zool.: Resembling a sun-flower; of or belonging to the Helianthoida.

helianthoid-polypes, *s. pl.*

Zool.: The Helianthoida (q.v.).

"The *helianthoid-polypes,* of which the common sea-anemones of our coasts may serve as an example." —*Hist. Animal Kingdom,* p. 57.

hĕl-ĭ-ăn-thōĭd'-ą, *s. pl.* [Pref. *heli-;* Gr. ἄνθος (*anthos*) = a flower, and εἶδος (*eidos*) = form.]

Zool.: An order of Polypes, now ranked in the order Zoantharia, of the class Actinozoa, called also Hexacorolla (q.v.). [ZOANTHARIA.]

hĕl-ĭ-ăn'-thŭs, *s.* [Gr. ἥλιος (*hēlios*) = the sun, and Gr. ἄνθος (*anthos*) = a blossom, a flower; cf. also Lat. *helianthes;* Gr. ἡλιανθές (*hēlianthes*) = a fabulous magical herb.]

Bot.: Sunflower, a genus of Composites, tribe Senecionideæ, sub-tribe Coreopsideæ. *Helianthus annuus* is the Sunflower (q.v.), *H. tuberosus,* the so-called Jerusalem Artichoke. [ARTICHOKE.]

hĕl'-ĭc-ąl, *a.* [Lat. *helix* (genit. *helicis*), from Gr. ἕλιξ (*helix*), (genit. ἕλικος) (*helikos*) = a spiral line, a helix.] Having many convolutions; spiral.

"The screw is a kind of wedge multiplied or continued by a *helical* revolution about a cylinder."—*Wilkins.*

helical-spring, *s.* A spring whose coils have a gradually decreasing diameter, as the mainspring of a watch. It may lie in one

HELICAL-SPRING.

plane, like a fake of rope, one layer of rope as coiled up; or it may be like the architectural helix or the helix of a shell, and assume a conical form.

hĕl'-ĭ-cąl-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *helical; -ly.*] In a helical or spiral manner; spirally.

hĕl-ĭ-chrȳ'-sē-æ, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *helichrys(um);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A sub-tribe of Composites, tribe Senecionideæ.

hĕl-ĭ-chrȳ'-sŭm, *s.* [Lat. *heliochrysos;* Gr. ἡλιόχρυσος (*hēliochrusos*) = a kind of everlasting flower; pref. *helio-,* and Gr. χρυσός (*chrusos*) = gold. Named from the radiated flower heads, often of a golden hue, though sometimes also white, pink, or crimson.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the tribe Helichryseæ (q.v.). *Helichrysum orientale,* a native of Crete and Africa, is the Immortelle of the French.

hē-lĭç'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *helix;* Gr. ἕλιξ (*helix*), genit. ἕλικος (*helikos*) = twisted; as subst., anything spiral; with Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

1. *Zoology:* Land Snails, a family of gasteropodous molluscs, order Pulmonifera, section Inoperculata. The shell is external, and in general large enough to contain the entire animal, the aperture closed during hybernation by an epiphragm. The animal has a short retractile head, with four retractile tentacles, the upper pair the longer, and with eye specks at the tips. More than 1,000 species have been described. They are of world-wide distribution. Genera: Helix, Vitrina, Succinea, Bulimus, Achatina, Pupa, Clausilia, &c. Forbes and Hanley enumerate forty-six British species of Helicidæ. [HELIX.]

2. *Palæont.:* The family came into existence as long ago as the Carboniferous period, with the genera Pupa, Dawsonella, and the sub-genus Zonites. Then, after a long interval, it reappears in the Tertiary. The gap has arisen because *land* snails could not occur largely as fossils in strata chiefly marine.

hĕ-lĭç'-ĭ-form, *s.* [Lat. *helix* (genit. *helicis*) = a spiral line, and *forma* = form.] Having the form of a helix; helical, spiral.

hĕl'-ĭ-çĭn, *s.* [Gr. ἕλιξ (*helix*) = ivy, and *-in* (*Chem.*)]

Chem.: $C_{13}H_{18}O_7$. A glucoside formed by the action of very dilute nitric acid on salicin. Helicin crystallizes in white slender needles, which melt at 175°. An aqueous solution of helicin is converted by sodium amalgam into salicin. Boiled with dilute acids or alkalis, it is converted into glucose $C_6H_{12}O_6$, and salicylic aldehyde $C_6H_4{\cdot}OH{\cdot}CO{\cdot}H$.

hĕl'-ĭ-çī'-ną, *s.* [Lat. *helix, helicis* [HELIX]; Gr. ἑλίκη (*helikē*) = winding, twisting, as of a shell-snail; neut. pl. adj. suff. *-ina.*]

Zool.: A genus of gasteropodous molluscs, family Cyclostomidæ. The shell is globose, depressed, or keeled, with a nearly square or semilunar aperture, having a shelly or membranous operculum; animal with long slender pointed tentacles. Known recent species 162, from the West Indies, the Pacific, &c. Not yet found fossil.

hĕl'-ĭ-çīne, *a.* [Gr. ἕλιξ (*helix*); as subst. = the tendril of the vine or that of ivy; and suff. *-ine.*] Of, belonging to, or resembling a tendril. Not confined to botanical descriptions; for in anatomy there are helicine arteries.

† hĕl'-ĭ-çīte, *s.* [Lat. *helix* (genit. *helicis*); suff. *-ite.*]

Palæont.: A fossil snail of the genus Helix.

hĕl'-ĭ-cō-grăph, *s.* [Gr. ἕλιξ (*helix*), genit. ἕλικος (*helikos*) = a spiral line, and γράφω (*graphō*) = to write, to draw.] An instrument for describing helices. A small wheel rotates on the screw shaft and revolves around the fixed point, moving towards or from the said centre, according to the direction of its revolution; a pencil describing a helix. The distances between the intersections of an ordinate with the spiral are equal to the pitch of the screw.

hĕl-ĭ-cō-ğyr'-āte (yr as ĭr), *a.* [Gr. ἕλιξ (*helix*), genit. ἕλικος (*helikos*) [HELIX], and Eng. *gyrate* (q.v.).]

Bot.: Having a ring or gyrus carried obliquely round it. Example, the spore-cases of Trichomanes.

hĕl'-ĭ-cōĭd, *a.* & *s.* [Gr. ἑλικώδης (*helikōdēs*), ἑλικοειδής (*helikoeidēs*) = of winding form; ἕλιξ (*helix*) [HELIX], and εἶδος (*eidos*) = form.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Spirally curved; curved like the spire of a univalve shell; spiral.

2. *Bot.:* Twisted like a snail-shell. The term is used specially when the cyme of a monocotyledonous plant has its flowers arrayed in succession in a spiral form around a pseudothallus or axis of one-peduncled cymes or sarmentidia, formed by a series of successive peduncles fitted into each other in such a way that they seem to form but one and the same stalk. Example, *Hemerocallis fulva.* (*Lindley.*)

B. *As subst.:* A curved surface generated by a right line in such motion about a fixed right line that every point in the former shall move uniformly in the direction of the latter, preserving a uniform angular motion about it.

helicoid parabola, *s.*

Geom.: A curve arising from the supposition that the common or Apollonian parabola is bent or twisted till the axis comes into the periphery of a circle, the ordinates still retaining their places and perpendicular positions with respect to the circle, all these lines remaining in the same plane.

hĕl-ĭ-cōĭd'-ąl, *a.* [Eng., &c. *helicoid; -al.*] The same as HELICOID, *a.* (q.v.).

"The formation of the right and left-handed *helicoidal* crystals."—*Brit. Assoc. Rep.* (1882), p. 405.

Hĕl'-ĭ-cŏn, *s.* [Gr.]

1. *Geog.:* A mountain in Bœotia, in Greece, near the Gulf of Corinth, sacred to Apollo and the Muses. On it were situated the fountains Hippocrene and Aganippe, the supposed grand sources of poetic inspiration.

2. *Music:* A form of wind-instrument of metal, resembling a French-horn, but having keys and valves. They are made *en suite,* that is, of various sizes and compass.

hĕl-ĭ-cō′-nē-æ, *s.* [Lat. *helicon(ia)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Musaceæ, having solitary seeds, and the fruit a capsule bursting through the partitions. [HELICONIA.]

hĕl-ĭ-cō′-nĭ-ạ, *s.* [Lat. *Helicon* (q.v.), and neut. pl. adj. suff. *-ia.*]

1. *Bot.:* The typical genus of the tribe Heliconeæ (q.v.). The root of *Heliconia psittacorum*, and that of *H. Bihai*, are eaten in the West Indies. *H. Mariæ Alexandrovnæ*, a Grenada species, named after the Empress of Russia, produces a fibre of economic value.

2. *Entom.:* A genus of butterflies, the typical one of the sub-family Heliconinæ, or the family Heliconidæ (q.v.). It occurs in tropical America.

hĕl-ĭ-cōn′-ĭ-ạn, *a.* [Eng. *Helicon*; *-ian.*] Of or pertaining to Helicon.

hĕl-ĭ-cŏn′-ĭ-dæ, hĕl-ĭ-cō′-nĭ-ī, *s.* [Lat. *helicon(ia)* (q.v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*, or masc. *-ii.*]

Entom.: A family of butterflies. They are not eaten by birds or by monkeys.

hĕl-ĭ-cō-stē′-gạ, *s.* [Gr. ἕλιξ *helix* (genit. ἕλικος (*helikos*) [HELIX]; and Gr. στέγη (*stegē*) = a roofed place, a room.]

Zool.: The typical genus of Helicostegidæ (q.v.).

hĕl-ĭ-cō-stĕg′-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat *helicosteg(o)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Rhizopoda, order Polythalamia, with spirally arranged chambers, like minute cephalopods, to which, however, they are not at all akin.

hĕl-ĭ-cō-trē′-mạ, *s.* [Gr. ἕλιξ (*helix*), genit. ἕλικος (*helikos*) [HELIX], and Gr. τρῆμα (*trēma*) = that which is pierced, a hole.]

Anat.: A small opening at the extremity of the cochlea in the ear.

hē-lĭc-tĕr′-ē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *helicter(es)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Sterculiads. The leaves are simple and the flowers perfect.

hĕl-ĭc′-tĕr-ēs, *s.* [Gr. ἑλικτήρ (*heliktēr*) = anything twisted: an armlet, an earring. Named from the screw-like appearance which the five twisted carpels of the fruit present.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the tribe Helictereæ (q.v.). *Helicteres Isora* is known to Anglo-Indians as twisted stick, twisted horn, or twisty. A decoction of the root of *Helicteres Sacarotha* is used in Brazil as a remedy for venereal complaints.

hĕl-ĭc′-tĭs, *s.* [Gr. ἥλη (*hēlē*) = solar heat, and ἶκτις (*iktis*) = a weasel or ferret. (*Agassiz.*)]

Zool.: A genus of Mustelidæ. Two species are known, *Helictis moschata*, from China, and *H. nepalensis*, from Nepaul.

* **hēl′-ĭng,** *s.* [Mid. Eng. *hele* = to cover, to conceal.] That which covers; specif., the roofing of a building.

hē-lĭ-ō-, *pref.* [HELI-.]

hē-lĭ-ō-cĕn′-trĭc, hē-lĭ-ō-cĕn-trĭc-ạl, *a.* [Pref. *helio-*, and Eng. *centric* (q.v.).]

Astron.: Having the point of observation in the centre of the sun, as distinguished from geocentric in the centre of the earth. When we speak of the heliocentric longitudes and latitudes of objects, we suppose the spectator situated in the sun, and referring them by circles perpendicular to the plane of the ecliptic to the great circle marked out in the heavens by the infinite prolongation of that plane. The heliocentric latitude of the earth is always 0, and its heliocentric longitude always equal to the sun's geocentric longitude added to 180°. The heliocentric equinoxes and solstices are the same as the geocentric ones reversely named. The difference between the heliocentric and geocentric places of a planet is the same as its parallax (q.v.). (*Herschel: Astron.*, § 372, 373, 501.)

hē′-lĭ-ō-chrōme, *s.* [Gr. ἥλιος (*hēlios*) = the sun, and χρῶμα (*chrōma*) = colour.]

Photog.: The name given by Niépce de St. Victor to the products of his process for photographing in the natural colours; a photograph in colours.

hē-lĭ-ō-chrōm′-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *heliochrom(e)*; *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to heliochromy.

hē-lĭ-ō-chrō′-mō-type, *s.* [Eng. *heliochrome*; *o* connective; and Eng. *type.*]

Photog.: A sun-picture in the natural colours; long desired, and partially obtained, but always fugitive, so far.

hē-lĭ-ŏch′-rō-mȳ, *s.* [Eng. *heliochrom(e)*; *-y.*]

Photog.: The art or process of producing coloured photographs.

hē′-lĭ-ō-graph, *s.* [Gr. ἥλιος (*hēlios*) = the sun, and γράφω (*graphō*) = to write, to draw.]

1. An instrument constructed by De la Rue for obtaining photographs of the sun.

2. An apparatus invented by Mr. H. C. Mance for telegraphing by means of the sun's rays. It is composed of a circular mirror, varying in diameter for field or fixed operations. This mirror revolves on a horizontal axis, and is adjusted to the required angle of incidence with the sun by a telescopic rod, and the rays can be directed to any point with the utmost precision. The Morse system of dashes and dots is adopted, and the signals can be read in ordinary weather, without the aid of field-glasses, at a distance of fifty miles. (*Voyle.*)

¶ Dr. Tempest Anderson described what he considered an improved heliograph to the British Association in 1880. (*Report* (1880), p. 461.)

3. A picture taken by heliography; a photograph.

hē-lĭ-ō-grăph′-ĭc, hē-lĭ-ō-grăph′-ĭ-cạl, *a.* [Eng. *heliograph*; *-ic*; *-ical.*] Of or pertaining to heliography; taken by the process of heliography.

hē-lĭ-ŏg′-rạ-phȳ, *s.* [Eng. *heliograph*; *-y.*] The process of taking pictures on a prepared surface by means of the sun and the camera obscura; photography.

* **hē-lĭ-ŏl′-ạ-tĕr,** *s.* [Gr. ἥλιος (*hēlios*) = the sun, and λατρεύω (*latreuō*) = to worship.] One who worships the sun.

* **hē-lĭ-ŏl′-ạ-trȳ,** *s.* [Gr. ἥλιος (*hēlios*) = the sun, and λατρεία (*latreia*) = worship.] Sun-worship (q.v.).

hē′-lĭ-ō-līte, *s.* [Pref. *helio-* (q.v.); and Gr. λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone.]

Min.: Sunstone, avanturine felspar, partly orthoclase, partly albite, or oligoclase. (*Dana.*)

hē-lĭ-ō-lĭ′-tēs, *s.* [HELIOLITE.]

Palæont.: A fossil, Alcyonarian, family Helioporidæ. Several species are found in the Wenlock limestone in the Upper Silurian.

hē-lĭ-ŏm′-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [Pref. *helio-* (q.v.), and Gr. μέτρον (*metron*) = a measure.]

1. An instrument for measuring the apparent magnitude of the sun. The object-glass of a telescope is made in halves, set in separate brass frames which slide laterally on each other, the motion being produced and measured by a screw. Each half makes its own image. These may be brought near, or made to separate by the movement of the screw. The heliometer is a form of micrometer.

2. An instrument for ascertaining the solar time in all latitudes, and for ascertaining the latitude when the apparatus is set at noon according to the date. Also for ascertaining the date and length of day, sunrise and sunset, other conditions being established. Also, the differences of time between two places, the position of the earth's axis in relation to the level at the point of observation, &c.

hē-lĭ-ŏph′-ĭ-lạ, *s.* [Pref. *helio-*, and Gr. φιλέω (*phileō*) = to love.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the tribe Diplecolobeæ. The species are from the Cape of Good Hope.

hē-lĭ-ō-phĭl′-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. or Gr. *heliophil(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Bot.: A family of cruciferous plants, tribe Diplecolobeæ.

hē-lĭ-ō-pōr′-ạ, *s* [Pref. *helio-*; and Gr. πόρος (*poros*) = a passage, a pore.]

Palæont.: The typical genus of the family Helioporidæ (q.v.). Found in the Silurian and in the Devonian rocks.

hē-lĭ-ō-pōr′-ĭ-dæ, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *heliopor(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Alcyonarian corals, founded by Moseley. The genera have a well-developed sclerodermic corallum, composed of tabulate tubes of two sides, the larger furnished with rudimentary septal laminæ. (*Nicholson.*)

hē-lĭ-ŏp-sĭd′-ē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *heliopsis* (genit. *heliopsidis*); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A sub-tribe of composites, tribe Senicionideæ.

hē-lĭ-ŏp′-sĭs, *s.* [Pref. *heli-*, and Gr. ὄψις (*opsis*) = appearance.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the sub-tribe Heliopsideæ. The only known species is *Heliopsis levis*, an American plant five or six feet high with yellow flowers.

hē-lĭ-ōr-nĭ′-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. or Gr. *heliorn(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Ornith.: A sub-family of Colymbidæ (Divers), established by Mr. G. R. Gray for some birds akin to the Grebes, found in the warmer parts of America.

hē-lĭ-or′-nĭs, *s.* [Pref. *heli-* (q.v.), and Gr. ὄρνις (*ornis*) = a bird.]

Ornith.: Coot-grebe, fin-foot, a genus of Colymbidæ, with a more developed tail and sharper claws than in Colymbus and Podiceps. Localities, Africa and South America.

hē′-lĭ-ō-scōpe, *s.* [Pref. *helio-* (q.v.), and Gr. σκοπέω (*skopeō*) = to look at.]

1. *Gen.:* An instrument for viewing the sun. Stained glass is a simple heliosscope. If red it is unsuitable, for that colour transmits the rays of heat in sufficient intensity to injure the eye. Green, violet, and dull brown (smoke) are the colours most frequently employed for this purpose.

2. *Spec.:* A form of reflecting telescope for viewing the sun. It has the object mirror in the form of a double concave lens, with the anterior surface worked into a paraboloid of the proper focal length. (*Herschel: Astron.*, § 204, &c.)

hē-lĭ-ō-scŏp′-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *helioscop(e)*; *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to a helioscope.

hē-lĭ-ō′-sĭs, *s.* [Gr. ἡλίωσις (*hēliōsis*) = exposing to the sun; ἡλιόομαι (*helioomai*) = to be sunstruck; ἡλίοω (*hēliōō*) = to warm in the sun; ἥλιος (*hēlios*) = the sun.]

Bot.: Spots produced upon leaves by concentration of the rays of the sun upon them by inequalities of the glass in conservatories or other causes.

hē′-lĭ-ō-stăt, *s.* [Pref. *helio-*, and Gr. στατός (*statos*) = placed, fixed; from ἵστημι (*histēmi*) = to cause to stand.]

1. A mirror provided with a clockwork motion, so adjusted as to make it follow the course of the sun, which, therefore, till the day departs, continues to be reflected from its face.

2. An instrument invented by Gauss, in 1821, by means of which the rays of the sun can be flashed to great distances. It consists of an adjustable mirror or reflector, worked in connection with a combination of telescopes, and is now used in all trigonometrical surveys. By its aid triangles, with sides over one hundred miles in length, can be measured. Drummond's heliostat, in use in this country, consists of an equatorial, revolving on its polar axis, so that the sun, when once accurately in the focus of the telescope, continues steadily fixed there.

hē-lĭ-ō-sphĕr′-ĭc-ạl, *a.* [Pref. *helio-*, and Eng. *spherical* (q.v.).] Round as the sun.

hē-lĭ-ō′-thĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *helioth(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*

Entom.: A family of Moths, group Noctuina. The antennæ are not pectinated, the thorax short, the abdomen smooth, the flight often diurnal; larva cylindrical, feeding exposed on flowers or leaves. Ten British species, including the Pease-blossom and the Underwings. (*Stainton.*)

hē-lĭ-ō′-thĭs, *s.* [Pref. *helio-*, and Gr. ὠθέω (*ōtheō*) = to thrust, to burst forth.]

Entom.: The typical genus of the family

Heliothidæ. All the species fly by day. *Heliothis marginata* is the Bordered Sallow, a whitish ochreous moth, bordered behind with purple.

hē-lĭ-ō-trō-pā′-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *heliotrop(ium)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: An order of plants generally reduced to a tribe of Ehretiaceæ, and called Heliotropeæ (q.v.).

hē′-lĭ-ō-trōpe, *s.* [Gr. ἥλιος (*hēlios*) = the sun, and τρόπη (*tropē*) = a turning; τρέπω (*trepō*) = to turn.]

1. *Astron.:* An instrument for showing at a place when the sun arrives at his farthest point north or south of the equator as seen at that place.

2. *Optics:* A heliostat (q.v.).

3. *Photog.:* An instrument used to illuminate negatives in the solar-camera in making enlarged pictures.

4. *Bot.:* The genus Heliotropium (q.v.). The species are mostly tropical or sub-tropical; a few, however, reach Europe, but none are wild in Britain. The leaves of *Heliotropium europæum* were formerly used to cleanse ulcers and to allay inflammation. Some of the species are sweet-scented, and are cultivated in gardens, one, the Peruvian Heliotrope (*H. peruvianum*), having a peculiarly agreeable odour, is frequently called cherry-pie. This is the species to which the name heliotrope is popularly applied. [HELIOTROPIUM.]

5. *Min.:* A cryptocrystalline variety of quartz, generally deep green, with yellow or blood-red spots. [BLOODSTONE.]

¶ *Winter heliotrope:*

Bot.: *Nardosmia fragrans.*

hē-lĭ-ō-trō′-pē-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *heliotrop(ium)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Ehretiaceæ, having the seeds without albumen.

hē-lĭ-ō-trŏp′-ĭc, hē-lĭ-ō-trŏp′-ĭc-ăl, *a.* [Lat. *heliotrop(ism)*; Eng., &c. suff. *-ic, -ical.*]

Bot.: Tending to turn to the sun; pertaining to or manifesting heliotropism (q.v.).

hē-lĭ-ŏt′-rō-pĭsm, *s.* [Pref. *helio-* (q.v.); Gr. τρόπος (*tropos*) = a turn; τροπόω (*tropoō*) = to make to turn; and Eng. suff. *-ism.*]

Bot.: Movement of leaves or flowers towards the sun, as the turning of plants in the window of a house towards the sunlight, or the tendency of the helianthus to follow the luminary with its great flowers.

hē-lĭ-ō-trō′-pĭ-ŭm, *s.* [HELIOTROPE.]

Bot.: Heliotrope, Turnsole, the typical genus of the tribe Heliotropeæ (q.v.). It consists of herbs or under-shrubs, with one-sided racemes of white or yellow flowers, with circinate vernation, followed by four nuts or drupes with thin pericarps. [HELIOTROPE.]

hē′-lĭ-ō-tȳpe, *s.* [Gr. ἥλιος (*hēlios*) = the sun, and Eng. *type.*]

Photography:

1. A method of printing from a gelatine surface hardened with alum, in the same way as from a lithographic stone. It is based upon the fact that gelatine, impregnated with an alkaline bi-chromate, when exposed to light, loses its power of absorbing water. A warm solution of gelatine containing a sufficiency of bi-chromate of potash, is poured upon a waxed glass-plate, levelled, and allowed to dry. These operations must be performed in a room illuminated by a non-actinic light only. The film is then stripped from the glass, exposed to day-light under a reversed photographic negative, and then fastened to a metal plate. After washing away the superfluous chemicals, it is rolled with ordinary lithographic ink, which adheres to the gelatine more or less, according to the amount of change produced by the light, and the consequent absorption of the water by the film. It is then ready for printing in an ordinary lithographic press. [LITHOGRAPHY.]

2. A picture produced by such a process.

hē-lĭ-ō-tȳ-pŏg′-ra-phȳ, *s.* [Gr. ἥλιος (*hēlios*) = the sun, and Eng. *typography* (q.v.).] The process of producing heliotypes at an ordinary lithographic press.

hē-lĭ-ō-zō′-ą, *s. pl.* [Pref. *helio-* (q.v.), and Gr. ζῶα (*zōa*), pl. of ζῶον (*zoon*) = a living being, an animal.]

Zool.: A tribe or family of Radiolaria, possessing a contractile vesicle, but having no central capsule. The body is naked or siliceous. Mostly inhabitants of fresh water. Example, the Sun animalcule.

* **helise,** *s.* [ELYSIUM.]

* **hĕl-ĭ-sphĕr′-ĭc,** * **hĕl-ĭ-sphĕr′-ĭc-ąl,** *a.* [Lat. *helix* = a spiral line, and Eng. *spheric, spherical.*] (See extract.)

"The *helix-herical* line is the rhomb line in navigation, and is so called because on the globe it winds round the globe spirally, and still comes nearer and nearer to it, but cannot terminate in it."—*Harris.*

hē′-lĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. ἥλιος (*hēlios*) = the sun.]

Chem.: A hypothetical elementary substance discovered by the spectroscope in the solar prominences.

hē′-lĭx (*pl.* **hēl′-ĭ-çēs**), *s.* [Lat., from Gr. ἕλιξ (*helix*); Fr. *hélice.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A curve generated by winding a line around in a cold of gradually increasing radius, and maintaining the same plane, or by winding the line on a cone on which it ascends in winding. The flat watch-spring, and the fakes of rope in a tier are instances of the flat helix.

"Find the true inclination of the screw, together with the quantity of water which every *helix* does contain."—*Wilkins.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Anat.:* A prominent and incurved margin surrounding the thinner and larger portion of the pinna in the ear.

2. *Arch.:* The small volute under the abacus of a Corinthian column. Of these there are in every perfect capital sixteen: two at each angle, and two meeting under the middle of each face of the abacus.

3. *Geom.:* A curve, the tangents to which make, with the horizontal plane, a constant angle. The edge of the path of a screw is a helix, as is also the path described by any point of the surface of the thread when moved in the nut.

4. *Zool.:* The typical genus of the molluscous family Helicidæ (q.v.). About 1,600 recent species are known, and 200 fossil, the latter from the Eocene onward. Recent species are found in all countries of the world. The type is *Helix pomatia*, the Roman snail. There are many sub-genera of Helix. [SNAIL.]

¶ Forbes and Hanley describe twenty-four species as British. Among them are *Helix pomatia*, the Large-shelled or Edible Roman Snail; *H. arbustorum*, the Shrub Snail; *H. cantiana*, the Kentish Snail; *H. nemoralis*, the Garden, Girdled, or Brown Snail; the last name being given also to *H. fusca*. *H. virgata* is the Zoned Snail; *H. ericetorum*, the Heath Snail; *H. hispida*, the Bristly Snail, *H. sericea*, the Silky Snail; *H. pulchella*, the White Snail; *H. umbilicata*, the Open Snail, and *H. pygmæa*, the Pigmy Snail.

hĕll, ***helle,** *s.* [A.S. *hel, helle*; cogn. with Dut. *hel*; Icel. *hel*; Dan. *helvede*; Sw. *helvete* (from A.S. *helle-wite* = hell torment); Ger. *hölle*; Goth. *halja*; O. H. Ger. *hella*, from the same root as A.S. *helan*; Ger. *hehlen* = to hide.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In the same sense as II.

2. Wicked spirits, the infernal powers.

"In despite of the devils and *hell*, have through the very midst of you!"—*Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI.*, iv. 8.

3. The place to which those who are caught in some games are taken.

"The two that in mid-place, *hell* called, were,
Must strive with waiting foot and watching eye,
To catch of them." *Sidney.*

4. The name given by some workmen to a place into which refuse, as of cloth or broken type, is thrown.

"In Covent-garden did a taylor dwell,
Who might deserve a place in his own *hell*."
King: Art of Cookery.

* 5. A place under the Exchequer Chamber where the king's debtors were confined.

6. A gambling-house.

7. A place of extreme misery, pain, or suffering.

"The prisons were *hells* on earth, seminaries of every crime and of every disease."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

8. Torment, torture.

"Within him *hell*
He brings, and round about him."
Milton: P. L., iv. 20.

II. *Religions:*

1. *Ethnic:* "Hell," as a place of punishment, is found, with more or less distinctness, in nearly all ethnic forms of religions, the precise nature of the punishment varying widely. Three definite stages in the concept of hell may be traced: (1) a vague notion of a future life, to be spent in misery, with little or no idea of moral retribution; (2) it ranks as a place of torment for those who have offended the gods, but is conceived as limited in duration; and (3) it becomes an important factor in the moral government of the universe, a place where evil deeds done in this life are rigorously punished. Tylor (*Prim. Cult.*, ii. 103) says that the idea of a fiery abyss is so seldom recognised among the lower races that the few cases in which it does occur lie open to a suspicion of not being purely native.

¶ For the classic conception of the place of woe, see Tartarus.

2. *Judaism & Christianity:*

(1) In the Old Testament used chiefly for Hades (q.v.), as in Psalm xviii. 5, cxvi. 3, cxxxix. 8, Prov. v. 5, Isa. xiv. 9; Hab. ii. 5. More rarely in the New Testament it is used in the same sense, as in Acts ii. 31 with reference to Psalm xvi. 10, and apparently in Rev. i. 18, vi. 8, xx. 13, 14, though the language is mostly figurative. In the Apostles' Creed the article "He descended into hell" means into Hades. This sense of the word is now obsolete, except in old formulas or other archaic writings.

(2) The place of woe. This is the common New Testament sense of the word, and is the rendering of Gr. Γεέννα (*Geenna*) [GEHENNA.] Of those cast into it Jesus says, "Where their worm dieth not, and their fire is not quenched" (Mark ix. 44, 46–48), the language being adapted from Isa. lxvi. 24. This fire is said to be everlasting fire, prepared for the devil and his angels (Matt. xxv. 41.).

¶ Obvious compounds: *Hell-black, hell-born, hell-bred, hell-doomed*, &c.

hell-bender, *s.* A name given to the large North American Salamander (q.v.).

hell-brewed, *a.* Prepared in hell. (*Milton.*)

* **hell-broth,** *s.* A magical composition for infernal purposes.

"Like a *hell-broth* boil and bubble."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, iv. 1.

* **hell-cat,** *s.* A witch, a hag.

* **hell-governed,** *a.* Directed by hell. (*Shakesp.: Richard III.*, i. 2.)

* **hell-hag,** *s.* A hag of hell; a mischievous, wicked woman.

* **hell-hated,** *a.* Abhorred or detested like hell.

"With the *hell-hated* lie o'erwhelm thy heart."
Shakesp.: Lear, v. 3.

* **hell-haunted,** *a.* Haunted by the devil or evil spirits.

* **hell-hound,** *s.*

1. A hound of hell.

"A cry of *hell-hounds* never-ceasing bark."
Milton: P. L., ii. 654.

2. An agent of hell; an imp. (Often used as a term of abuse.)

"Turn, *hell-hound*, turn."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, v. 7.

* **hell-kite,** *s.* A person of extreme or hellish cruelty or disposition.

"Did you say, all? O *hell-kite!* All?"
Shakesp.: Macbeth, iv. 2.

* **hĕll,** *v.t.* [HELE.] To hide, to cover.

"Fire devoure the ayre, and *hell* them quight."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. x. 34.

hĕl-ląd-ō-thēr′-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. Ἑλλάς (*Hellas*), genit. Ἑλλάδος (*Hellados*) = Greece, and θηρίον (*thērion*) = a wild animal.]

Palæont.: A genus of Camelopardalidæ (Giraffes), found in the Upper Miocene of Attica, of India, and perhaps in that of France.

* **hĕl-ląd-nŏd′-ĭc,** *s.* [Gr. Ἑλλανοδίκαι (*Hellanodikai*) = the nine chief judges at the Olympic games: Ἕλλην (*Hellēn*) = a Greek, and δίκη (*dikē*) = law, judgment.]

Greek Antiq.: A judge or umpire in games or contests of skill.

hĕl′-lĕ-bōre, *s.* [Lat. *helleborus, helleborum*; Gr. ἐλλέβορος (*helleboros*), ἐλλέβορος (*elleboros*) = hellebore; various plants, all poisonous, but used as remedies in mental diseases, and

specially, it is believed, *Helleborus orientalis* [1. (2)]. The second element in Gr. ἐλλέβορος (*helleboros*) is probably βορά (*bora*) = food; the first is uncertain.]

1. *Botany:*

(1) The genus Helleborus (q.v.).

(2) The genus Veratrum, one of the Melanthaceæ.

2. *Phar.: Veratri viridis radix*, Green Hellebore root. The dried rhizome of *Veratrum viride*, growing in swampy districts of the United States. It has a peculiar acrid taste. It is used to control the vascular system in cases of rheumatic gout. It causes depression and slowness of the pulse.

¶ The Black Hellebore of the ancients was *Helleborus officinalis*, the modern one, *H. niger*. [CHRISTMAS-ROSE.] It is reputed to be a drastic purgative. In British medicine its employment is nearly obsolete, but the drug is still imported from Germany, and used as a cattle medicine. Stinking Hellebore is *H. fœtidus;* American White or Swamp Hellebore is *Veratrum viride;* False Hellebore, the genus Veratrum; White Hellebore, *V. album;* and Winter Hellebore, *Eranthus hyemalis*. [HELLEBORUS.] White Hellebore is used by gardeners to destroy the gooseberry caterpillar and other insects.

hĕl-lē-bŏr′-ē-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *hellebor(us);* fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ*.]

Bot.: A tribe of Ranunculaceæ. The calyx is imbricated in æstivation; the fruit consists of many-seeded follicles. Genera represented in Britain: Caltha, Trollius, Helleborus, Eranthis, Aquilegia, Delphinium, and Aconitum (q.v.).

hĕl′-lē-bŏr-īne, *s.* [Eng. *hellebor(e); -ine.*]

1. *Bot.:* The orchidaceous genus Epipactis.

2. *Chem.:* An azotised body obtained from the root of *Helleborus hiemalis* by exhausting it with alcohol, diluting the extract with water, which precipitates a resin, and concentrating the filtered liquid. Helleborine forms colourless crystals, with a harsh bitter taste, soluble in water and alcohol, more so in ether.

* **hĕl′-lē-bŏr-īze,** *v.t.* [Eng. *hellebor(e); -ize.*] To treat or dose with hellebore, as for madness.

* **hĕl′-lē-bŏr-ĭsm,** *s.* [Eng. *hellebor(e); -ism.*] A medical preparation of hellebore.

"In vain should the physician attempt, with all his medicines and *helleborisms*, the cure of those that are sick with love."—*Ferrand: Love Melancholy* (1640), p. 169.

hĕl-lĕb′-ŏr-ŭs, *s.* [HELLEBORE.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the ranunculaceous tribe Helleboreæ (q.v.). Sepals five, large, petaloid, or imbricate, persistent; petals small, tubular, two-lipped; stamens numerous; follicles few or many, dehiscing above;

HELLEBORUS OFFICINALIS.
1. Plant in Flower. 2. Plant in Leaf. 3. Root.

seeds numerous. Two species are British: (1) *Helleborus viridis*, the Green, and (2) *H. fœtidus*, the Stinking Hellebore. Watson regards both as denizens only; Sir Joseph Hooker considers No. 2 as indigenous in Suffolk. The roots and leaves of several species are drastic purgatives. The Hellebore of the ancients has by some been deemed *H. niger;* it is now considered to have been *H. officinalis*.

† **hĕl′-lē-flĭn-tą,** *s.* [HALLEFLINTA.] (*Dano.*)

Hĕl-lē′-nĭ-an, Hĕl-lēn′-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. Ἑλληνικός (*Hellēnikos*), Ἑλληνιακός (*Hellēnikos*) = Greek; Ἕλλην (*Hellēn*) = (1) Hellen, son of Deucalion, ancestor of the Greeks, (2) a Greek.] Pertaining to the Hellenes, or Greeks; Greek.

"All these powers or qualities are shared by Proteus in *Hellenic* story."—*Cox: Aryan Mythology* (ed. 1882), p. 274.

hĕl′-lēn-ĭsm, *s.* [Gr. Ἑλληνισμός (*Hellēnismos*); Ἕλλην (*Hellēn*) = a Greek.] An idiom, phrase, or construction peculiar to the Greek language.

"Virgil is full of the Greek forms of speech, which the critics call *hellenisms*."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 253.

Hĕl′-lēn-ĭst, *s.* [Gr. Ἑλληνιστής (*Hellēnistēs*).]

1. One who associated with or imitated the manners of Greeks; specifically, a Jew who used the Greek language in the early days of Christianity.

"The Jews understood Greek, and used the Greek Bible, and therefore are called *Hellenists*."—*Hammond: Annotation on Acts* vi. 1.

2. One who is learned in the Greek language and literature.

† **hĕl-lēn-ĭst′-ĭc, hĕl-lēn-ĭst′-ĭc-ąl,** *a.* [Eng. *Hellenist; -ic, -ical.*] Pertaining to the Hellenists.

"Into the importance of the *hellenistical* dialect he had made the exactest search."—*Fell: Life of Hammond.*

hellenistic language, *s.* The dialect of Greek spoken by the Jews in countries where the Greek language was used.

† **hĕl-lēn-ĭst′-ĭc-ąl-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *hellenistical; -ly.*] According to the Hellenistic language or manner.

"It may bear the same signification *hellenistically* in this place."—*Gregory: Notes on Scripture*, p. 60.

* **hĕl-lēn-ĭ-zā′-tion,** *s.* [Eng. *hellenīz(e); -ation.*] The act or practice of using the Greek language.

hĕl′-lēn-īze, *v.i.* [Gr. Ἑλληνίζω (*Hellēnizō*), from Ἕλλην (*Hellēn*) = a Greek.] To adopt or follow Greek habits; to use or study the Greek language.

"To *hellenize* is to speak Greek, and to have skill in the Greek learning."—*Hammond: Annot. on Acts* vi. 1

Hĕl′-lĕs-pŏnt, *s.* [Gr. Ἑλλήσποντος (*Hellēspontos*) = the sea of Helle, daughter of Athamar, who was drowned therein; πόντος (*pontos*) = sea.]

Geog.: The name of a narrow strait separating Asia Minor and Europe, now called the Dardanelles.

hĕl-lĕs-pŏnt′-īne, *a.* [Eng. *Hellespont; -ine.*] Of or pertaining to the Hellespont, or Dardanelles.

hĕll′-fīre, *s.* & *a.* [Eng. *hell*, and *fire*.]

A. *As subst.:* The fire of hell.

B. *As adj.:* See the compound.

hell-fire clubs, *s. pl.*

Hist.: Clubs consisting of reckless or abandoned characters of both sexes. Three such secret societies existed in London prior to 1721, in which year they were suppressed by royal proclamation.

* **hĕll′-hood, *hĕl′-hood,** *s.* [Eng. *hell; -hood.*] The state or condition of hell; hellishness.

"We might have done some fine thing
To have made thy *hellhood* laugh."
Beaum. & Fletc.: The Little Thief, ii.

hĕl′-lĭ-căt, hel-li-cate, *s.* & *a.* [Eng. *hell*, and *cat* (?).]

A. *As subst.:* A half-witted, flighty person.

B. *As adj.:* Half-witted, flighty, giddy, simple.

"I want to see what that *hellicate* queen Jenny Rintherout's doing."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xxxix.

* **hĕl′-lĭe,** *a.* [HELLY.]

* **hĕl′-lĭ-ēr,** *s.* [Mid. Eng. *hell;* suff. *-ier.*] One who covers; a tiler or slater.

hĕll′-ĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *hell; -ish.*]

1. Of or pertaining to hell; sent from or belonging to hell; infernal.

"So heavenly love shall outlo *hellish* hate."
Milton: P. L., iii. 298.

2. Fit for hell; infernal, damnable, detestable.

"Condemned the Rye House plot as a *hellish* design and a work of the devil."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

hĕll′-ĭsh-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *hellish; -ly.*] In a hellish, infernal, or damnable manner; damnably.

hĕll′-ĭsh-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *hellish; -ly.*] The quality or state of being hellish; infernal or damnable qualities or nature.

"And he by *hellishness* his prowess seass."
Beaumont: Psyche, c. 13, s. 27.

* **hĕll′-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *hell; -ness.*] A title expressive of the evil qualities of the person to whom it is applied. (*Sylvester: The Captaines*, 1,007.)

* **hĕll′-ward,** *adv.* [Eng. *hell; -ward.*] Towards hell; downward.

"Trees that aloft with proudest honours rise,
Root *hellward*." *Broome: Epistle to Mr. Pendar.*

* **hĕll′-ȳ, *hĕl′-lie,** *a.* [Eng. *hell; -y.*] Having the qualities of hell; hellish.

"Free Helicon and franke Parnassus hilles,
Are *hellie* haunts." *Mirrour for Magistrates*, p. 455.

hĕlm (1), ***helme** (1), ***healm, *hælm,** *s.* [A.S. *helm* = (1) a protector, (2) a protection; cogn. with Dut. *helm;* Icel. *hjálmr;* Dan. *hielm;* Sw. *hjelm;* Ger. *helm;* Goth. *hilms;* Russ. *shlem.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. *Arm.:* A helmet (q.v.).

"The knightly *helm* and shield."
Scott: Lord of the Isles, vi. 24.

2. *Chem.:* The upper part of a retort.

"The vulgar chymists themselves pretend to be able . . . to make the distilled parts of a concrete bring its own *caput mortuum* over the *helm*."—*Boyle.*

3. *Her.:* That part of a coat of arms which bears the crest.

II. *Fig.:* A name given to a heavy dark cloud which hangs over or settles upon the top of a mountain. [HELMWIND.]

hĕlm (2), ***helme** (2), *s.* [A.S. *helma;* cogn. with Icel. *hjálm* = a helm; Ger. *helm* = a handle.]

I. *Literally:*

1. The instrument or apparatus by which a vessel is steered: the rudder and its operative parts, such as the tiller and wheel; the tiller.

"Ships are turned about with a very small *helm*, whithersoever the governor listeth."—*James* iii. 4.

* 2. A handle. (*Chapman: Homer; Odyssey* v.)

II. *Figuratively:*

1. The post or position of management or direction.

"I then sat at the *helm* of the commonwealth."—*Melmoth: Cicero*, let. 11.

2. A guide, a director.

"The *helms* o' the state, who care for you like fathers."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, i. 1.

¶ When the helm is *a-starboard* the tiller is over to the right side, the helmsman looking forward; *a-port*, it is to the left side; *up*, it is to the weather side; *down*, it is to the lee side; *amidships* or *right*, it is in a line with the middle of the ship; *a-weather*, the same as up.

¶ *To ease the helm:* To give it a quick turn down to meet a heavy sea.

helm-port, *s.*

Naut.: The opening in the counter through which the head of the rudder passes.

* **hĕlm** (3), *s.* [HAULM.]

* **hĕlm** (1), *v.t.* [HELM (1), *s.*] To cover, equip, or arm with a helmet.

"Anone, they were agayne *helmed*, and ran together, and strake eche other on their sheldes."—*Berners: Froissart; Cronycle*, vol. ii., ch. clxviii.

* **hĕlm** (2), *v.t.* [HELM (2), *s.*] To guide, to steer, to manage.

"The business he hath *helmed*, must upon a warranted need, give him a better proclamation."—*Shakesp.: Measure for Measure*, iii. 2.

* **hĕlm′-age (age** as **ĭj),** *s.* [Eng. *helm* (2), *s.; -age.*] Guidance; direction; management.

hĕl′-mĕt, *s.* [A dimin. from *helm* (1), *s.* (q.v.); Dut. *helmet.*]

1. *Arm.:* A piece of defensive armour for the head; a defensive covering for the head. It was originally made of leather, and afterwards strengthened by the addition of bronze and other metals, until finally it was constructed entirely of metal, lined with felt or wadding. In the Middle Ages helmets were frequently inlaid with gold, and provided with bars and movable flaps to cover the face in battle, and to be opened at other times. A full-barred helmet covered the whole of the

GREEK HELMET.

head, face, and neck. It had openings and slits in front to enable the wearer to breathe and see. The open helmet covered only the head, ears, and neck, leaving the face uncovered. The form of the helmet varied from the simple skull-cap to that surmounted with a lofty ridge and crest or plume. The crest was frequently made of horse-hair, and sometimes the helmet had two or even three crests. The Anglo-Saxon helmet was merely a conical cap, with a nasal piece, which afterwards became improved into a face-guard, visor, or beaver. The helmet is still worn as a protection to the head among soldiers: the military helmet, as now worn, does not cover or protect the face. Metal helmets are now only worn (1) by the Household and Heavy Cavalry; (2) by firemen to protect them from falling pieces of burning wood, &c., at fires. Police constables wear helmets of the same material as the ordinary infantry helmet. In tropical countries helmets are made of soft white felt, wrapped round with folds of linen, to protect the head of the wearer from the heat of the sun; (3) by divers: in this case it is made of thin sheet-copper, furnished with eye-holes, the glass of which is protected by brass wire. It comes well down over the breast and back, and is fastened by rivets to a waterproof canvas jacket. [DIVING-DRESS.]

HELMET OF CHARLES THE BOLD.

2. *Bot.:* The same as GALEA (q.v.).

3. *Chem.:* The top or upper part of a retort.

4. *Her.:* That part of a coat of arms which bears the crest. Of these there are four varieties used by English heralds:—(1) That for the sovereign and princes of the blood royal, which is of gold, full-faced, having the beaver divided into six projecting bars, and lined with crimson; (2) that for nobility, of steel with five bars of gold, and represented somewhat in profile; (3) that for baronets and knights, which is a full-faced steel helmet, without bars, and with the visor open; and (4) that of an esquire or gentleman, which is of steel, with the visor closed, and represented in profile.

helmet-beetles, *s. pl.*

Entom.: The family Cassididæ or Cassidiadæ (q.v.).

helmet-flower, *s.*

Bot.: (1) Scutellaria, (2) Aconitum, (3) Coryanthes. They are all named from the form of their irregular corolla.

helmet-shaped, *a.*

Bot.: The same as GALEATE (q.v.).

helmet-shell, *s.*

Zool.: The genus Cassis (q.v.).

hĕl'-mĕt-ĕd, *a.* [Eng. *helmet; -ed.*] Furnished, or armed with, or wearing a helmet.

> "Oh no knees, none, widow;
> Unto the *helmeted* Bellona use them."
> *Shakesp. & Flet.: Two Noble Kinsmen,* i.

* **hĕl-mĕt-tiĕr',** *s.* [Eng. *helmet; -ier.*] A soldier armed with a helmet.

> "Item, he ordeined that the *helmettiers* or morioners should stand upon their feet."—*P. Holland: Livius,* p. 1,191.

hĕl-mĭch-thȳ'-ĭ-dæ, hĕl-mĭch'-thȳ-ĭ, *s. pl.* [Pref. *helm(inth)-*, and Gr. ἰχθύς (*ichthus*) = a *fish.*]

Ichthy.: The name given by Kölliker, and adopted by Yarrell, with the addition of the epithet Lemniscati, for the ribbon-like fishes now called Leptocephalidæ (q.v.).

hĕl'-mĭnth, hĕl'-mĭnthe, *s.* [Gr. ἕλμινς (*helminς*), genit. ἕλμινθος (*helminthos*) = a worm, spec. a tape-worm or mawworm, from εἱλέω (*eileō*); Attic εἰλέω (*heileō*) = to roll up.]

1. *Zool.* (Of the form *helminth*): An intestinal or other worm.

2. *Min.* (Of both forms): A variety or subvariety of Prochlorite. It occurs in New Hampshire as a slender vermiform crystallization in quartz and felspar.

hĕl-mĭnth-, hĕl-mĭn-thō-, *pref.* [HELMINTH.] A worm, specially an intestinal worm.

hĕl-mĭnth'-ą-gŏgue, *s.* [Pref. *helminth-*, and Gr. ἄγωγός (*agōgos*) = leading, guiding; ἄγω (*agō*) = to lead.]

Pharm.: A medicine to expel worms; an anthelmintic.

hĕl-mĭnth'-ĭ-ą (*pl.* **hĕl-mĭnth'-ĭ-æ**), *s.* [Pref. *helminth-*; Lat. fem. sing. or neut. pl. suff. *-ia.*]

1. *Bot.* (*Sing.*): A genus of Composites, tribe Cichoraceæ, sub-tribe Scorzoneræ. *Helminthia echioides*, the Ox-eye, is a British plant. [OX-EYE.] The leaves of *H. echioides* boiled and pickled are eaten in Greece.

2. *Zool.* (*Pl.*): Helminthiæ. A name given by Sir Richard Owen to the class Entozoa. He divides it into Sterelmintha and Cœlelmintha (q.v.). They are now placed in the class Scolecida (q.v.).

† **hĕl-mĭn-thī'-ą-sis,** *s.* [From Gr. ἑλμινθιάω (*helminthiaō*) = to suffer from worms.]

Pathol.: A disease in which worms are found under the skin.

hĕl-mĭn'-thĭc, *a. & s.* [Pref. *helminth-*; Eng. &c., suff. *-ic.*]

A. *As adj.:* Of or belonging to intestinal worms; expelling worms.

B. *Pharm.:* A medicine for expelling worms, generally called an anthelmintic (q.v.).

hĕl-mĭnth'-īte, *s.* [Pref. *helminth-*; suff. *-ite* (*Palæont.*) (q.v.).]

Palæont.: The name applied by Mr. Salter to wormtracks in rocks of various ages, from Cambrian times till now. It does not include the worm-burrows, to which he gives the name Scolithus (q.v.).

hĕl-mĭnth'-ōĭd, *s.* [Pref. *helminth-*, and Gr. εἶδος (*eidos*) = form.]

Zool.: Worm-shaped, vermiform.

† **hĕl-mĭnth'-ō-līte,** *s.* [Pref. *helmintho-*, and Gr. λίθος (*lithos*) = stone.]

Palæont.: The same as HELMINTHITE (q.v.).

hĕl-mĭnth-ō-lŏg'-ĭc, hĕl-mĭnth-ō-lŏg'-ĭc-ąl, *a.* [Eng. *helmintholog(y), -ic, -ical.*] Pertaining to or in any manner connected with helminthology (q.v.).

hĕl-mĭn-thŏl'-ō-ĝĭst, *s.* [Eng. *helminthologist; -ist.*] One skilled in or devoted to the study of helminthology (q.v.).

hĕl-mĭn-thŏl'-ō-ĝȳ, *s.* [Pref. *helmintho-*; and Gr. λόγος (*logos*) = a discourse.] That branch of zoology which treats of intestinal worms; a treatise on intestinal worms.

hĕl-mĭn-thō-stā'-chȳs, *s.* [Pref. *helmintho-*, and Gr. στάχυς (*stachus*) = an ear of corn.]

Bot.: A genus of ferns, order Ophioglossaceæ. In the Moluccas, *Helminthostachys dulcis* is regarded as slightly aperient. The young shoots are used as a potherb, like asparagus.

hĕlm'-lĕss (1), *a.* [Eng. *helm* (1); *-less.*] Without a helm or helmet.

hĕlm'-lĕss (2), *a.* [Eng. *helm* (2), *-less.*] Without a helm or rudder.

hĕlmą'-mąn, *s.* [Eng. *helm's*, and *man.*] The man who steers the ship by means of the helm; a steersman.

> "I leap on board; no *helmsman* steers."
> *Tennyson: Sir Galahad,* 39.

Hĕlm-stad'-ĭ-ąn, *a.* [Eng. *Helmstad(t); -ian.*] Of or belonging to Helmstadt in Central Germany.

Helmstadian controversy, *s.*

Ch. Hist.: The controversy which originated at Helmstadt. Called also the Syncretistic or Calixtine Controversy. (*Mosheim.*)

hĕlm'-wind, *s.* [Eng. *helm* (1), and *wind.*] A local name given to a wind in mountainous parts of England, from the *helm*, or heavy dark cloud which hangs over the top of the mountains for some days before the storm.

hē-lŏ'-ĕr-ą, *s. pl.* [Gr. ἧλος (*hēlos*) = a nail, a stud, anything like a nail, a knot, and κέρας (*keras*) = a horn.]

Entom.: A tribe of beetles, having the antennæ terminated by a knob, of which the joints are sometimes pressed compactly together, sometimes so separated as to have a serrated appearance. The legs can fold into such a small compass as to allow the insect when alarmed to feign death. Both the larva and the perfect insects are found in cow-dung. The tribe is divided into two families, Histeridæ and Byrrhidæ (q.v.).

hēl'-ō-dĕrm, *s.* [HELODERMA.] The English name for *Heloderma suspectum.*

> "I was present when the *heloderm* bit two guinea-pigs in the hind-leg."—*Proc. Zool. Soc.* (1882), p. 632.

hēl-ō-dĕr'-mą, *s.* [Gr. ἧλος (*hēlos*) = a nail, and δέρμα (*derma*) = skin.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the family Helodermidæ (q.v.).

hēl-ō-dĕr'-mĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. or Gr. *heloderm(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of lizards, having furrowed fangs. Only one species is known, *Heloderma horridum*, the Caltetepon of Mexico. It was called also, before its venomous nature was quite understood, *H. suspectum.* Matters have now proceeded beyond suspicion. The gentleman who procured the specimen presented to the Zoological Gardens by Sir John Lubbock was bitten while handling it, and the effects were of a very serious character. (*Proc. Zool. Soc.*, 1882, p. 632.)

hĕ-lō'-dēş, *s.* [Gr. ἕλος (*helos*) = a swamp.]

Pathol.: Marsh fever. The name is also applied to a kind of fever characterized by profuse perspiration.

hĕ-lō'-dŭs, *s.* [Gr. ἧλος (*hēlos*) = a nail, and ὀδούς (*odous*), genit. ὀδόντος (*odontos*) = a tooth.]

Palæont.: Teeth of fishes, apparently belonging to the Cestraphori, of which the Cestracion or Port Jackson Shark is a living representative. They occur in the Carboniferous strata.

hĕl-ŏ-hȳ'-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. ἕλος (*helos*) = a marsh, and ὗς (*hus*), genit. ὑός (*huos*), a swine, a pig.]

Palæont.: A genus of fossil hogs (Suidæ). from the Lower and Middle Eocene of North America.

hĕ-lō'-nĭ-ăs, *s.* [Gr. ἕλος (*helos*) = a marsh; the genus is named from the habitat of the plants.]

Bot.: A genus of Melanthaceæ, tribe Veratreæ. *Helonias dioica* is the Blazing Star and Devil's Bit of America. Its root is anthelmintic. A decoction of *H. bullata* is used in obstruction of the bowels.

hĕl-ō-phŏr'-ĭ-dæ, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *helophor(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A family of beetles. The antennæ have nine joints, rather abruptly perfoliate-clavate; the club serrated or sub-solid; the tarsi filiform, not ciliated. They walk in or upon the water, rather than swim through it. They inhabit ponds and ditches, walking on the muddy margins or floating slowly on their backs, and occasionally ascending aquatic plants, whence they take flight. Larvæ carnivorous, perfect insect herbivorous. British genera four.

hĕ-lŏph'-ōr-ŭs, ē-lŏph'-ōr-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. ἧλος (*hēlos*) = a nail, a stud (?); Agassiz derives it from ἕλος (*helos*) = a marsh, which is the common etym. given, and φορός (*phoros*) = bearing.]

Entom.: The typical genus of the family Helophoridæ. They have prominent eyes and an elongate body.

hĕ-lŏp'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *helop(s)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A family of beetles, section Heteromera, sub-section Stenelytra. It consists of insects with oval convex bodies, notched mandibles, generally filiform antennæ, with the third joint long. The larvæ, which have six legs, live in rotten wood.

hē'-lŏps, *s.* [A centaur killed in battle by Pirithous; Gr. ἧλος (*hēlos*) = a nail, a stud, and ὤψ (*ōps*) = the face.]

Entom.: The typical genus of the family Helopidæ (q.v.). *Helops carabiodes* is brown, with a bronze gloss in certain lights. It is common in England under the bark of trees near the root. *H. cæruleus*, also common, is

of a violet blue, and occurs in old pollard willows.

hĕ-lŏs-çĭ-ăd′-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. ἕλος (*helos*) = a marsh, and σκιάδειον (*skiadeion*) = anything that affords shade, an umbrella.]

Bot.: Marshwort, a sub-genus of Apium. Two species are British: *Apium* (*Heloscidium*) *nodiflorum* and *inundatum*, the Procumbent and the Least Marshworts. They are umbelliferous plants, the former with five to nine leaflets, the latter with capillaceo-multifid leaves.

hĕ-lŏ-sĭd′-ŏ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *helos(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Balanophoraceæ, type Helosis (q.v.).

hĕ-lō′-sĭs (1), *s.* [Gr. ἧλος (*hēlos*) = a nail . . . a wart, a knot, an excrescence on plants, and suff. -ωσις (*ōsis*).]

Bot.: The typical genus of the tribe Helosideæ (q.v.). The species are parasites, inhabiting the warmer parts of America.

hĕ-lō′-sĭs (2), *s.* [Gr. ἕλωσις (*helōsis*) = Ectropium (*Galen*).]

Pathol.: Eversion of the eyelids, and convulsions of the muscles of the eyes. (*Dunglison.*)

hĕl′-ŏt, *s.* [Lat. *Helotes*, from Gr. Ἕλωτες (*Heilōtes*), pl. of Ἕλως (*Heilōs*) = a helot.] Originally, a slave in ancient Sparta; hence used for any slave or serf.

"His allies caused him almost as much annoyance as his *helots*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

hĕl′-ŏt-ĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *helot*; *-ism.*] The condition of a helot; slavery, serfdom.

***hĕl′-ŏt-rȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *helot*; *-ry.*] Helots collectively; slaves, serfs; persons in the condition of helots or slaves.

hĕlp, * hĕlp′-ęn (*pa. t.* * *halp*, * *holp*, *helped*, *pa. par.* * *holpen*, *helped*), *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *helpan* (pa. t. *healp*, pa. par. *holpen*); cogn. with Dut. *helpen*; Icel. *hjálpa*; Dan. *hielpe*; Sw. *hjelpa*; Goth. *hilpan*; Ger. *helfen*; O. H. Ger. *helfan.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To assist, to aid; to lend, give, or afford aid or assistance to in effecting any purpose.

"Not long the avenger was withstood—
Earth *helped* him with the cry of blood."
Wordsworth: Song, at the Feast of Brougham Castle.

2. To afford succour or relief to in time of distress; to relieve, to succour.

"God *help* poor souls."—*Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors*, iv. 4.

3. To assist, to further, to improve.

"If you make the earth narrower at the bottom than at the top, in fashion of a sugar-loaf reversed, it will *help* the experiment."—*Bacon.*

* 4. To cure, to mitigate, to relieve, as pain or distress. (Sometimes followed by *of.*)

"To *help* him *of* his blindness."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, iv. 2.

5. To remedy; to alter or change for the better; to prevent; to be of any avail against.

"It is reckoned ill manners for men to quarrel upon difference of opinion, because this is a thing which no man can *help* in himself."—*Swift.*

6. To forbear, to avoid. (*Tennyson: The Brook*, iii.)

* 7. To increase, to aggravate.

"Their armour *helped* their harm."
Milton: P. L., vi. 655.

8. To carve or distribute food at table.

B. *Reflexive:*

1. To look after one's own business or interest; to provide for or take care of oneself.

"She is old and cannot *help* herself."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., iii. 2.

2. Used negatively, with the force of not to be able to act according to one's own wishes or inclinations; to be obliged to act in a certain way; as, He had to do so, he could not *help himself.*

C. *Intrans.:* To lend aid or assistance; to be of use; to avail.

"What they do impart *help* not at all."
Shakesp.: Richard III., iv. 4.

¶ (1) *To help forward:* To assist in making progress towards one's end or object.

* (2) *To help off:* To remove by help.

"They have recourse to those foolish or ill ways in use, to *help off* their time."—*Locke.*

(3) *To help on:* To forward, to advance, to promote.

(4) *To help out:* To aid one in getting out of a difficulty

(5) *To help to:* To supply with, to furnish with.

"Withdraw, my lord, I'll *help* you *to* a horse."
Shakesp.: Richard III., v. 4.

(6) *To help up:* To raise, to support.

"Woe to him that is alone when he falleth: for he hath not another to *help* him *up*."—*Eccles.* iv. 10.

hĕlp, * helpe, *s.* [A.S. *helpe*; cogn. with Icel. *hjalp.*] [Help, *v.*]

1. Aid or assistance furnished, given, or lent towards the attainment of an object or end.

"There passeth no moment of tyme, in which we haue not great nede of the *helpe* and assistaunce of almightie God."—*Fisher: On Prayer.*

2. Succour, relief, or aid given in time of trouble or distress.

"Our men at Acres lie, of *help* thei haf grete nede."
Robert de Brunne, p. 171.

3. Remedy, relief.

"There is no *help* for it, but he must be taught accordingly to comply with the faulty way of writing."—*Holder: On Speech.*

4. One who or that which gives help, aid, or assistance; a helper.

"Which by such *helps* one may do in a hundred days."—*Wilkins.*

5. A person, male or female, hired as a servant or assistant.

6. A share or portion of food given at table; a helping.

* **help-fellow, * helpe-fellowe,** *s.* A helper, a colleague, a helpmate.

"Tymothe our brother, a tryed minister of God, and an *helpe-fellowe* of our office."—*Udal: 1 Thess.* iii.

* **help-giver,** *s.* A helper, a supporter, an aider.

"O my God, my sole *help-giver*."
Sidney: Psalm lxxi.

hĕlp′-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *help*; *-er.*]

1. One who or that which gives or lends help, aid, or assistance; an aider, an assister, a supporter; an assistance, a help.

"The Lord is my *helper*."—*Bible* (1551), *Heb.* xiii.

2. One who or that which administers or affords remedy or relief.

"Compassion, the mother of tears, is not always a mere idle spectator, but an *helper* oftentimes of evils."—*More.*

3. An assistant, a servant, a help.

4. One who assists in obtaining. (With *to.*)

"And *helper to* a husband."
Shakesp.: All's Well That Ends Well, iv. 4.

* **hĕlp′-fŭl,** *a.* [Eng. *help*; *-ful(l).*]

1. Furnishing help; aiding, assisting.

"Till time lend friends, and friends their *helpful* swords."
Shakesp.: Richard II., iii. 2.

2. Wholesome, salutary.

"A skilful chymist can as well, by separation of visible elements, draw *helpful* medicines out of poison."—*Raleigh.*

* **hĕlp′-fŭl-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *helpful*; *-ly.*] In a helpful, aiding, or wholesome manner.

* **hĕlp′-fŭl-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *helpful*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being helpful or wholesome; help, assistance.

"God ordained it in love and *helpfulness* to be indissoluble."—*Milton: Tetrachordon.*

hĕlp′-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Help, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of aiding or assisting; aid, help, assistance.

2. That to which one is helped; a portion of food given at table.

hĕlp′-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *help*; *-less.*]

1. Wanting in power to help one's self; weak, powerless.

"What remained was utterly *helpless* and passive."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

2. Affording no help; powerless to help.

"The *helpless* balm of my poor eyes."
Shakesp.: Richard III., i. 2.

* 3. Irremediable; beyond help or remedy.

"What *helpless* shame I feel!"
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 766.

* 4. Unsupplied, destitute. (*Dryden.*)

hĕlp′-lĕss-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *helpless*; *-ly.*] In a helpless manner.

hĕlp′-lĕss-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *helpless*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being helpless or powerless.

"Where weakness, strength, vice, virtue, sunk supine,
Alike in naked *helplessness* recline."
Byron: Lara, i. 29.

hĕlp′-māte, *s.* [Eng. *help*, and *mate*, "a coinage due to a mistaken notion of the phrase *an help meet* (Gen. ii. 18.)." (*Skeat.*).]

1. A helper, an assistant, an aider.

"In Minorca the ass and the hog are common *helpmates*, and are yoked together in order to turn up the land."—*Pennant: British Zoology; The Hog.*

2. A partner, a helpmeet.

"His *helpmate* was a comely matron."
Wordsworth: Michael.

hĕlp′-meēt, *s.* [Helpmate.] A partner, a consort, a wife, a companion.

hĕl′-tĕr-skĕl-tĕr, *adv.* [A sort of imitative word to represent confusion, bustle, &c. Cf. Ger. *holter-polter.*] In a great hurry and confusion.

"And *helter-skelter* have I rode to thee."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., v. 2.

hĕlve, * helfe, * hellfe, *s.* [A.S. *hielf*; cogn. with O. Dan. *helve*; M. H. Ger. *half*; O. H. Ger. *halb, halbe, helbe.*]

1. The handle or shaft of a chopping-tool, such as an axe, an adze, or a hatchet.

"The slipping of an axe from the *helve*, whereby another is slain, was the work of God himself."—*Raleigh: History.*

2. A tilt-hammer, used for shingling the balls as they come from the puddling-furnace.

* 3. The head of an axe.

helve-hammer, *s.* A blacksmith's ponderous hammer, tripped by the helve and oscillating on bearings. A trip hammer (q.v.).

* **hĕlve,** *v.t.* [Helve, *s.*] To furnish or provide with a helve or handle; to fit a helve or handle to.

hĕl-vĕl′-ląą, *s.* [Lat. = a certain eatable fungus; *olus, holus*, formerly *helus* = garden-herbs.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the order Helvellaceæ (q.v.). *Helvella lacunosa*, and *H. crispa*, both common, are eatable.

hĕl-vĕl-lā′-çē-æ, hĕl-vĕl-lā′-çē-ī, hĕl-vĕl′-lē-ī, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *helvell(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ*, or masc. *-aci, -ei.*]

Bot.: An order of fungals called also Ascomycetes (q.v.). The sporidia, generally eight together, are in asci. It is divided into five sub-orders—(1) Helvellacei, (2) Tuberacei, (3) Phacidiacei, (4) Sphæriacei, and (5) Perisporiacei.

hĕlv′-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *helv(e)*; *-er.*]

Min.: The handle or helve of a tool.

hĕl′-vē-tąn, *s.* [Fr. *Helvétien*; Lat. *Helvetius* = of or from Helvetia = Switzerland.]

Min.: The name given by R. T. Simmler to a micaceous mineral of gray whitish, reddish greenish, violet, or copper red colour, from the gneisses of the Alps.

Hĕl-vē′-tian, *a.* [Lat. *Helveti(a)* = Switzerland; Eng., &c. suff. *-an*; Fr. *Helvétien*, fem. *Helvétienne.*]

Geol. & Hist.: Of or belonging to Switzerland.

Helvetian-republic, *s.*

Hist.: The name given to a republic established under French auspices in Switzerland in April 1798, after the conquest of that country by Napoleon I.

Hĕl-vĕt′-ĭc, *a. & s.* [Lat. *Helveticus*, from the *Helvetii.*]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to the Helvetii, the inhabitants of Helvetia, now Switzerland; of or pertaining to the states and people of the Alpine districts.

† **B.** *As substantive:*

Church Hist.: An adherent of Zwinglius and other Swiss reformers, as distinguished from a Lutheran.

hĕl′-vīne, hĕl′-vĭn, hĕl′-vīte, *s.* [Named by Werner from Gr. ἥλιος (*helios*) = the sun, on account of the yellow colour of the mineral; suff. *-ine, -in, -ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: An isometric tetrahedral translucent mineral, of a yellow, yellowish-brown, or green colour; its hardness, 6 to 6·5; its sp. gr. 3·1 to 3·3; compos.: silica, 33·13 to 35·27; glucina, 8·03 to 12·03; protoxide of manganese, 30·57 to 42·12; protoxide of iron, 4 to 8; sulphur, 0 to 5·05; &c. Occurs in Saxony and in Norway. (*Dana.*)

hĕl′-vīte, *s.* [Helvin.]

hĕl-wĭn′-ĝĭ-ą, *s.* [Named from G. A. Helwingis, Prussian botanical writer, about A.D. 1666.]

Bot.: The typical or only known genus of the order Helwingiaceæ (q.v.).

hĕl-wĭn-ĝĭ-ā′-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *helwing(ia);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: Helwingiads: an order of diclinous exogens, alliance Garryales. It consists of a solitary species—a shrub with alternate serrate leaves destitute of stipules; the flowers, which are fascicled on the midrib of the leaves, are unisexual; the calyx three to four-parted; stamens, three to four; the ovary crowned by an epigynous disc; the fruit a three or four-celled drupe, each cell one-seeded. The one species, *Helwingia ruscifloru*, is from Japan, the mountaineers of which use the leaves as an esculent vegetable.

hĕl-wĭn′-ĝĭ-ăds, *s.pl.* [Mod.Lat. *helwingi(a);* Eng., &c., pl. suff. *-ads.*]

Bot.: The name given by Lindley to the order Helwingiaceæ (q.v.).

hĕlx′-īne, *s.* [Gr. ἑλξίνη (*helxinē*) = a plant with woolly capsules (see def.); from Gr. ἕλκω (*helkō*) = to drag or draw.]

Bot.: A plant not identified with certainty. Liddell and Scott consider it to be a Parietaria or an Urceolaria, while Littré unhesitatingly affirms it to be *Carlina acaulis.*

hĕm, * **hemme,** *s.* [A.S. *hemm, hem;* cogn. with Fris. *hämel* = a hem; Ger. *hamme* = a fence or hedge.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

*1. An edge, border, or margin.

"Upon the very *hem* o' the sea."
Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, v. 4.

2. The edge or border of a garment, or piece of cloth, doubled and sewed to strengthen it, and prevent the ravelling of the weft threads.

"Rowlers must be made of sven cloth, white and gentle, without *hem,* seam, or thread hanging by."—*Wiseman.*

II. *Arch.:* The spiral projecting part of the Ionic capital.

hĕm (1), *v.t.* [Cf. Ger. *hemmen* = to check, to hem, from *hamme* = a fence.]

I. *Literally:*

*1. To border, to edge.

"Hys habite garded or *hemmed* with hys brode phylacteries."—*Udal: Luke vi.*

2. To close or secure the border or edge of cloth by a hem; to form a hem to.

"My kerchief there I *hem.*"
Wordsworth: We are Seven.

II. *Fig.:* To inclose or shut in; to surround. (Followed by *in, about,* or *around.*)

"The flower of all your army, *hemmed about*
With thousand enemies now fainting stands."
P. Fletcher: Purple Island, xii.

hĕm (2), *v.i. & t.* [HEM, *interj.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To cry hem; to give a short cough.

"The people nought but *hem,* and cough, and splatter."
Sir J. Harrington: Epigram, bk. ii., No. 25.

2. To hesitate, to hum and haw.

"Now play me Nestor; *hem* and stroke thy beard."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, i. 3.

***B.** *Trans.:* To remove by hemming.

"These burrs are in my heart. *Hem* them away."—*Shakesp.: As You Like It,* i. 3.

hĕm, *interj.* [An imitative word, allied to *hum* (q.v.).] A voluntary short cough, uttered by way of warning, encouragement, calling attention, hesitation, or doubt. It is sometimes used as a noun.

"Cough, and cry *hem,* if anybody come."
Shakesp.: Othello, iv. 2.

***hĕm,** *pron.* [THEM.]

hĕm-, hē-mą-, *pref.* [HÆMA.]

† **hē′-mą-chāte,** *s.* [Lat. *hæmachates;* Gr. αἱμαχάτης (*haimachatēs*); pref. *hem-,* and Gr. ἀχάτης (*achatēs*) = agate.]

Min.: A kind of agate sprinkled with spots of red jasper.

hē′-mą-chrōme, *s.* [HÆMACHROME.]

hē-mą-drŏm′-ē-tĕr, *s.* [Pref. *hema-;* Gr. δρόμος (*dromos*) = a running, and μέτρον (*metron*) = a measure.]

Surg.: An instrument for measuring the velocity of the blood in the arteries.

hē-mą-drŏm′-ē-trȳ, *s.* [HEMADROMETER.]

Med.: The art of measuring the rate at which the blood runs in the arteries.

hē-mą-dȳn-ą-mŏm′-ē-tĕr, *s.* [HÆMADYNAMOMETER.]

hē′-mąl, *a.* [HÆMAL.]

hē-măn′-thūs, *s.* [HÆMANTHUS.]

hē-mą-stăt′-ĭc, hē-mą-stăt′-ĭc-ąl, *a.* & *s.* [Pref. *hema-,* and Eng. *static* (q.v.).]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* Relating to the weight of the blood.

II. *Med.:* Possessing the quality of arresting hæmorrhage; styptic.

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Sing.:* A remedy for arresting hæmorrhage.

2. *Pl.:* The doctrine of the motion of the blood in living bodies.

hē-mą-stăt′-ĭc-ąl, *a.* [HEMASTATIC.]

hē′-mąt-ēin, *s.* [HÆMATEIN.]

hē-mą-tĕm′-ē-sĭs, *s.* [HÆMATEMESIS.]

hē′-mą-thĕrm, *s.* [Pref. *hema-,* and Gr. θερμός (*thermos*) = warm.] The same as HÆMATOTHERMA (q.v.).

hē′-mąt-ĭn, hē′-mąt-īne, *s.* [HÆMATIN.]

hē′-mąt-īte, hæ′-mąt-īte, *s.* [Lat. *hæmatites* = bloodstone, hematite [def.]; Gr. αἱματίτης λίθος (*haimatitēs lithos*) = blood-like stone; αἷμα (*haima*), genit. αἵματος (*haimatos*) = blood, and suff. *-ιτης* (*-itēs.*).]

Min.: A rhombohedral mineral, crystallizing in rhombohedrons, scalenohedrons pyramids and prisms. Colour, dark steel gray or iron-black in mass, but in thin fragments blood red. Lustre rarely earthy, generally metallic, or occasionally splendent. Sp. gr., 4·2 to 5·3. It is a sesquioxide of iron composed of oxygen 30, and iron 70 = 100. There are four varieties: (1) Specular Hematite, with sub-varieties; Specular Hematite, properly so called, or Iron and Micaceous Hematite; (2) Compact, columnar, fibrous, or radiating Hematite, formerly called Red Hematite, to distinguish it from Brown Hematite, now called Limonite, which is arranged as a distinct mineral; (3) Red Ochreous Hematite, including Reddle and Red Chalk; (4) Argillaceous Hematite, or Clay Ironstone, which may be jaspery or lenticular. No. 1 is found chiefly in crystalline rocks; No. 4, which was originally formed in marshes like Limonite and Limnite, occurs in the coal formations, and in many other formations, hematite in some form or other being in rocks of nearly all ages. At home found at Ulverstone, in Lancashire, in Cumberland, in Devonshire; also in Salisbury crags near Edinburgh, &c. Abroad it is found in Saxony, Bohemia, Silesia, the United States, and many other places. It can be manufactured into excellent iron, both cast and malleable. Much of the plate iron and iron wire of England is made of it. When ground to fine powder it is employed in polishing metal. (*Dana, Phillips, &c.*)

¶ Some hematite is placed under Turgite (q.v.).

¶ Some *Black hematite* is Psilomelane; some *Brown hematite,* Limonite.

hē-mąt-ĭt′-ĭc, *a.* [Eng., &c. *hermatit(e); -ic.*] Composed of, pertaining to, or resembling hematite (q.v.).

hē-mąt-ō-, *pref.* [HÆMATO.]

hē-măt′-ō-çēle, *s.* [Pref. *hemato-,* and Gr. κήλη (*kēlē*) = a tumour; Fr. *hématocèle.*]

Surg.: A tumour containing blood. It may be extra-, intra-, or sub-peritoneal, pelvic, peri- or retro-uterine, or pudendal. In some of these large effusion of blood may be fatal.

hē-mąt-ŏl′-ō-ĝȳ, *s.* [Pref. *hemato-,* and Gr. λόγος (*logos*) = a discourse.]

Med.: That part of medicine which treats of the blood, with special reference to its varying characters in disease.

† **hē′-mąt-ōpe,** *s.* [HÆMATOPUS.]

Ornith.: The Oyster-catcher, *Hæmatopus ostralegus.*

hē-mąt-ō′-sĭn, *s.* [HÆMATIN.]

hē-mąt-ō′-sĭs, *s.* [HÆMATOSIS.]

hē-mąt-ō-stă′-phĭs, *s.* [HÆMATOSTAPHIS.]

hē-mąt-ōx′-ȳl-īne, *s.* [HÆMATOXYLINE.]

hē-mąt-ŏx′-ȳl-ōn, *s.* [HÆMATOXYLON.]

hē-mąt-ūr′-ĭ-ą, *s.* [HÆMATURIA.]

hĕm-ē-lȳ-trŏn (pl. **hĕm-ē-lȳ′-trą**), *s.* [Pref. *hemi-,* and Mod. Lat. *elytron* (pl. *elytra*) (q.v.).]

Entom.: (Generally plural). The wing-cases of the Hemiptera, the basal portion of which is chitinous or horny, while the apices are membranous.

hĕm-ĕr-ą-lō′-pĭ-ą, *s.* [Gr. ἡμέρα (*hēmera*) = a day; ἀλαός (*alaos*) = blind (?), and ὄψις (*opsis*) = seeing, eyesight. Mahn and Littré do not consider ἀλαός (*alaos*) to be an element in the word.]

Pathol.: A word about which much confusion has arisen. If the Greek *alaos* (blind) be really an element in the word, then the meaning is blind as to vision during the day. If it be not, the signification is just the opposite—viz., seeing (only) during the day, any blindness which exists being at night. The word hemeralopia has been used in both senses, the confusion having begun with Hippocrates or some early editor of his. If day-blindness is called hemeralopia, then night-blindness is nyctalopia, and *vice versa.* Both are forms of partial amaurosis, arising probably from imperfect nutrition of the retina, often noticed as an early symptom of scurvy.

Ĥē-mĕr-ō-băp′-tĭsts, *s. pl.* [Gr. ἡμεροβαπτιστής (*hēmerobaptistēs*), from ἡμέρα (*hēmera*) = a day, and βαπτιστής (*baptistēs*) = one that dips or bathes.] [BAPTIST.]

Jewish sects: A Jewish sect, who regarded it as a religious duty to bathe daily.

hē-mĕr-ō′-bĭ-ąn, *a.* & *s.* [Mod. Lat. *hemerobi(us);* Eng., &c. suff. *-an.*]

A. *As adj.:* Of or belonging to the genus Hemerobius, or the family Hemerobiidæ (q.v.).

B. *As subst.:* An insect of the genus Hemerobius, or the family Hemerobiidæ (q.v.).

hē-mĕr-ō-bī′-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *hemerobi(us);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: Aphis-lions, lace-winged flies; a family of neuropterous insects. The antennæ are thread-like; the palpi only four; the eyes have metallic brilliancy; the ocelli are generally wanting; the wings elegantly reticulated, the legs short, the tarsi pentamerous. The larvæ feed eagerly on aphides. The pupa is enveloped in a cocoon. The perfect insect flies chiefly in the evening. It lays eggs in little bunches on leaves, each egg being elevated on a foot-stalk. Stephens enumerates four genera as having British representatives.

hē-mĕr-ō′-bĭ-ŭs, *s.* [Pref. *hemero-,* and Gr. βίος (*bios*) = life, course of life.]

Entom.: The typical genus of the family Hemerobiidæ (q.v.). Stephens described thirty British species.

hē-mĕr-ō-căl′-lē-æ, hĕm-ĕr-ō-căl-lĭd′-ē-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *hemerocall(is);* fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ, -idæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Liliaceæ.

hē-mĕr-ō-căl-lĭd′-ē-æ, *s.* [HEMEROCALLEÆ.]

hē-mĕr-ō-căl′-lĭs, *s.* [Gr. ἡμεροκαλλής (*hēmerocalles*), and ἡμεροκαλλίς (*hēmerocallis*), = a kind of yellow lily that blooms but for a day; ἡμέρα (*hēmera*) = a day, and καλός (*kalos*) = beautiful.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the tribe Hemerocallideæ (q.v.). Mostly natives of the temperate parts of Asia and Eastern Europe; but *Hemerocallis flava* is wild in Germany and *H. fulva* in Italy. Several are cultivated in British gardens.

hĕm-ĭ-, *pref.* [Gr. ἡμι- (*hēmi-*), an abbreviation for ἥμισυ (*hēmisu*), neut. of ἥμισυς (*hēmisus*) = half.] Half; halved.

¶ Properly it should be limited to Greek compounds.

hĕm-ĭ-ąn-ăt′-rō-pąl, hĕm-ĭ-ąn-ăt′-rō-poŭs, *a.* [Pref. *hemi-;* Gr. ἀνατρέπω (*anatrepō*) = to turn up or over, and Eng., &c. suff. *-al, -ous.*] [ANATROPOUS.]

Bot. (*Of an ovule*): Anatropal with half the raphe free.

hĕm′-ĭ-bŏs, *s.* [Pref. *hemi-*, and Lat. *bos* (q.v.).]

Palæont.: A genus of Bovidæ (oxen), from the Upper Miocene of India.

hĕm′-ĭ-carp, *s.* [Pref. *hemi-*, and Gr. καρπός (*karpos*) = fruit.]

Bot.: A fruit spontaneously dividing into halves. Example: a pea.

hĕm-ĭ-chăl′-çīte, *s.* [Pref. *hemi-*; Gr. χαλκός (*chalkos*) = brass, copper, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: The same as EMPLECTITE (q.v.).

hĕm-ĭ-chlæ′-na, *s.* [Pref. *hemi-*, and Gr. χλαῖνα (*chlaina*) = a cloak, a mantle.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the family Hemichlænidæ (q.v.).

hĕm-ĭ-chlæn′-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *hemichlæna*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Bot.: A family of Cyperaceæ, tribe Fureneæ.

hĕm-ĭ-chŏr′-ō-a, *s. pl.* [Pref. *hemi-*, and Lat. *chorea*; Gr. χορεία (*choreia*) = dancing.]

Pathol.: A form of chorea, or St. Vitus's dance, in which the movements are entirely confined to one side.

hĕm-ĭ-çĭ-dăr′-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. or Gr. *hemicidar(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Palæont.: A family of regular echinoids, type Hemicidaris (q.v.).

hĕm-ĭ-cĭd′-a-rĭs, *s.* [Pref. *hemi-*, and Mod. Lat. *cidaris* (q.v.).]

Palæont.: The typical genus of the family Hemicidaridæ (q.v.). The tubercules are developed only below, and not the entire length of the area. Range in time from the Upper Trias to the Lower Cretaceous strata.

***hĕm-ĭ-crā′-nĭ-a,** ***hĕm′-ĭ-crā-nȳ,** *s.* [Gr. ἡμικρανία (*hēmikrania*), from ἡμι (*hēmi*) = half, and κράνιον (*kranion*) = the skull.]

Pathol.: Headache affecting only one side of the brow and forehead. Generally caused by debility. From its often continuing only while the sun is above the horizon, it has been called sun-pain.

***hĕm-ĭ-crăn′-ĭc,** *a.* [Gr. ἡμικρανικός (*hēmikranikos*).] Of, resulting from, or pertaining to hemicrania; affecting only one part of the head at a time.

***hĕm′-ĭ-çȳ-cle,** *s.* [Gr. ἡμικύκλιος (*hēmikuklios*), from ἡμι (*hēmi*) = half, and κύκλος (*kuklos*) = a circle.]

1. A half-circle; a semicircle.

2. A semicircular arena, room, or division of room.

"In a *hemicycle* was seated Esychia, or Quiet."—*Ben Jonson: Part of the King's Entertainment, &c.*

hĕm-ĭ-çȳ′-clĭc, *a.* [Pref. *hemi-*, and Eng. *cyclic* (q.v.).]

Bot.: (See the compound).

hemicyclic-flowers, *s. pl.*

Bot.: Having the separate portions of the inflorescence arranged in spirals.

hĕm-ĭ-dăc′-tȳl, hĕm-ĭ-dăc′-tȳle, *a. & s.* [HEMIDACTYLUS.]

Zoology:

A. *As adj.:* Having an oval disc at the base of the toes; a term used of certain lizards.

B. *As subst.:* A lizard of the genus Hemidactylus (q.v.).

hĕm-ĭ-dăc′-tȳl-ŭs, *s.* [Pref. *hemi-*, and Gr. δάκτυλος (*daktulos*) = a finger, a toe.]

Zool.: A genus of Geckotidæ (Gecko-lizards).

hĕm-ĭ-dĕs′-mŭs, *s.* [Pref. *hemi-*, and Gr. δεσμός (*desmos*) = a bond, a fetter; so named from the form of the filaments.]

Bot.: A genus of Asclepiadaceæ, tribe Periplocea. The root of *Hemidesmus indicus* is employed in India as a substitute for sarsaparilla.

hemidesmi radix, *s.*

Phar.: Hemidesmus root, the root of *Hemidesmus Indicus*, Indian sarsaparilla; a native of India. It occurs in yellowish-brown long cylindrical pieces. The colour of the cortex is dark, marked by longitudinal divisions, and deep circular rings; the central part is ligneous. It is used instead of sarsaparilla, and has a fragrant odour, and an agreeable bitter taste.

hĕm-ĭ-dī-a-pĕn′-tē, *s.* [Pref. *hemi-*, and Eng. *diapente* (q.v.).]

Music: An imperfect fifth.

hĕm-ĭ-dĭt′-ōne, *s.* [Pref. *hemi-*, and Eng. *ditone* (q.v.).]

Music: The lesser or minor third.

hĕm′-ĭ-dōme, *s.* [Pref. *hemi-*, and Eng. *dome*.]

Crystal. & Min.: A dome parallel to the orthodiagonal, as distinguished from a clinodome, in which they are parallel to the clinodiagonal. (*Dana.*)

hĕm-ĭ-dȳs-trō′-phĭ-a, *s.* [Pref. *hemi-*, and Gr. δύστροφος (*dustrophos*) = hard to rear: δύς (*dus*) = hard, difficult, and τροφή (*trophē*) = nourishment; τρέφω (*trephō*) = to nourish.]

Bot., &c.: Only partial nourishment, as in the case of trees nailed to a wall or whose roots are prevented from spreading sufficiently by the too close proximity of other roots.

† **hĕ-mĭg′-a-moŭs,** *a.* [Pref. *hemi-*; Gr. γάμος (*gamos*) = marriage, and Eng., &c. suff. *-ous*.]

Bot. (*Of grasses*): Having one of the two florets in the same spikelet neuter, the other one unisexual, whether male or female.

hĕm′-ĭ-glȳph, *s.* [Gr. ἡμι (*hēmi*) = half, and γλυφή (*gluphē*) = a carving.]

Arch.: A half-channel at the edge of the triglyph tablet in the Doric entablature.

hĕm-ĭ-ĝyr′-ŭs (yr as ïr), *s.* [Pref. *hemi-*, and Gr. γῦρος (*gyros*) = a circle.]

Bot.: The name given by Desvaux to the form of fruit which is generally called a follicle (q.v.).

hĕm-ĭ-hē′-dral, *a.* [Eng., &c. *hemihedr(on)* (q.v.); *-al*.]

Crystallography & Mineralogy:

1. Having only half the planes or facets which a symmetric crystal of the type to which it belongs would possess. If, for instance, a crystal be typically octahedral and, from half of its planes being deficient, is really only a tetrahedron, it is hemihedral to an octahedron.

2. The term is sometimes used less accurately of a crystal wanting some of its planes, though those deficient may not be exactly half the normal number.

¶ The phenomena of pyroelectricity are often seen in hemihedral crystals, being produced or aided by the form of the mineral.

hĕm′-ĭ-hē′-dral-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *hemihedral*; *-ly*.] In a hemihedral manner.

hĕm-ĭ-hē′-drĭsm, *s.* [Eng., &c., *hemihedr(on)*; *-ism*.]

Crystal. & Min.: The property or quality of crystallizing in hemihedral forms.

hĕm-ĭ-hē′-drŏn, *s.* [Pref. *hemi-*, and Gr. ἕδρα (*hedra*) = seat, base, foundation.]

Geom., Crystal. & Min.: A crystal or other solid with but half the proper number of planes. [HEMIHEDRAL.]

hĕm-ĭ-mĕr-ĭd′-ē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *hemimer(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-ideæ*.]

Bot.: A tribe of Scrophulariaceæ, sub-order Antirrhineæ.

hē-mĭm′-ēr-ĭs, *s.* [Gr. ἡμιμερής (*hēmimerēs*) = half-divided; pref. *hemi-*, and μέρος (*meros*) = a part.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the tribe Hemimeridæ (q.v.).

hĕm-ĭ-mĕ-tăb′-ō-la, *s. pl.* [Pref. *hemi-*, and Gr. μεταβολή (*metabolē*) = change, changing; μεταβάλλω (*metoballō*) = to turn quickly or suddenly: μετά (*meta*) = denoting change, and βάλλω (*ballō*) = to throw.]

Entom.: A sub-class of insects having a half or incomplete metamorphosis. The larva differs from the perfect insect, chiefly in the absence of wings and in size. The pupa is usually active, or at least capable of movement. It is divided into three orders: Hemiptera or Rhynchota, Heteroptera, and Thysanoptera (q.v.).

hĕm-ĭ-mĕt-a-bŏl′-ĭc, *a.* [Mod. Lat. and Gr. *hemimetabol(a)*; Eng., &c. suff. *-ic*.]

Entom.: Of or belonging to insects undergoing only an incomplete metamorphosis.

hĕm-ĭ-morph′-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *hemi-*; Gr. μορφή (*morphē*) = form, and Eng. &c. suff. *-ic*.]

Crystal. & Min.: Having the two ends with dissimilar planes.

hemimorphic-hemihedral, *a.*

Crystal. & Min.: Both hemihedral and hemimorphic. (*Dana: Min.*, 5th ed., p. 407.)

hĕm-ĭ-morph′-īte, *s.* [Pref. *hemi-*; Gr. μορφή (*morphē*) form, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: The name given by Kennyott to Calamine. Dana rejects the name; it is, however, adopted in the *Brit. Mus. Catalogue.*

***hē-mī′-na,** *s.* [Lat., from Gr. ἡμίνα (*hēmina*), from ἥμισυς (*hēmisus*) = half.]

1. *Rom. Antiq.:* An ancient Roman measure containing half a sextarius, or about half a pint English wine measure.

2. *Med.:* A measure containing about ten fluid ounces.

hĕm-ĭ-ŏc-ta-hē′-dral, *a.* [Pref. *hemi-*, and Eng. *octahedral* (q.v.).]

Crystal. & Min.: Having half the number of planes which a genuine octahedron would possess: tetrahedral.

† **hĕm-ĭ-ō-lŏg′-a-moŭs,** *a.* [Pref. *hemi-*; Gr. ὅλος (*holos*) = whole, entire, and γάμος (*gamos*) = marriage.]

Bot.: Having a flower consisting of two florets, the one neuter and the other hermaphrodite. Used of grasses like Panicum.

hē-mī′-ō-nŭs, *s.* [Gr. ἡμίονος (*hēmionos*) = a half-ass, a mule; pref. *hemi-*, and Gr. ὄνος (*onos*) = an ass.]

Zool.: The Kiang or Dshikketee, *Asinus hemionus*, a wild ass found in Thibet. The fur is short, smooth, and of a bright red-bay, a dorsal streak, but no shoulder crossband; legs straw-coloured in summer, whitish in winter.

"Mr. Blyth has seen a specimen of the *hemionus* with a distinct shoulder stripe, though it properly has none."—*Darwin: Origin of Species* (6th ed.), p. 128.

hĕm-ĭ-ō′-pĭ-a, hĕm-ĭ-ŏps′-ĭ-a, *s.* [Pref. *hemi-*, and Gr. ὤψ (*ōps*) = the eye.]

Path.: Depraved vision, in which the person affected sees only half the object.

hĕm-ĭ-pĭn′-āte, *s.* [Eng. *hemipin(ic)*; *-ate* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: A salt of hemipinic acid.

hĕm-ĭ-pĭn′-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *hemi-*, and Eng., &c. *-pinic*.] (See the compound.)

hemipinic acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{10}H_{10}O_6$, or $C_6H_2(OCH_3)_2(COOH)_2$, dimethyl-phthalic acid. It is obtained along with meconin by fusing opianic acid with three times its weight of caustic potash. Hemipinic acid is purified by washing its ammonium salt with alcohol, dissolving it in HCl, and extracting it with ether. Heated to 180°, it is converted into the anhydride, which yields needles, melting at 166°. Hemipinic acid is dibasic, forming crystalline salts.

hĕm-ĭ-plĕg′-ĭ-a, hĕm′-ĭ-plĕg-ȳ, *s.* [Pref. *hemi-*, and Gr. πλήσσω, πλήττω (*plēssō*, *plēttō*) = to strike.] Paralysis of one side of the body. [PARALYSIS.]

hĕm-ĭ-plĕg′-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *hemipleg(ia)*; *-ic*.] Partially paralysed; affected with hemiplegia (q.v.).

hĕm′-ĭ-plĕx-ȳ, *s.* [HEMIPLEGIA.]

hĕm′-ĭ-pōde, *s.* [Pref. *hemi-*, and Gr. πούς (*pous*), genit. ποδός (*podos*) = a foot.]

Ornith.: A bird of the genus Hemipodius (q.v.).

hĕm-ĭ-pō′-dĭ-ŭs, *s.* [From Gr. ἡμιπόδιον (*hēmipodion*) = half a foot. The genus is so named because its species are totally destitute of the hind toe.]

Ornith.: A genus of Tetraonidæ, akin to Coturnix (Quail). The species are pugnacious, and in Java are set to fight for the amusement of spectators.

hĕm′-ĭ-prĭsm, *s.* [Pref. *hemi-*, and Eng. *prism* (q.v.).]

Crystallog. & Min.: A form in the monoclinic and triclinic systems of classification, which comprises but one face of a prism with its opposite. (*Dana.*)

hĕm-ĭ-prĭs-măt′-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *hemi-*, and Eng. *prismatic* (q.v.).]

Crystallog. & Min.: Half prismatic.

hĕ-mĭp′-tĕr, *s.* [HEMIPTERAN.]

hĕ-mĭp′-tĕr-ą, *s. pl.* [Pref. *hemi-*, and Gr. πτερόν (*pteron*) = a wing.]

1. *Entomology:*

(1) An order of insects, sub-class Hemimetabola (q.v.). The trophi or masticatory organs consist of four lancet-shaped needles, which are the modified mandibles and maxillæ; these are included within a tubular sheath, which is made of the labium, elongated; eyes usually elongated; wings generally four, sometimes wanting; pupa generally active. It is divided into three sub-orders, Homoptera, Heteroptera, and Thysanoptera (q.v.).

(2) The term is used by Stephens and others for what is now the sub-order Heteroptera (q.v.).

2. *Palæont.:* Hemipterous insects have been found from the Cretaceous rocks onward.

hĕ-mĭp′-tĕr-ąl, *a.* [HEMIPTEROUS.]

hĕ-mĭp′-tĕr-ąn, † **hĕ-mĭp′-tĕr,** *s.* [HEMIPTERA.]

Entom.: An insect of the order Hemiptera (q.v.).

hĕ-mĭp′-tĕr-oŭs, † **hĕ-mĭp′-tĕr-ąl,** *a.* [Mod. Lat. or Gr. *hemipter(a)*; suff. *-ous, -al.*]

Entom.: Having wings, in more typical cases, chitinous at the base and membranous at the extremity; of or belonging to the Hemiptera (q.v.).

hĕm-ĭ-răm′-phŭs, *s.* [Pref. *hemi-*, and Gr. ῥάμφος (*rhamphos*) = the curved bill of a predatory bird.]

Ichthy.: Under Sword-fish, a genus of Esocidæ (Pikes), having the lower jaw so produced as to form a slender snout, whence their English name.

hĕm′-ĭ-sphĕre, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *hemisphærium*, from Gr. ἡμισφαίριον (*hēmisphairion*), from ἡμι- (*hēmi*) = half, and σφαῖρα (*sphaira*) = a ball, a sphere.]

1. The half of a sphere or globe, when divided by a plane passing or supposed to pass through its centre; half the terrestrial globe; half the surface of the heavens.

¶ The northern hemisphere is that half of the globe formed by the plane of the equator, and that portion of it containing the north pole cut off by this plane. The other half, containing the south pole, is called the southern hemisphere.

2. A map or projection of half the terrestrial or celestial spheres.

¶ (1) *Aqueous hemisphere:*

Geog.: One so selected as to contain as much as possible of the water of the globe. Its centre must be in the southern hemisphere.

(2) *Terrestrial hemisphere:*

Geog.: One so chosen that it contains as great an amount of land as possible. Its centre should be at Falmouth.

(3) *Hemispheres of the brain:*

Anat.: The upper spheroidal portions of the brain (q.v.); they are separated by the *falx cerebri.*

(4) *Hemispheres of Magdeburg:* [MAGDEBURG-HEMISPHERES].

* **hĕm-ĭ-sphĕr′-ĭc,** * **hĕm-ĭ-sphĕr′-ĭc-ąl,** * **hĕm-ĭ-sphær′-ĭc,** *a.* [Eng. *hemispher(e); -ic, -ical.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of a hemisphere; resembling a hemisphere; half-round.

"All liquids run nearly in a spherical form, when hung on a small surface, as at the point of a pin, or into a *hemispherical* figure on a broad surface."—*Derham: Astro-Theology*, bk. vi., ch. i.

* **hĕm-ĭ-sphē-rŏĭd′-ąl,** *a.* [Eng. *hemisphere;* Gr. εἶδος (*eidos*) = appearance, shape; Eng. adj. suff. *-al.*] Having a figure or form resembling that of a hemisphere.

* **hĕm-ĭ-sphĕr′-ūle,** *s.* [Pref. *hemi-*, and Eng. *spherule* (q.v.).] Half a spherule.

* **hĕm′-ĭ-stĭch,** *s.* [Lat. *hemistichium*, from Gr. ἡμιστίχιον (*hēmistichion*), from ἡμι- (*hēmi-*) = half, and στίχος (*stichos*) = a row.] Half a verse in poetry; an imperfect or incomplete verse.

"The pause is a rest that divides the verse into two parts, each of them called an *hemistich.*"—*Goldsmith: Essay* 18.

* **hĕ-mĭs′-tĭch-ąl,** *a.* [Eng. *hemistich; -al.*] Pertaining to a hemistich; written in hemistichs; according to or by hemistichs.

"The reader will observe the constant return of the *hemistichal* point."—*Warton: Hist. English Poetry*, i. (Additions).

hĕm-ĭ-tĕr′-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Pref. *hemi-*, and Gr. τέρας (*teras*) = a wonder, a marvel; a monster.]

Bot.: A monstrosity of elementary organs or of appendages of the axis. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

hĕm′-ĭ-tōne, *s.* [Gr. ἡμιτόνιον (*hēmitonion*): pref. *hēmi-*, and Gr. τόνος (*tonos*) = a tone.] A semitone.

hĕ-mĭt′-rĭ-choŭs, *a.* [Pref. *hemi-*; Gr. θρίξ (*thrix*), genit. τριχός (*trichos*) = hair, and Eng. suff. *-ous.*]

Bot.: Half covered with hairs.

hĕ-mĭt′-rō-pąl, hĕ-mĭt′-rō-poŭs, *a.* [Pref. *hemi-*; Gr. τροπή (*tropē*) = in a turn, with a turning, and Eng. suff. *-al, -ous.*]

Botany, &c.:

1. *Gen.:* Turned half round; half inverted.

2. *Spec.* (*Of an ovule*): Having the raphe terminating about midway between the chalaza and the orifice. Akin to anatropal, but having the axis of the nucleus more curved.

hĕm′-ĭ-trōpe, *a. & s.* [Pref. *hemi-*, and Gr. τροπή (*tropē*) = a turning; τρέπω (*trepō*) = to turn.]

A. *As adjective:*

Crystal. & Min.: Half turned round. A term used of a crystal looking as if it were formed of two, the one half turned round upon the other.

B. *As substantive:*

Crystal. & Min.: A crystal of the form described under A.

hĕ-mĭt′-rō-poŭs, *a.* [HEMITROPAL.]

hĕ-mĭt′-rō-pў, *s.* [HEMITROPE.]

Crystal. & Min.: Crystallization producing crystals of the kind called hemitropal (q.v.).

hĕm′-lŏck, * **hem-locke,** * **hem-lok,** * **ham-locke,** * **hame-loc,** *s. & a.* [A.S. *hemleác, hemlic, hemlyc, hymlíce.*]

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Bot.:* The umbelliferous genus Conium (q.v). Common hemlock is *Conium maculatum;* Water hemlock, *Cicuta virosa*, called also Cowbane. [CICUTA.] Used likewise of the foreign species, *C. maculata* and *Phellandrium aquaticum.* In the example the reference is apparently to the hemlock-spruce.

"When the mournful Wawonaissa,
Sorrowing sang among the *hemlocks.*"
Longfellow: Song of Hiawatha, viii.

¶ Ground Hemlock is a kind of yew, *Taxus canadensis;* Lesser Hemlock is *Æthusa cynapum*, and Mountain Hemlock, *Levisticum officinale.*

2. *Pharm.:* [CONIUM].

B. *As adj.:* Of, belonging to, or in any way resembling the conium or cicuta [A].

hemlock-spruce, *s.*

Bot.: Abies canadensis. It is an elegant, drooping, low evergreen tree, valuable as

HEMLOCK-SPRUCE.

growing in the shade of other trees. It was introduced into Britain from North America in 1736. The substance from which spruce beer is made is an extract from its leaves.

hemlock-tree, *s.* The hemlock spruce (?).

"O *hemlock-tree!* how faithful are thy branches."
Longfellow: Hemlock-tree. (TIARS.)

hĕmmed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [HEM, *v.*]

hĕm′-mẹl, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

1. A crowd or herd, as of cattle.

2. A shed or covering for cattle.

hĕm′-mĕr, *s.* [Eng. *hem*, v.; *-er.*] One who or that which hems. Specifically, an attachment to a sewing-machine for turning over the edge of a piece of fabric or a garment, in order that the flap may be stitched down. As the fabric is fed along, the edge is turned over in a curved path, and is then flattened by the presser-foot ready for stitching by the needle.

* **hĕm′-mĭng,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A shoe or sandal made of raw hide.

hĕ-mŏp′-tў-sĭs, hĕ-mŏp′-tŏ-ē, *s.* [HÆMOPTYSIS.]

hĕm′-ōr-rhage (age as ĭǵ), hĕm′-ōr-rhā-ǵў, *s.* [HÆMORRHAGE.]

hĕm-ōr-rhăǵ′-ĭc, *a.* [HÆMORRHAGIC.]

hĕm′-ōr-rhŏĭd, *s.* [HÆMORRHOID.]

hĕm-ōr-rhŏĭd′-ąl, *a.* [HÆMORRHOIDAL.]

hĕmp, *s.* [A.S. *henep, hænep;* Sw. *hampa;* Dan. *hamp;* Dut. *hennep;* Ger. *hanf*, all from Lat. *cannabis;* Gr. κάνναβις (*kannabis*), κάνναβος (*kannabos*); Sansc. *çana* = hemp.]

1. *Comm., &c.:* The name of various vegetable fibres used for manufacturing purposes.

"[She] gained,
By spinning *hemp*, a pittance for herself."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. i.

2. *Bot.: Cannabis sativa*, a native of the cooler parts of India, now introduced into Europe.

"The *hempe* groweth about Smolensko vpon the Polish border."—*Hacklyt: Voyages*, i. 364.

¶ *African hemp, Bowstring hemp*, is a kind of hemp made in Africa from the fibres of Senseviera; *Bastard hemp* is *Datisca Cannabina; Bengal hemp* is the fibre of *Crotolaria juncea*, called also *Bombay hemp, Madras*, or *Sunn hemp; Manilla hemp* is the fibre of *Musa textilis.*

3. *Pharm.: Cannabis indica*, Indian hemp. The dried flowering tops of the female plants of *Cannabis sativa*, cultivated in India. It is used to prepare *Extractum cannabis indicæ* and *Tinctura cannabis indicæ*, the extract and

CANNABIS INDICA.
1. Male Flower. 2. Female Flower.

the tincture. Indian hemp produces a peculiar kind of intoxication, attended with exhilaration of spirits and hallucinations of a pleasing kind; these are followed by narcotic effects, sleep, or stupor. It is used as an antispasmodic, and for its anodyne properties in cases of neuralgia, tetanus, &c.

4. *Figuratively:*

(1) A rope, a halter.

"A man in deepe despaire, with *hempe* in hand,
Went out in haste to ende his wretched dayes."
Turberville: Of Two Desperate Men.

(2) Hanging; death by the halter.

hemp-agrimony, *s.*

Bot.: Eupatorium cannabinum. [EUPATORIUM.]

hemp-brake, *s.* A machine in which rotted and subsequently dried hemp-stalks are beaten to remove the bark and cellular pith from the fibre.

hemp-harvester, *s.*

Agric.: A reaping-machine for hemp.

hemp-nettle, *s.* [GALEOPSIS.]

hemp-palm, *s.*

Bot.: Chamærops excelsa, the Tall Chamærops. It is from Nepaul and China. Its fibres are used as a substitute for hemp, and hats and cloaks are made from its leaves.

hemp-seed, *s.* * The seed of hemp; it is much used as food for cage-birds.

Hemp-seed calculus:

Path.: A name for some varieties of the mulberry-calculus (q.v.).

* **hĕmp'-ẹn,** *a.* [Eng. *hemp; -en.*]

1. Made of hemp.

"For they shall ower ocean wide,
With *hempen* bridles, and horse of tree."
Scott: Thomas the Rhymer, ii.

2. Resembling hemp.

"The former of these are made of the bark of a pine-tree beat into a *hempen* state."—*Cook: Voyages*, vol. ix., bk. iv., ch. iii.

hĕmp'-ĭĕ, *s.* & *a.* [Eng. *hemp; -ie.*]

A. *As subst.:* A rogue; a gallows apple; one for whom hemp grows. Its most common use is in a jocular way. (*Scotch.*)

"She's under lawfu' authority now; and full time, for she was a daft *hempie*."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xxxiv.

B. *As adj.:* Roguish, wild, romping.

Hĕmp'-stĕad, *s.* & *a.* [For etym. see def.]

A. *As subst.:* Various parishes in England. The one geologically interesting is near Yarmouth, in the Isle of Wight.

B. *As adj.:* Of or belonging to Hempstead.

Hempstead-beds, *s. pl.*

Geol.: A series of beds, some marine, others freshwater, of Lower Miocene age. They occur at Hempstead, in the Isle of Wight, where they are 170 feet thick.

hĕmp'-wŏrts, *s. pl.* [Eng. *hemp*, and *worts.*]

Bot.: The name given by Lindley to the order Cannabinaceæ (q.v.).

* **hĕmp'-ȳ,** *a.* [Eng. *hemp; -y.*] Like or resembling hemp; of the nature of hemp.

"Twixt the rind and the tree (called maguals) there is a cotton or *hempy* kind of moss, which they wear for their clothing."—*Howell*, bk. ii., let. 54.

* **hem-self,** * **hem-selve,** * **hem-selv-en,** *pron.* [Mid. Eng. *hem*, and *self.*] Themselves.

hĕm'-stĭtch, *s.* [Eng. *hem*, and *stitch.*] A kind of stitch in needlework, made by drawing out a few parallel threads and fastening the cross threads in successive small clusters.

* **hē'-mūse,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A roe in its third year.

hĕn, *s.* [A.S. *henn, hen, hæn*, from *hana* = a cock; cogn. with Dut. *hen* (from *haan* = a cock); Icel. *hæna* (from *hani*); Dan. *hône* (from *hane*); Sw. *hône* (from *hane*); Gr. *henne* (from *hahn*); Goth. *hana* = a cock. *Hana* means literally a singer, from the same root as Lat. *cano* = to sing.]

1. *Farming, &c.:* The female of the domestic or barn-fowl (*Gallus domesticus*) has run like other domestic animals into many varieties. A good hen will lay 200 eggs in a year. Ten or twelve are as many as it can rear in one brood.

2. The female of other species of poultry.

3. The female of any bird whatever.

4. Money for drink. [HEN-DRINKING.]

¶ *Hen* is used largely in composition with the force of *female:* as, a *hen*-canary, a *hen*-sparrow, &c.

hen-and-chickens, *s.*

Bot.: (1) *Sempervivum soboliferum* a native of Germany; (2) *Bellis perennis* (Common Daisy), var. *Prolifera.*

hen-blindness, *s.* The same as nyctalopia or night-blindness.

hen-buckie, *s.* The large whelk, *Buccinum undatum*, much used as bait in fishing. (*Scotch.*)

hen-cavey, *s.* A hen-coop. (*Scotch.*)

hen-coop, *s.* A coop or inclosed framework in which fowls are kept.

hen-drinking, *s.* (See extract.)

"There is yet another [Yorkshire marriage-custom], viz., the *hen-drinking*. On the evening of the wedding day the young men of the village call upon the bridegroom for a hen—meaning money for refreshments . . . should the hen be refused, the inmates may expect some ugly trick to the house ere the festivities terminate."—*Notes & Queries*, Sept. 17, 1859, p. 229.

* **hen-driver,** *s.* A kind of hawk; a hen-harrier.

"The *hen-driver* I forbear to name."—*Walton.*

* **hen-egg,** *s.* A hen's egg.

hen-harrier, hen-harm, *s.*

Ornith.: Circus cyaneus, which receives its English name from "harrying" or harming hens or other poultry.

hen-hawk, *s.* A poetic name for the hen-harrier (?).

"Owl and eagle, crane and *hen-hawk*."
Longfellow: Song of Hiawatha, xiv.

* **hen-hearted,** * **henne-hearted,** *a.* Having a heart like a hen; chicken-hearted; timid; cowardly.

"He is reconed a lowte and a *henne-hearted* rascall, that maketh no querell whan wrong is done vnto him."—*Udal: James* i.

hen-house, *s.* A house or shelter for fowls.

hen-peck, *v.t.* To govern or rule; said of a wife who has the upper hand of her husband.

"Oh! ye lords of ladies intellectual
Inform us truly, have they not *hen-pecked* you all?"
Byron: Don Juan, i. 23.

hen-pecked, hen-peckt, *a.* Under the rule of a wife.

* **hen-peckery,** *s.* The state or condition of being hen-pecked. (*Dickens: Oliver Twist*, ch. xxxvii.)

hen-wife, hen-woman, *s.* A woman who has the charge and rearing of fowls.

hĕn'-bāne, *s.* [Eng. *hen*, and *-bane.* So named from being poisonous to domestic fowl, and the cause of great mortality among poultry.]

Bot.: The genus Hyoscyamus (q.v.), and specially *H. niger*, a solanaceous biennial weed, pubescent, fœtid, viscid, and with pale soft glandular hairs; leaves angled, toothed, or pinnatifid, the corolla an inch or more in diameter, of a lurid yellow colour, with purple veins, the anthers purple. It is common in Ireland, less so in England, while it is not properly indigenous in Scotland. Abroad it occurs in North Africa and parts of Asia, including the north of India.

Pharm.: [HYOSCYAMUS].

hĕn'-bĭt, *s.* [Eng. *hen*, and *bit.*]

Bot.: (1) *Lamium amplexicaule;* (2) *Veronica hederifolia.*

hĕnçe, * **henne,** * **hennes,** * **hens,** *adv.* & *interj.* [A.S. *heonan, hionan, heonane, heona, hine;* with adverbial suff. *-s* or *-es*, as in *twy-es* = twice, *need-es* = needs, &c.; cogn. with Ger. *hinnen;* O. H. Ger. *hinnan.*]

A. *As adverb:*

1. From this place.

"Such wrech on hem for fetching of Heleine
There shal be take, er that we *hence* wend."
Chaucer: Troilus, bk. v.

2. From this time; henceforward, henceforth; for the future.

"Farewell, till half an hour *hence*."
Shakesp.: Tempest, iii. 1.

3. From this reason or ground; in consequence of this; as, a deduction from what has preceded.

"*Hence* may be deduced the force of exercise in helping digestion."—*Arbuthnot: On Aliments.*

4. From this source or origin.

"All other faces borrowed *hence*
Their light and grace, as stars do thence."
Suckling.

* 5. At a distance.

"Thy letters may be here, though thou art *hence*."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, iii. 1.

¶ *From* is frequently but improperly used in combination with *hence.*

"Playing on shaumes and trumpets, that *from hence*,
Their sound did reach unto the heaven's hight."
Spenser: F. Q., V. v. 4.

B. *As interj.:* Away, away with, begone, depart.

"*Hence*, horrible shadow,
Unreal mockery, *hence*." *Shakesp.: Macbeth*, iii. 4.

* **hĕnçe,** *v.t.* [HENCE, *adv.*] To send away, to despatch.

"With that his dog he *henced*, his flock he cursed."
Sidney: Arcadia, bk. i.

hĕnçe-fŏrth', * **hennes-forth,** *adv.* [Eng. *hence*, and *forth;* cf. A.S. *forth heonan.*] From this time forward; for the future; henceforward.

"He never more *henceforth* will dare set foot
In Paradise." *Milton: P. R.*, iv. 610.

hĕnçe-for'-wȧrd, *adv.* [Eng. *hence*, and *forward.*] From this time forward; henceforth; for the future.

"*Henceforward* shalt thou see such officers!"
Longfellow: Celestial Pilot. (TRANS.)

hĕnch'-mȧn, hĕnch'-boy, * **hense-man,** * **hensh-man,** *s.* [A word of doubtful origin; according to Skeat, from A.S. *hengest* = a horse, and *man.*] A male attendant; a servant, a page, a follower.

"Call me your shadow's *henchboy*."
Ford: Lady's Trial, i. 1.

* **hĕnd,** *v.t.* [A.S. *(ge)hendan;* Icel. *henda.*]

1. To seize, to take, to catch, to lay hold on.

"With his left foot fast forward gan he stride,
And with his left the Pagan's right arme *hent*."
Fairfax: Godfrey of Boulogne, xix. 16.

2. To crowd, to press in, to surround.

* **hĕnd,** * **hende,** * **hĕnd'-ȳ,** *a.* [A.S. *hendig;* Dan. & Sw. *hændig.*] Courteous, civil.

"So loveth she this *hendy* Nicholas."
Chaucer: C. T., 3,386.

hĕn-dĕc'-ȧ-gŏn, *s.* [Gr. ἕνδεκα (*hendeka*) = eleven, and γωνία (*gōnía*) = an angle.] A plane figure of eleven sides or angles.

hĕn-dĕc-ȧ-sȳl-lăb'-ĭc, *a.* & *s.* [Gr. ἕνδεκα (*hendeka*) = eleven, and Eng. *syllabic* (q.v.).]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining to a hendecasyllable or line of eleven syllables.

B. *As subst.:* A hendecasyllable (q.v.).

hĕn-dĕc'-ȧ-sȳl-lȧ-ble, *s.* [Gr. ἕνδεκα (*hendeka*) = eleven, and Eng. *syllable* (q.v.).] A verse or line of eleven syllables.

hĕn-dī'-ȧ-dȳs, *s.* [Gr. ἓν δία δύοιν (*hen dia duoin*) = one by two.]

Rhet.: A figure wherein two substantives are used instead of one substantive or an adjective and a substantive; a figure wherein the same idea is represented by two words or phrases.

* **hĕnd'-nĕss,** * **hende-nes,** * **hend-y-nesse,** *s.* [Mid. Eng. *hend*, a.; *-ness.*] Courtesy, civility.

"For holynesse other *hendenes* other for hye kynde."
P. Plowman, p. 28.

* **henen,** * **henne,** * **hennes,** * **hens,** *adv.* [HENCE.]

* **hĕn'-fȧre,** *s.* [For *hengfare*, from A.S. *hengen* = a prison, and Eng., &c. *fare.*]

Old Law: A fine for flight on account of murder.

* **hĕng,** *pa. t.* & *pa. par.* [HANG.]

* **heng-en,** * **hengh-en,** *s.* [A.S. *hengen.*] A prison.

hē-nī'-ō-chŭs, *s.* [Lat., = the waggoner, a constellation, from Gr. ἡνίοχος (*hēníochus*) = a charioteer.]

Bot.: A genus of Chætodontidæ, often made a sub-genus of Chætodon. The anterior spines of the back are produced into a long filament, which is sometimes twice as long as the body. *Heniochus macrolepidotus* is a large fish eaten in India.

hĕn'-nȧ, hĕn'-nĕ, *s.* [Arabic. *hinnā-a.*]

Bot.: A dye obtained from the leaves of *Lawsonia inermis*, with which the Egyptians and other Oriental ladies make their nails and feet of an orange colour. It is also used for dyeing skins or Morocco leather reddish-yellow.

henna-plant, *s.* [HENNA.]

* **henne,** *adv.* [HENCE.]

* **henne,** *s.* [HEN.]

* **hĕn'-nĕr-ȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *hen; -ery.*] An enclosed place or run for fowls.

* **hennesforth,** *adv.* [HENCEFORTH.]

hĕn'-ō-thē-ĭsm, *s.* [Gr. εἷς (*heis*), genit. ἑνός (*henos*) = one, and Eng. *theism* (q.v.).]

Comp. Relig.: The name introduced by MAX MÜLLER for a phase of religious belief when each divinity seems to stand alone, and to be adored and prayed to, to the exclusion of the rest.

"If we must have a general name for the earliest form of religion among the Vedic Indians, it can be neither monotheism, nor polytheism, but only *henotheism*."—*Max Müller: Hibbert Lectures* (1878), p. 230.

hē-nŏ'-tĭ-cŏn, *s.* [Gr. ἑνωτικός (*henōtikos*) = serving to unite; ἑνόω (*henoō*) = to unite.]

Ch. Hist.: A formula of concord, offered by the Greek emperor Zeno, in A.D. 482, by advice of Acacius, Bishop of Constantinople, to reconcile the Eutychians to the church. It was annulled by Pope Justin I., in A.D. 518. [EUTYCHIAN, MONOPHYSITE.]

Hĕn-rĭc'-ĭ-ăn, *s.* [For etym., see def.]

Ecclesiol. & Ch. Hist.: A follower of Henry, an eremite monk, probably of Italian descent, who came from Lausanne in Switzerland to France. He declaimed against the vices of the clergy, who so persecuted him that he was driven from place to place, and finally died in prison in 1148.

hĕn'-roŏst, *s.* [Eng. *hen*, and *roost.*] A place where poultry roost at night.

"Bradshaw was to have privileges which were refused to a boy who had robbed a *henroost.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

hĕns'-foot, *s.* [Eng. *hen's*, and *foot.*]

Bot.: *Caucalis daucoides.*

hĕn-slō'-vĭ-ă, *s.* [Named after Professor Henslow.] [HENSLOVIAN.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the order Hensloviaceæ (q.v.). It contains two or three trees from the hottest parts of India.

hĕn-slō-vĭ-ā'-çē-æ, *s. pl* [Mod. Lat. *hen-slov(ia)* (q.v.); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: An order of perigynous exogens, doubtfully proposed by Lindley. The leaves are opposite, entire without stipules; the flowers unisexual. The calyx five-parted, lined with a woolly disc, its æstivation valvate. Stamens, five; ovary, superior, two-celled; fruit capsular. Only genus Henslovia, which Bentham and Hooker place under Lythraceæ. [HENSLOVIA.]

hĕn-slō'-vĭ-ăn, *a.* [Partly Latinised from the name of Rev. J. S. Henslow, M.A., F.L.S., &c., Professor of Botany at Cambridge.] Of or belonging to Professor Henslow.

henslovian-membrane, *s.*

Bot.: The cuticle of a plant, of which Prof. Henslow was one of the discoverers.

***hĕnt,** *s.* [HENT, *v.*] A grasping; a seizure; apprehension.

"Up, sword, and know thou a more horrid *hent.*"
Shakesp.: Hamlet, iii. 3.

***hĕnt,** *v.t.* [HEND.] To seize; to grasp; to take hold of.

"Encreasing his wrath with many a threat,
His harmefull hatchet he *hent* in hand."
Spenser: Shepheards Calender; Feb.

hĕnt'-ĭng, hĭnt'-ĭng, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A furrow with which a ploughman finishes his ridge.

hĕn'-wäre, *s.* [Eng. *hen*, and *ware.*]

Bot.: An algal, *Alaria esculenta.*

hĕn'-wood-īte, *s.* [Named after the late W. J. Henwood, of Penzance.]

Min.: Essentially a hydrated phosphate of alumina and copper, and thus related to turquoise. It occurs in globular masses of a turquoise-blue colour, having a crystalline exterior, on a siliceous limonite at the West Phœnix mine, Cornwall. Its hardness is about 4·5, and density 2·67. (*T. Davies, F.G.S.*)

***hĕnx'-mạn,** *s.* [HENCHMAN.]

hē'-ōak, *s.* [Eng. *he* = male, and *oak.*]

Bot.: A name given in Australia to *Casuarina stricta.*

hĕp, ***hepe,** *s.* [A.S. *heop.*] [HIP, 2.] The fruit of the dog-rose; a hip.

hep-bramble, hep-briar, hep-tree, *s.*

Bot.: The wild dog-rose, *Rosa canina.*

***hē'-par,** *s.* [Gr., = the liver.]

Chem. & Phar.: Hepar sulphuris, *Potassæ sulphurata.* A mixture of tersulphide of potassium with sulphate of potassium. Obtained by heating together sulphate and carbonate of potassium in a crucible. It forms a brown liver-coloured mass, soluble in water. It is used to prepare *Unguentum Potassæ Sulphuratæ*, ointment of sulphurated potash. It is used externally in the treatment of chronic skin diseases, also for chronic rheumatism. Sometimes called Liver of Sulphur.

hē-păt-, hē-pạ-tō-, *pref.* [Gr. ἧπαρ (*hēpar*), genit. ἥπατος (*hēpatos*) = the liver.]

Nat. Science: Of, belonging, or in any way resembling the liver.

hē-păt-ăl'-ĭ-ạ, *s.* [Pref. *hepat-*, and Gr. ἄλγος (*algos*) = pain.]

Path.: Pain in the liver; neuralgia of the liver.

hē-păt'-ĭc, ***hē-păt'-ĭck,** *a. & s.* [Lat. *hepaticus* = Gr. ἡπατικός (*hēpatikos*) = diseased in the liver.]

1. *Anat.:* Of or belonging to the liver. Thus there are hepatic cells and veins, and an hepatic artery, a duct, and a plexus.

2. *Path.:* Affecting or arising from the liver.

"His lordship's bilious and *hepatick* complaints seemed alone not equal to the expected mournful event."—*Johnson: Life of Littleton.*

¶ Of diseases affecting the liver there are hepatic abscess, cancer, colic, dropsy, hydatids, phlebitis, tubercle, tumours, vomiting, hepatitis (q.v.).

3. *Min.:* Resembling the liver, either in colour or form. (*Phillips.*)

hepatic-aloes, *s. pl.*

1. *Bot.:* *Aloe vulgaris, purpurascens, socotrina*, and *arborescens.*

2. *Pharm.:* [ALOES].

hepatic-cinnabar, *s.*

Min.: A variety of cinnabar (q.v.).

hepatic-diseases, *s. pl.*

Path.: Diseases of the liver, divided by Dr. Murchison into painless and painful. The chief are cirrhosis, abscess, and cancer. [LIVER.]

hepatic-waters, *s. pl.*

Pharm.: Waters containing sulphuretted hydrogen in solution, as those of Harrogate.

hē-păt'-ĭ-çạ, *s.* [HEPATIC.]

Bot.: A genus of Ranunculaceæ, now reduced to a sub-genus of Anemone. *Hepatica triloba* is a garden flower, brought from continental Europe. It is an astringent.

hē-păt'-ĭ-çæ, *s. pl.* [Plur. of Lat. *hepatica* (q.v.).]

Bot.: Liverworts, a section of the alliance Muscales, containing orders which have no operculum, and, as a rule, possess elaters, while mosses possess an operculum and are always destitute of elaters. Lindley, who doubts whether this distinction is of more than ordinal value, divides Hepaticæ into four orders, Ricciaceæ, Marchantiaceæ, Jungermanniaceæ, and Equisetaceæ. The Rev. M. S. Berkeley excludes the fourth of these, and calls the others Ricciacei, Marchantiacei, and Jungermanniacei.

hē-păt'-ĭc-ạl, *a.* [Eng. *hepatic; -al.*] The same as HEPATIC (q.v.).

hē-păt'-ĭ-cŏŭs, *a.* [Lat. *hepaticus;* Gr. ἡπατικός (*hēpatikos*).]

Botany:

1. Liver-coloured.

2. Lobed like the liver. (*Paxton.*)

hē'-pạ-tīte, *s.* [Pref. *hepat-; -ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: A variety of barite or barytes.

hĕp-ạ-tī'-tĭs, *s.* [Gr. ἧπαρ (*hēpar*), genit. ἥπατος (*hēpatos*) = the liver, and suff. *-itis*, denoting inflammation; cf. also ἡπατῖτις (*hēpatitis*) = of or in the liver.]

Path.: Inflammation or congestion of the liver.

hē-păt-ĭ-zā'-tion, *s.* [Eng. *hepatiz(e); -ation.*]

Anat. & Pathol.: A change of structure produced in the lungs, either natural after death, or in life by ecchymosis or inflammation, whereby their substance resembles that of liver. The term is also applied to the state of any texture which has been converted into a substance resembling liver. (*Mayne.*)

***hē'-păt-īze,** *v.t.* [Gr. ἡπατίζω (*hepatizō*) = to be like the liver; ἧπαρ (*hēpar*), genit. ἥπατος (*hepatos*) = the liver.]

1. To convert into a substance resembling liver; to gorge with effused matter.

2. To impregnate with sulphuretted hydrogen.

hē-păt-ō-, *pref.* [HEPAT.] Of or belonging to the liver.

hē-păt'-ō-çēle, *s.* [Pref. *hepato-*, and Gr. κήλη (*kēlē*) = a tumour.]

Surg.: Hernia of the liver.

hē-păt-ō-çȳst'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *hepato-*, and Eng. *cystic.*] Relating to the liver and the gall-bladder, or connecting the two together; there are hepatocystic ducts.

hē-păt-ō-găs'-trĭc, *a.* [Pref. *hepato-*, and Eng. *gastric.*] Relating to the liver and the stomach. [OMENTUM.]

hĕp-ạ-tŏg'-rạ-phȳ, *s.* [Pref. *hepato-*, and Gr. γραφή (*graphē*) = a writing, a description.] That branch of anatomy which describes the liver; a description of the liver.

hĕp-ạ-tō-lĭ-thī'-ạ-sĭs, *s.* [Pref. *hepato-*, and Gr. λιθίασις (*lithiasis*) = a morbid concretion.]

Pathol.: The formation of morbid concretions in the liver.

hĕp-ạ-tŏl'-ō-ğȳ, *s.* [Pref. *hepato-*, and Gr. λόγος (*logos*) = a discourse.] A treatise on the liver.

†**hē-păt-ŏph'-ȳ-mạ,** *s.* [Pref. *hepato-*, and Lat. *phyma;* Gr. φῦμα, φύμα (*phuma*) = an inflamed swelling on the body, a tumour, a boil.]

Path.: A suppurative swelling of the liver. [HEPATITIS.]

†**hē-păt-ō-rrhœ'-ạ,** *s.* [Pref. *hepato-*, and Gr. ῥέω (*rheō*) = to flow.]

Path.: A morbid flow [*i.e.*, of bile] from the liver.

***hĕp-ạ-tŏs'-cō-pȳ,** *s.* [Gr. ἡπατοσκοπία (*hēpatoskopia*), from ἡπατοσκοπέω (*hēpatoskopeō*) = to inspect the liver for soothsaying purposes.] Divination by inspection of the liver.

hĕp'-ạ-tŭs, *s.* [Gr. ἧπατος (*hepatos*) = a fish, so named apparently from its colour resembling that of liver.]

Zool.: The name given by Latrielle to a genus of brachyurous crustaceans, placed by Milne Edwards under his tribe of Calappians. The species are found on the American coast.

***hēpe,** *v.t.* [HEAP, *v.*]

***hēpe** (1) *s.* [HEAP, *s.*]

***hēpe** (2), *s.* [HEP.]

hē-pĭ-ăl'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *hepial(us)* (q.v.); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A family of moths, group Bombycina. The antennæ are short, moniliform, simple or with a single row of denticulations or cilia; wings deflexed, long, and narrow; thorax not crested; larva fleshy, naked, with six pectoral, eight abdominal, and two anal feet. Five British species.

hē-pī'-ạ-lŭs, *s.* [Gr. ἡπίαλος (*hēpialos*) = a shivering fit, the nightmare; cf. also ἡπιάλης (*hēpialēs*) = the nightmare.]

Entom.: The typical genus of the family Hepialidæ (q.v.). *Hepialus humuli* is the Ghost Moth (q.v.); *H. hectus* is the Golden Swift; *H. Velleda*, the Beautiful Swift. [SWIFT, *s.*]

***hĕp'-pĕn,** *a.* [A.S. (*ge*)*hæp* = fit.] Neat, fit, comfortable.

hĕp'-pĕr, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] The parr or young of the salmon.

hĕps, *s. pl.* [HEP.]

hĕp-tạ-căp'-sụ-lạr, *a.* [Gr. ἑπτά (*hepta*) = seven, and Eng. *capsular.*] Having seven cavities or cells.

hĕp'-tạ-chord, *s.* [Gr. ἑπτά (*hepta*) = seven, and χορδή (*chordē*) = a chord.]

Music:

1. A series of seven notes; a diatonic octave without the upper note.

2. An instrument with seven strings.

3. A composition sung to the sound of seven chords.

***hĕp'-tāde,** *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *heptas;* Gr. ἑπτάς (*heptas*), genit. ἑπτάδος (*heptados*), from ἑπτά (*hepta*) = seven.] The sum or number of seven.

***hĕp'-tạ-glŏt,** *s.* [Gr. ἑπτά (*hepta*) = seven, and γλῶττα (*glōtta*) = a tongue.] A book in seven languages.

hĕp′-tą-gŏn, *s.* [Gr. ἑπτά (*hepta*) = seven, and γωνία (*gōnía*) = an angle.]

1. *Geom.:* A plane figure having seven sides or angles.

2. *Fort.:* A place having seven bastions for defence.

hĕp-tăg′-ō-nąl, *a.* [Eng. *heptagon; -al.*] Having seven angles or sides.

heptagonal-numbers, *s. pl.*

Arith.: A kind of polygonal numbers, formed as follows: Let 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, &c., be arithmetical progression, then 1, 7, 18, 34, 55, 81, &c., will be the series of polygonal numbers, called heptagonal. The law of formation is to add each number in the lower line to the next one on the right in the upper line. The general formula for heptagonal numbers is

$$N = \frac{5n^2 - 3n}{2},$$

in which N denotes the heptagonal number in any place, and n the order of the place. It is a property of heptagonal numbers that if any one of them be multiplied by 40, and the product be increased by 9, the result will be a perfect square. For,

$$\frac{40(5n^2 - 3n)}{2} + 9 = (10n - 3)^2.$$

hĕp′-tą-ǵŷn, *s.* [HEPTAGYNIA.]

Bot.: A plant of the Linnæan class Heptagynia (q.v.).

hĕp-tą-ǵŷn′-ĭ-ą, *s. pl.* [Gr. ἑπτά (*hepta*) = seven, and γυνή (*gunē*) = a woman, a female animal, by botanists used for a pistil.]

Bot.: An order of plants in Linnæus's artificial system. It consists of those which have seven pistils.

hĕp-tą-ǵŷn′-ĭ-ąn, hĕp-tăǵ′-ŷ-noŭs, *a.* [Eng., &c. *heptagyn(ia); suff. -ian, -ous.*]

Bot.: Having seven pistils.

hĕp-tăǵ′-ŷ-noŭs, *a.* [HEPTAGYNIAN.]

hĕp-tą-hē′-drąl, *a.* [HEPTAHEDRON.] Having seven sides.

hĕp-tą-hē′-drŏn, *hĕp-tą-ē′-drŏn, *s.* [Gr. ἑπτά (*hepta*) = seven, and ἕδρα (*hedra*) = a seat, a base.] A solid figure having seven sides.

hĕp-tą-hĕx-ą-hē′-drąl, *a.* [Gr. ἑπτά (*hepta*) = seven, and Eng. *hexahedral* (q.v.).] Having seven ranges of faces, one above another, each range containing six faces.

hĕp-tą-hȳ′-drąte, *s.* [Gr. ἑπτά (*hepta*) = seven, and Eng. *hydrate* (q.v.).]

"The *heptahydrate* crystallizes out."—*Proc. Phys. Soc., London*, pt. ii., p. 67.

***hĕp-tăm′-ēr-ēde,** *s.* [Gr. ἑπτά (*hepta*) = seven, and μερίς (*meris*), genit. μερίδος (*meridos*) = a share, a part.] That which divides into seven parts.

***hĕp-tăm′-ēr-ŏn,** *s.* [Gr. ἑπτά (*hepta*) = seven, and ἡμέρα (*hēmera*) = a day.] A book containing the account or transactions of seven days.

hĕp-tăm′-ēr-oŭs, *a.* [Gr. ἑπτά (*hepta*) = seven, and μέρος (*meros*) = a part, a share.]

Bot., &c.: Consisting of seven parts; in seven pieces or portions.

hĕp-tăn′-dēr, *s.* [HEPTANDRIA.]

Bot.: A plant of the order heptandria (q.v.).

hĕp-tăn′-drĭ-ą, *s. pl.* [Gr. ἑπτά (*hepta*) = seven; ἀνήρ (*anēr*), genit. ἀνδρός (*andros*) = a man, and Lat. neut. pl. suff. *-ia.*]

Bot.: The seventh class of Linnæus's artificial classification of plants. It contains those with seven stamens. They are but few in number. The class contains four orders —viz., Monogynia, Digynia, Tetragynia, and Heptagynia (q.v.).

hĕp-tăn′-drĭ-ąn, *a.* [HEPTANDROUS.]

hĕp-tăn′-droŭs, hĕp-tăn′-drĭ-ąn, *a.* [Lat. *heptandr(ia); -ous, -ian.*]

Bot.: Having seven stamens, as the horse-chestnut.

hĕp′-tāne, *s.* [Gr. ἑπτά (*hepta*) = seven; suff. *-ane.*]

Chem.: C_7H_{16}. Septane, a name given to hydrocarbons of the paraffin series, containing seven carbon atoms. Nine isomeric hydrocarbons having this composition are possible, but four are at present known—

(1) Normal heptane, $CH_3(CH_2)_5CH_3$, is contained in petroleum and in the tar-oil from cannel coal. It, along with octane, forms the chief part of the commercial petroleum ether, or ligroin. It boils at 99°.

(2) Ethyl isopentyl, or ethyl amyl, $CH_3{\cdot}(CH_2)_3{\cdot}CH{\cdot}(CH_3)_2$, obtained by the action of sodium and a mixture of ethyl iodide and isopentyl iodide. It boils at 90°.

(3) Triethyl-methane,

$CH_3{\cdot}CH_2{\cdot}CH{<}^{CH_2{\cdot}CH_3}_{CH_2{\cdot}CH_3}$ is formed by the action of zinc ethyl on orthoformic ether.

(4) Dimethyl-diethyl-methane,

$^{H_3C}_{H_3C}{>}C{<}^{CH_2{\cdot}CH_3}_{CH_2{\cdot}CH_3}$ is formed by the action of zinc ethyl on acetone chloride, $CH_3{\cdot}CCl_2{\cdot}CH_3$. It boils at 96°.

hĕp-tăn′-gụ-ląr, *a.* [Gr. ἑπτά (*hepta*) = seven, and Eng. *angular* (q.v.).] Having seven angles.

hĕp-tą-pĕt′-ą-loŭs, *a.* [Gr. ἑπτά (*hepta*) = seven; πέταλον (*petalon*) = a leaf, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*]

Bot.: Having seven petals in the corolla.

***hĕp-tăph′-ō-nȳ,** *s.* [Gr. ἑπτά (*hepta*) = seven, and φωνή (*phōnē*) = a sound.] The union of seven sounds.

hĕp-tăph′-ȳl-loŭs (or **hĕp-tą-phȳl′-loŭs),** *a.* [Gr. ἑπτά (*hepta*) = seven; φύλλον (*phullon*) = a leaf, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*] Having seven leaves.

***hĕp′-tarch,** *s.* [HEPTARCHY.] The same as HEPTARCHIST (q.v.).

***hĕp-tărch′-ĭc,** *a.* [Eng. *heptarch(y); -ic.*] Of or pertaining to a heptarchy or a sevenfold government; constituting a heptarchy.

***hĕp′-tăr-chĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *heptarch(y); -ist.*] A governor of one division of a heptarchy.

hĕp′-tąr-chȳ, *s.* [Gr. ἑπτά (*hepta*) = seven, and ἀρχή (*archē*) = rule, sovereignty, a kingdom.] A government by seven persons; a country, a district under seven rulers. Specif., the seven Anglo-Saxon kingdoms of Kent, Sussex, Wessex, Essex, Mercia, Northumbria, and East Anglia, which are commonly represented in English histories to have existed concurrently with and independently of each other. This, however, is not the fact, and the term therefore is a misnomer.

hĕp-tą-spĕr′-moŭs, *a.* [Gr. ἑπτά (*hepta*) = seven, and σπέρμα (*sperma*) = a seed.]

Bot.: Having seven seeds.

hĕp′-tą-teŭch, *s.* [Gr. ἑπτά (*hepta*) = seven, and τεῦχος (*teuchos*) = a book.] The first seven books of the Old Testament.

hĕp′-tēne, *s.* [Gr. ἑπτά (*hepta*) = seven; suff. *-ene.*]

Chem.: C_7H_{14}. Heptylene: a name given to hydrocarbons of the olefine series, containing seven carbon atoms. A hydrocarbon having this formula occurs in the light coal-tar oils obtained by the distillation of cannel coal. Also obtained by treating heptyl aldehyde with PCl_5, and, gently heating the resulting heptylene chloride with sodium, it boils at 99°.

hĕp′-tine, *s.* [Gr. ἑπτά (*hepta*) = seven; suff. *-ine.*]

Chem.: C_7H_{12}. A hydrocarbon of the acetylene series, obtained by the action of sodium and monochlor-heptylene, $C_7H_{13}Cl$. It boils at 100°.

hĕp-tō′-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. ἑπτά (*hepta*) = seven, o connective or doubtful, and suff. *-ic.*]

heptoic-acids, *s. pl.*

Chem.: $C_7H_{14}O_2$, or $C_6H_{13}{\cdot}CO{\cdot}OH$. Acids belonging to the fatty series, having seven carbon atoms. Seventeen acids are possible; the only important one is the normal heptoic acid, or œnanthylic acid. It is obtained by the oxidation of œnanthol, or normal heptyl alcohol. It can also be obtained by boiling normal hexyl cyanide with caustic potash; also by the oxidation of castor oil with nitric acid. It is a transparent colourless oil, having an unpleasant smell. It boils at 223°. Heated with baryta it yields hexane C_6H_{14}. It forms crystalline salts. Its ethylic ether boils at 180°.

heptoic-aldehyde, *s.*

Chem.: $C_7H_{14}{\cdot}O$, or $C_6H_{13}{\cdot}CO{\cdot}H$. Œnanthylic aldehyde, or œnanthol, is obtained by the dry distillation of castor oil. It is a stinking liquid, boiling at 155°.

hĕp′-tȳl, *s.* [Gr. ἑπτά (*hepta*) = seven; *-yl* = Gr. ὕλη (*hulē*) = matter.]

Chem.: C_7H_{15}. A monatomic fatty radical, containing seven carbon atoms.

heptyl-alcohols, *s.pl.*

Chem.: $C_7H_{15}{\cdot}OH$. Alcohols belonging to the fatty series, containing seven carbon atoms. Thirty-eight of these alcohols are theoretically possible, and thirteen are known. The normal heptyl alcohol, $CH_3{\cdot}(CH_2)_5{\cdot}CH_2OH$, is obtained by the action of nascent hydrogen, from sodium amalgam and water, on heptyl aldehyde (œnanthol), or by converting normal heptane into the chloride, and acting on this by silver acetate, and distilling the resulting acetate with caustic potash. It is a colourless oily liquid, boiling at 177°. For the preparation of the other alcohols consult *Watts: Dict. Chem.*, vol. viii.

heptyl-chloride, *s.*

Chem.: $C_7H_{15}Cl$. A colourless liquid, which burns with a smoky green flame. Obtained by the action of phosphorus pentachloride on heptylic alcohol.

hĕp′-tȳl-ēne, *s.* [Eng. *heptyl; -ene.*] [HEPTYL.]

hĕp′-wŏrt, *s.* [Eng. *hep,* and *wort.*] The wild dog-rose, *Rosa canina.*

hĕr (1), ***here** (1), ***hir, *hire, *hur, *hure,** *pron.* [A.S. *hire,* gen. & dat. of *heó* = she, *-re* being the usual A.S. fem. inflection in the gen. & dat. of adjectives of the strong declension.] Used as three different cases of the personal pronoun *she*:—

(1) As the possessive case = belonging to a certain female spoken of. When thus used it is sometimes called an adjective. [HERS.]

"Priscilla, aroused by his step on the threshold, Rose as he entered and gave him *her* hand, in signal of welcome." *Longfellow: Miles Standish*, iii.

(2) As the dative of the pronoun = to this or that female: as, Give *her* the book.

(3) As the objective case.

"With mery note *her* lowd salutes the mounting larke." *Spenser: F. Q.*, I. xi. 51.

***her** (2) **here** (2), *pron.* [A.S. *hira, heora.*] Their, theirs.

"They have received *her* meed."—*Wycliffe: Matt.* vi. 5.

***her,** *adv.* [HERE.]

Hĕr′-ą, *s.* [Gr.]

Gr. Mythol.: The Goddess of Heaven, corresponding to the Roman Juno.

hĕr-ą-cleī′-dæ, *s. pl.* [Gr. Ἡρακλῆς (*Hēraklēs*) = Hercules (q.v.).] The descendants of Hercules.

hĕr-ą-cleī′-dąn, hĕr-ą-clī′-dąn, *a.* & *s.* [HERACLEIDÆ.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to the Heracleidæ, or descendants of Hercules, or Herakles.

"And there perchance some seed is sown
The *Heracleidan* blood might own."
Byron: Don Juan, iii. 86.

B. *As subst.:* One of the Heracleidæ, or descendants of Hercules.

Hē-răc′-lē-ōn-ĭteş, *s.pl.* [Named from Heracleon (see def.).]

Ecclesiol. & Ch. Hist.: A sect of gnostics, founded in the second century by Heracleon, a follower of Valentinus. Heracleon taught that a Monad was the original source of all things, that from the Monad sprang two beings, and from these the Æons emanated. He published a Commentary on the Gospel of St. John, fragments of which have been preserved by Origen. [VALENTINIANS.]

hē-răc′-lē-ŭm, *s.* [Lat. *Heracleus;* Gr. Ἡράκλειος (*Hērakleios*) = of or belonging to Hercules, who is said to have brought the plant into use.]

Bot.: Cow-parsnip, Hogweed, a genus of umbelliferous plants, family Peucedanidæ. It consists of large biennial or perennial herbs, having leaves with one to three pinnæ; compound, many-edged umbels, with few, many,

or no bracts; and orbicular, obovate, or oblong compressed fruit. Fifty species are known. One—*Heracleum Sphondylium*—is common in Britain in moist woods and meadows. It is found also in North Africa and North Asia. In the last-named place its root is skinned and eaten. *H. gummiferum* yields a gum resin.

hĕr′-ạld, *har-aulde, *her-aude, *her-aulde, *s.* [O.Fr. *herault, heraut;* Low Lat. *heraldus;* from O. H. Ger. *herolt* = a herald (Ger. *herold*); from *hari* (Ger. *heer*) = an army, and *wald, walt* = strength; Ital. *araldo.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A public official whose duty it was to proclaim peace or war, to challenge to battle, and to carry messages from the general of an army.

"An *haraulde* of the duke of Guerles, who coude well in the langage of Frenche, was enformed what he shuld say."—*Berners: Froissart; Cronycle,* vol. i., ch. x.

2. An officer whose duty it is to superintend public ceremonials, such as coronations, installations, creations of nobles, funeral processions, embassies, declarations of peace or war, &c.; to decide on the proper badges or coat-armour of the nobility; to grant, record, and blazon arms, record genealogies, &c. In England the three principal Heralds are called Kings-of-arms [KING], in addition to whom there are six subordinate Heralds—Chester, Lancaster, Richmond, Somerset, Windsor, and York. The Lancaster Herald is inspector of regimental colours. The principal herald in Scotland is called Lyon King-at-Arms. [HERALD'S COLLEGE.]

3. A messenger.

4. A proclaimer, a publisher, an announcer.

"After my death I wish no other *herald,*
But such an honest chronicler as Griffith."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., iv. 2.

5. A harbinger, a foreteller, a precursor.

"It was the lark, the *herald* of the morn."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, iii. 5.

II. *Entom.:* A moth, *Gonoptera libatrix,* one of the Noctuas (Noctuina). (*Newman.*)

herald-crab, *s.*

Zool.: One of the Maiadæ, *Huenia heraldica,* a native of Japan; so called because the shape of its carapace presents a fanciful resemblance to the shield and mantle employed by heraldic painters in depicting coat armour. (*Wood.*)

herald-moth, *s.*

Entom.: Gonoptera libatrix; its English name is given because it heralds winter.

herald's-college, or **college-of-arms,** *s.* A royal corporation, founded by Richard III., in 1483. It consists of the Earl Marshal (q.v.), the Heralds, and a Secretary. The corresponding corporation in Scotland is called the Lyon Court.

hĕr′-ạld, *har-rold, *v.t.* [HERALD, *s.*] To introduce as by a herald; to act as herald to; to proclaim; to foretell.

"Sigh, nor word, nor struggling breath
Heralded his way to death."
Byron: Siege of Corinth, xxviii.

hĕ-răld′-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *herald; -ic.*] Of or pertaining to heralds or heraldry.

"The pompous circumstances of which these *heraldic* narratives consisted."—*Warton: Hist. Eng. Poetry,* i. 336.

***hĕ-răld′-ĭc-ạl,** *a.* [Eng. *heraldic; -al.*] Heraldic.

"Making a considerable progress in *heraldical* and antiquarian studies."—*Wood: Athenæ Oxon.; W. Wylie.*

***hĕ-răld′-ĭc-ạl-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *heraldical; -ly.*] In an heraldic manner; according to the rules of heraldry.

hĕr′-ạld-rȳ, *her-ald-rie, *s.* [Eng. *herald; -ry.*]

1. The art or science of a herald; the art or science of blazoning arms or ensigns armorial, of recording genealogies.

"What the guise of Christendoune hath been in her spiritual *heraldry.*"—*Bp. Taylor: Episcopacy Asserted,* § 48.

2. Pomp, ceremony.

"He, who with all heaven's *heraldry* whilere
Entered the world, now bleeds to give us ease."
Milton: The Circumcision.

3. The office of a herald, the act of performing the duties of a herald.

"Various reasons would have made me wish to undertake this *heraldry* of peace."—*Lytton: Rienzi,* bk. ix., ch. ii.

* 4. An heraldic emblazonment; a coat of arms.

"And in the midst, 'mongst thousand *heraldries* . . .
A shielded scutcheon blushed with blood of queens and kings." *Keats: Eve of St. Agnes,* xxiv.

***hĕr′-ạld-shĭp,** *s.* [Eng. *herald; -ship.*] The office of a herald; heraldry.

"His office of *heraldship.*'—*Drayton: Poly-Olbion,* § 3. (*Selden's Illust.*)

***hĕr′-ạld-ȳ, *her-auld-ie,** *s.* [Eng. *herald; -y.*] Heraldry, genealogy, descent.

"As he whiche hath the *herauldie*
Of hem, that vsen for to lie."
Gower: C. A., bk. ii.

hĕr′-ạ-păth-īte, *s.* [From Dr. Herapath, analytic chemist; he died in 1868.]

Chem.: $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_8I_2{\cdot}SO_4H_2{+}5H_2O$. A salt obtained by dissolving sulphate of quinine in acetic acid, and then adding an alcoholic solution of iodine. It crystallizes in large tables, which have a beautiful green metallic lustre, and polarize light like tourmaline.

***her-aud, *her-auld,** *s.* [HERALD, *s.*]

hĕrb, *herbe, *s.* [Fr. *herbe,* from Lat. *herba.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A plant the stem of which is not woody.

2. *Bot.:* A plant producing shoots only of annual duration from the surface of the earth.

"Smooth downs, whose fragrant *herbs* the spirits cheer." *Cowper: The Natority.* (TRANS.)

herb-bennet, *s.*

Bot.: (1) *Geum urbanum;* (2) *Conium maculatum;* (3) *Valeriana officinalis.*

herb-christopher, *s.*

Bot.: The Bane-berry, *Actæa spicata.*

herb-gerard, *s.*

Bot.: (1) The Goat, Gout or Bishop's Weed, *Ægopodium Podagraria;* (2) *Osmunda regalis;* (3) *Pulicaria dysenterica.*

herb of grace, *s.*

Bot.: Ruta graveolens.

herb-paris, *s.*

Bot.: The liliaceous genus Paris (q.v.). *Paris quadrifolia* is a British plant with a white creeping root-stock; leaves generally four, acute, three to five-nerved; flower solitary; sepals green; petals yellow; berry, four to six-celled; seeds black. Occurs in Scotland and England locally, not in Ireland.

herb-peter, *s.*

Bot.: The Cowslip, *Primula veris.*

herb-robert, *s.*

Bot.: Geranium Robertianum.

herb-truelove, *s.*

Bot.: Paris quadrifolia.

herb-twopence, *s.*

Bot.: Lysimachia Nummularia.

hĕr-bā′-ceous (ceous as shŭs), *a.* [Lat. *herbaceus,* from *herba* = a herb.]

1. Of or pertaining to herbs; of the nature of a herb.

"An *herbaceous* plant resembling the water flower-de-luce."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours,* bk. ii., ch. vi.

* 2. Feeding or living upon herbs; herbivorous.

"As the *herbaceous* eaters, for instance, are many, and devour much."—*Derham: Physico-Theology,* bk. iv., ch. xi.

herbaceous-leaf, *s.*

Bot.: A leaf which is thin, green, cellular, and flaccid.

herbaceous-plants, *s. pl.*

Bot.: A plant, the stem of which perishes annually; one producing an annual stem from a perennial root.

herbaceous-stem, *s.*

Bot.: A stem which does not become woody.

hĕrb′-age (age as ĭj), *s.* [Fr.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Herbs collectively; grass, pasture; green food for cattle, &c.

"The brothers, in contention gay,
Catch, and on gathered *herbage* lay."
Jones: Hindu Wife.

* 2. The leaves of plants or herbs, as distinguished from the root or fruit.

"God having made man, the first thing he took care of, was his life; in the appointment of his convenient food: I have given you every herb and every tree for meat (Gen. i. 29); which comprehended, with the *herbage* of plants, their roots and fruits."—*Grew: Cosmologia Sacra,* bk. iv., ch. vi.

* II. *Law:* The tithe and the right of pasture in the forest, or on the grounds of another.

***hĕrb′-aged (aged as ĭjed),** *a.* [Eng. *herbag(e); -ed.*] Covered with herbage or grass; grassy, verdant.

"He floats along the *herbaged* brink."
Thomson: Summer, 475.

hĕrb′-ạl, *herb-all, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *herb; -al.*]

* A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to herbs.

"The *herbal* savour gave his sense delight."
Quarles: History of Jonah, s.

B. *As substantive:*

1. A book containing the names of plants, with the description of their genera, classes, species, &c., and their qualities.

"He may know the shape and the colour of an herb, as it is set down in an *herbal.*"—*Bates: On the Fear of God.*

2. A collection of plants dried and preserved; a herbarium.

"Others made it their business to collect in voluminous *herbals* all the several leaves of some one tree."—*Steele: Spectator,* No. 455.

***hĕrb′-ạl-ĭsm,** *s.* [Eng. *herbal; -ism.*] The science or knowledge of herbs or plants.

hĕrb′-ạl-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *herbal; -ist.*] One who is skilled in the knowledge of herbs, their properties and qualities; one who makes a collection of herbs generally or deals in medicinal herbs.

"I know two or three virtuosi that are good *herbalists.*"—*Boyle: Works,* vi. 727.

***hĕrb′-ạr, *hĕrb′-ĕr, *herb-ere, *erb-er,** *s.* [O. Fr. *herbere,* from Lat. *herbarium.*]

1. A garden of flowers or vegetables.

"He sawe syttynge vnder an ymge in an *herber* a wonder fayre damosel."—*Lydgate: Pilgrymage of the Soule,* p. 63.

2. A herb, a plant.

"Decked with flowers and *herbars* daintily."
Spenser: F. Q., II. ix. 46.

3. An arbour.

"Shapin was this *herbir* rofe and all
As is a pretty parlour."
Chaucer: Flower & the Leaf.

***hĕr-băr′-ĭ-ạn,** *s.* [HERBARIUM.] A herbalist.

"As Fena, the French *herbarian,* hath also noted."—*Holinshed: Description of England,* bk. iii., ch. iii.

***hĕrb′-ạr-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *herbar; -ist.*] One skilled in herbs; a herbalist.

"The *herbarists* who have written thereof doe say that it lieth long."—*P. Holland: Plinie,* bk. xxvii., ch. ix.

hĕr-băr′-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Lat., from *herba* = a herb.]

1. A collection of dried plants systematically arranged; a hortus siccus.

2. A book or case for preserving dried specimens of plants.

***hĕrb′-ạr-īze,** *v.t.* & *i.* [HERBORIZE.]

***hĕrb′-ạr-ȳ,** *s.* [Lat. *herbarium.*] A garden of herbs or plants.

"An *herbary,* for furnishing domestic medicines."—*Warton: Hist. of English Poetry,* ii. 231. (Note.)

hĕrb′-ĕl-ĕt, *s.* [Eng. *herb;* dimin. suff. *-let.*] A little herb or plant.

"These *herbelets,* which we upon you strow."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iv. 2.

***hĕrb′-ĕr** (1), *s.* [HERBAR.]

***hĕrb′-ĕr** (2), *s.* [HARBOUR.] A lodging; an inn.

***her-berg-age,** *s.* [HARBOURAGE.]

1. The act of sheltering or harbouring.

2. Shelter, lodging.

"He wolde assigne him *herbergage.*"
Gower: C. A., bk. ii.

***herbergeour,** *s.* [HARBINGER.]

***herberwe, *herberowe,** *s.* [HARBOUR, *s.*]

***herberwe, *herberowe,** *v.t.* [HARBOUR, *v.*] To shelter; to lodge.

"Shortly I woll *herberowe* me."
Romaunt of the Rose.

hĕr-bĕsc′-ẹnt, *a.* [Lat. *herbescens,* pr. par. of *herbesco* = to grow into a herb.] Growing into herbs.

† **hĕr-bĭ-car-nĭv′-ŏr-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *herba* = grass, and Eng. *carnivorous* (q.v.).] Feeding both on animal and on vegetable food.

***hĕr′-bĭd,** *a.* [Lat. *herbidus,* from *herba* = a herb.] Covered with herbs or vegetation.

hĕr-bĭf′-ĕr-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *herbifer,* from *herba* = a herb, and *fero* = to bear, to produce; Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*] Producing herbs or vegetation.

*** hĕrb'-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *herb; -ist.*] One skilled in herbs; a herbalist.

hĕr-bĭv'-ŏr-ą, *s.* [Lat. *herba* = grass, a herb, a plant, and *voro* = to devour.]

Zool.: Animals, specially mammals, feeding on grass, herbs, or other plants.

hĕr-bĭv'-ŏre, *s.* [HERBIVORA.] One of the herbivora (q.v.).

"The *herbivores* were kept in check by numerous carnivores."—*Dawkins: Early Man in Britain*, ch. iii.

hĕr-bĭv'-ŏr-oŭs, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *herbivor(a)*; Eng. suff. *-ous.*]

Zool.: Feeding on grass, herbs, or other plants.

"Its thickets and caves were occupied by carnivora preying on the *herbivorous* mammals."—*Wilson: Prehistoric Annals of Scotland*, ch. i.

hĕrb'-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *herb; -less.*] Destitute of herbs or vegetation.

"Where the birds dare not build, nor insect's wing
Flit o'er the *herbless* granite."
Byron: Manfred, ii. 2.

*** hĕrb'-lĕt,** *s.* [Eng. *herb;* dimin. suff. *-let.*] A little herb.

*** hĕrb'-ŏr-ĭst,** *s.* [Fr. *herboriste* = one who sells medicinal plants.] A herbalist.

"A curious *herborist* has a plant."—*Ray.*

*** hĕrb-ŏr-ĭ-zā'-tĭon,** *s.* [Eng. *herboriz(e); -ation.*]

1. The act, practice, or habit of seeking plants for scientific study; botanical research.

2. The figure or appearance of plants in minerals; arborization.

hĕrb'-ŏr-īze, * hĕrb'-ąr-īze, *v.i. & t.* [Fr. *herboriser*, from Lat. *herbarium.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To seek for plants for scientific study; to botanize.

"The Apothecaries' Company . . . here have their *herborizing* feast." — *Soame; Analysis of Hampstead Water* (1754), p. 27.

B. *Trans.:* To form the figure or appearance of plants in, as in minerals; to arborize.

*** hĕrb'-ŏr-īz-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *herboriz(e); -er.*] One who seeks for plants for scientific study; one who botanizes.

*** hĕr'-bŏr-oŭgh** (*gh* silent), *s.* [HARBOUR, *s.*] A lodging; a shelter; a place of retreat or safety.

"The German lord, when he went out of Newgate into the cart, took order to have his arms set up in his last *herborough*."—*Ben Jonson: Discoveries.*

*** hĕrb'-ōse, * hĕrb'-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *herbosus*, from *herba* = a herb.] Full of or abounding with herbs.

"Not in December, if we reason close,
Are fields poetically called *herbose*."
Byrom: Critical Remarks on Horace, bk. ii., ode 3.

*** hĕrb'-ŭ-lent,** *a.* [Lat. *herbula*, dimin. of *herba* = a herb.] Containing herbs.

hĕrb'-wŏm-ąn, *s.* [Eng. *herb*, and *woman.*] A woman who sells herbs.

"Your *herbwoman;* she that sets seeds and roots of shame and iniquity."—*Shakesp.: Pericles*, iv. 6.

*** hĕrb'-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *herb; -y.*] Of the nature of or resembling herbs.

"Let your *herby* ingredients be exquisitely culled."
—*Evelyn: Acetaria.*

hĕr-eŭ'-lĕ-ąn, *a.* [HERCULES.]

I. *Lit.:* Of or pertaining to Hercules.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Resembling Hercules in strength or power; possessing powers or qualities similar to those of Hercules; exceedingly strong or powerful.

"An *herculean* robustness of mind."—*Burke: Appeal from the New to the Old Whigs.*

2. Of a nature to require the powers, strength, or courage of Hercules to perform or encounter; exceedingly great, difficult, or dangerous.

HERCULES.

Hĕr'-eŭ-lēs, *s.* [Lat.; Gr. Ἡρακλῆς (*Hēraklēs*).]

I. *Literally:*

1. *Gr. Myth.:* A celebrated hero, who, after death, was ranked among the gods, and received divine honours. He was the son of Jupiter and Alcmena. His most celebrated exploits are known as the Twelve Labours of Hercules.

2. *Astron.:* One of the twenty ancient northern constellations, surrounded by Draco, Bootes, Lyra, and Ophiuchus. It has no large star, but is interesting for the reason given in the example.

"Sir William Herschel discovered a point in the constellation *Hercules*, to the right and left of which the stars seemed moving away, and hence inferred that the solar system was in motion towards that point. It is supposed that there is foundation in fact for this hypothesis, but some uncertainty still rests over it, and is likely to do so for many years to come."—*Prof. Airy: Pop. Astron.* (6th ed.), p. 217.

II. *Fig.:* A person of extraordinary or supernatural strength.

Hercules-beetle, *s.*

Entom.: *Dynastes* or *Megasoma Hercules*, so called from its great size, about five inches in length, and its proportionate strength. It is a lamellicorn beetle, of arboreal habits, from Brazil. It has enormous hornlike projections on the thorax and head.

Hercules-club, *s.*

Bot.: *Zanthoxylum clava Herculis.*

Hĕr-cўn'-ĭ-ąn, *a.* [Lat. *Hercynius.*] A name applied to an extensive range of forest in Germany, the remains of which are now to be seen in Suabia, in the Harz Mountains, &c.

hĕr'-cўn-īte, *s.* [From *Sylva Hercynia*, the Roman name of the Bohemian forest where it occurs; Ger. *hercynit.*]

Min.: A variety of Spinel, sometimes called Iron Spinel. (*Brit. Mus. Cat.*) It is an isometric mineral with a green streak and a vitreous lustre; its hardness, 7·5 to 8; sp. gr. 3·91 to 3·95; compos.: alumina, 58·9; oxide of iron, 41·1 = 100. Dana makes it an independent species.

hĕrd (1), *** heerde, * heorde,** *s.* [A.S. *heord, herd, hyrd* = (1) care, custody; (2) a herd, a flock, (3) a family; cogn. with Icel. *hjördh;* Dan. *hiord;* Sw. *hjord;* Ger. *heerde;* Goth. *hairda.*]

1. *Lit.:* A flock or number of beasts or cattle feeding or driven together; generally applied to the larger animals.

"Colts, such as were then bred in great *herds* on the marshes of Somersetshire."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

2. *Fig.:* A crowd, number, or company of people; a rabble; used in contempt.

"Are these your *herd*—
Must these have voices, that can yield them now?"
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, iii. 1.

hĕrd (2), *** heard, * herde, * hurde,** *s.* [A.S. *heorde, hirde;* cogn. with Icel. *hirdhir;* Dan. *hyrde;* Sw. *herde;* Ger. *hirt;* Goth. *hairdeis.*] A keeper of a herd or flock of beasts or cattle; a herdsman; generally used now in composition, as a shep-*herd*, a swine-*herd*, &c.

"Ne was there *heard*, ne was there shepheard's swaine
But her did honour." *Spenser: F. Q.*, VI. ix. 10.

herd-boy, *s.* A shepherd's boy.

"Nor piping shepherd shall he be,
Nor *herd-boy* of the wood."
Wordsworth: Fragment.

*** herd-maid,** *s.* A shepherdess.

herd's-grass, *s.*

Bot.: An American name for various grasses valuable for hay. In New England the name specially given to *Phleum pratense*, the Timothy grass, and in Pennsylvania to the Red-top grass—*Agrostis vulgaris.* (*Gray*, &c.)

hĕrd, * heard, * herd-ĭ-en, *v.i. & t.* [HERD (1), *s.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To run in herds or companies; to feed or run in society.

"It is the nature of indigency, like common danger, to endear men to one another, and make them *herd* together."—*Norris.*

2. To associate; to unite with or become a member of a company, number, or party.

"Ruling such,
And with such *herding*, I maintained a strife
Hopeless." *Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. iii.

3. To act as a herd or shepherd; to take care or charge of a herd or flock.

B. *Transitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To tend or watch as a herd of cattle.

2. *Fig.:* To place, or cause to associate, with a herd, crowd, or rabble. (*Ben Jonson: Catiline*, i.)

*** hĕrd, * herde,** *pa. t. & pa. par.* [HEAR.]

*** hĕrd'-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *herd; -er.*] A herdsman; a herd.

hĕr'-dĕr-īte, *s.* [Named after Baron von Herder, director of the Saxon mines.]

Min.: An orthorhombic, yellowish or greenish-white, very brittle, translucent mineral, of vitreous or somewhat resinous lustre. Hardness, 5; sp. gr. 2·98. It is believed to be an anhydrous phosphate of alumina and lime with fluorine. Found in a tin mine in Saxony. (*Dana.*)

herdes, *s.* [HARDS.]

*** hĕrd'-ĕss, * hierd-esse,** *s.* [Eng. *herd* (2); *-ess.*] A female herd; a shepherdess.

"She is the *herdess* fair that shines in dark."
Sidney: Arcadia, bk. iii.

*** hĕrde'-wĭch,** *s.* [Eng. *herd* (1), *s.*, and *wich* = a shelter, a station.] A place of shelter for cattle; a grange, a farmstead.

*** hĕrd'-groom, * heard-groom, * heerd-groom, * heerd-grome,** *s.* [Eng. *herd* (1), *s.*, and *groom.*] A herd, a shepherd.

"But he forsakes the *herdgroom* and his flocks."
Drayton: Pastorals; Ecl. ix.

hĕrd'-mąn, * heard-man, * hirde-man, * hird-man, *s.* [Eng. *herd* (1), *s.*, and *man.*] The same as HERDSMAN (q.v.).

"That communalitie consisting of *heardmen* and fugitive strangers."—*P. Holland: Livius*, p. 44.

hĕrds, *s.* [HARDS.]

hĕrds'-mąn, *s.* [Eng. *herd's* (1), and *man.*]

1. The owner of a herd.

"A *herdsman* rich, of much account was he."
Sidney: Arcadia.

2. One employed in looking after a herd; a shepherd, a herd.

"Hear what thy hallowed troope of *herdsmen* pray."
Ben Jonson: Hymn to Pan.

*** hĕrds'-wŏm-ąn,** *s.* [Eng. *herd's* (1), and *woman.*] A woman who has the charge of a herd; a shepherdess.

*** here,** *s.* [HAIR.]

*** here,** *v.t. & i.* [HEAR.]

hĕre, * heer, * her, *adv.* [A.S. *hēr;* cogn. with Dut. *hier;* Icel. *hér;* Dan. *her;* Sw. *här;* Ger. *hier;* O. H. Ger. *hiar;* Goth. *her.* From the pronominal base seen in *he.*]

1. In this place; in the place where the speaker is.

"He is not *here:* for he is risen."—*Matthew* xxviii. 7.

2. In the present life or state.

"Thus shall you be happy *here*, and more happy hereafter."—*Bacon.*

3. To this place; hither.

"I still had hopes, my long vexations past,
Here to return—and die at home at last."
Goldsmith: Deserted Village.

4. At this point; on this occasion.

"*Here* cease thy questions." *Shakesp.: Tempest*, i. 2.

5. From this; hence, pointing to what follows (as in the French *voici*).

"*Here's* my drift." *Shakesp.: Hamlet*, ii. 1.

6. Referring or pointing to a person or thing of which one is speaking.

"Protect my lady *here*."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., ii. 4.

¶ (1) *Here and there:* In this place and that; hither and thither; thinly, irregularly, dispersely.

"Footsteps *here and there*
Of some burgher home returning."
Longfellow: Carillon.

(2) *Here's for you:* Here is something for you.

(3) *Here's to you:* Here is a health to you; I wish you health.

(4) *It is neither here nor there:* It does not belong or refer to this point or that; it is irrelevant or unconnected with the subject in hand.

*** here-approach,** *s.* An arrival. (*Shakesp.: Macbeth*, iv. 3.)

*** here-remain,** *s.* A stay or residence.

"Which often, since my *here-remain* in England,
I have seen him do." *Shakesp.: Macbeth*, iv. 3.

*** hĕre,** *pron.* [HER.]

hĕre'-ą-bŏŭt, hĕre'-ą-bŏŭts, * here-a-boute, *adv.* [Eng. *here*, and *about.*]

1. About or near this place; in this neighbourhood.

"They are both fair buildings, she walked plaguy fast,
And *hereabouts* I lost her."
Beaum. & Fl.: Rule a Wife, i.

* 2. Concerning this; as regards this.

hĕre-af′-tĕr, *adv., a., & s.* [Eng. *here,* and *after.*]

A. *As adverb:*

* 1. After this; next in order.

"Now *hereafter* thou shalt here
What God hath wrought in this matere."
Gower: C. A., bk. ii.

2. For the future; in futurity; henceforward.

3. In a future state.

* **B.** *As adj.:* To come; future.

"That *hereafter* ages may behold."
Shakesp.: 1 *Henry VI.,* ii. 2.

* **C.** *As subst.:* A future state; futurity.

"In the Islands of the Blessed . . .
In the land of the *Hereafter.*"
Longfellow: Song of Hiawatha, vi.

* **hĕre-af′-tĕr-ward, *her-af-tir-ward,** *adv.* [Eng. *here,* and *afterward.*] Hereafter, henceforward; for the future.

"*Heraftirward,* britheren, be yhe comforted in the Lord."—*Wycliffe: Ephesians* vi.

* **here-a-gaines,** *adv.* [Eng. *here,* and Mid. Eng. *againes.*] Against this.

hĕre′-ăt, *adv.* [Eng. *here,* and *at.*] At this.

"The tribune offended *hereat,* demanded what this singularity could mean."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity.*

* **hĕre′-bĕ-fōre, *here-be-forn, *here-be-forne,** *adv.* [Eng. *here,* and *before.*] Before this, ere this, before.

"As ye have herde *herebefore,* the commune proverb is this."—*Chaucer: Ta's of Melibeus.*

* **hĕre′-bōte,** *s.* [A.S. *here* = an army, and *bote, bode* = a command.] A royal edict summoning an army into the field.

hĕre′-bȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *here,* and *by.*]

1. Close by; beside this place; in this neighbourhood.

"*Hereby,* upon the edge of yonder coppice;
A stand where you may make the fairest shoot."
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, iv. 1.

2. By this, from this, hence.

"And *hereby* we do know that we know him, if we keep his commandments."—1 *John* ii. 3.

* **hĕ-rĕd-ĭp′-ĕ-tȳ,** *s.* [Lat. *heredipeta* = a fortune-hunter: *heredium* = an hereditary estate, and *peto* = to seek.] Legacy-hunting, fortune-hunting. (*Milman.*)

* **hĕ-rĕd-ĭt-ą-bĭl′-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *hereditable; -ity.*] The quality or state of being hereditable.

* **hĕ-rĕd′-ĭt-ą-ble,** *a.* [Lat. *heredito* = to inherit: *heres* (genit. *heredis*) = an heir; Eng. *-able.*]

1. That may or can be inherited; inheritable.

"Adam being neither a monarch, nor his imaginary monarchy *hereditable.*"—*Locke.*

2. Capable of inheriting.

hĕ-rĕd′-ĭt-ą-blȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *hereditab(le); -ly.*] In a hereditable manner; by way of inheritance.

hĕr-ĕ-dĭt′-ą-mĕnt, *s.* [Lat. *heredito* = to inherit.] (See extract.)

"*Hereditaments,* then, to use the largest expression, are of two kinds, corporeal and incorporeal. (1) *Corporeal hereditaments* consist wholly of substantial and permanent objects, all which may be comprehended under the general denomination of land only. (2) An *incorporeal hereditament* is a right issuing out of a thing corporate, whether real or personal, or concerning, or annexed to, or exercisable within, the same. It is not the thing corporate itself, which may consist in lands, houses, jewels, or the like; but something collateral thereto, as a rent issuing out of those lands or houses, or an office relating to those jewels. *Incorporeal hereditaments* are principally advowsons, tithes, commons, ways, offices, dignities, franchises, corodies or pensions, annuities, and rents."—*Blackstone: Commentary,* bk. ii., ch. 2.

hĕ-rĕd′-ĭt-ąr-ĭ-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *hereditary; -ly.*] By way of inheritance.

"New or acquired instincts are as transmissible *hereditarily* as the old ones."—*Lindsay: Mind in the Lower Animals,* i. 153.

* **hĕ-rĕd-ĭt-ăr′-ĭ-ŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *hereditarius,* from *heredito* = to inherit; *heres* (genit. *heredis*) = an heir.] Hereditary.

"Some sicknesses are *hereditarious,* and come from the father to the sonne."—*Hackluyt: Voyages,* i. 219.

hĕ-rĕd′-ĭt-ąr-ȳ, *a.* [Fr. *héréditaire,* from Lat. *hereditarius,* from *heredito* = to inherit; *heres* (genit. *heredis*) = an heir.]

1. Descending or passing by inheritance; descendible from an ancestor to an heir; possessed or claimed by right of inheritance; inherited, inheritable.

"The Bishops, true to their doctrines, supported the principle of *hereditary* right."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. ii.

2. That is or may be transmitted from a parent to a child; thus pride, courage, a disease, &c., may be said to be hereditary.

"*Hereditary* eloquence, proper to all mankind."—*Daniel: Defence of Rhyme.*

hĕ-rĕd′-ĭt-ȳ, *s.* [Lat. *hereditas,* from *heres* (genit. *heredis*) = an heir.]

Biol.: The tendency which there is in each animal or plant, in all essential characters, to resemble its parents, so as to be of the same species, and even variety, as they are, though minute differences are certain to arise. In some cases these differences themselves tend to be reproduced in successive generations: thus Mr. E. B. Poulton showed that "the strength of heredity" was such in cats with an abnormal number of toes, that between 1879 and 1883 the peculiarity had been traced through eight successive generations (*Nature,* Nov. 1, 1883; *Brit. Assoc. Rep.,* 1883, p. 543.). In other cases the movement is in a contrary direction, producing a reversion to ancestral types. [REVERSION, ATAVISM.]

"Some of the best illustrations of functional *heredity* are furnished by the mental characteristics of the human race."—*Herbert Spencer: Principles of Biology,* § 82.

Hĕr′-ĕ-fŏrdș, *s. pl.* [From the county where they are reared.] A breed of cattle having a dark red body with a white face and breast, and sometimes a line of white along the back. They have a thicker skin than the shorthorn, and long curly soft hair; the head is like that of a Devon [DEVON] but larger, the muzzle coarser, and the throat more fleshy. The neck is thick and short, the horns have a yellow tinge and are wider at the base, and bend upwards. Herefords are better behind the shoulder than shorthorns, the breast is hardly so wide, the ribs are not so well sprung but the depth is greater, the thighs and flanks and the interval between the hip and rump are well furnished, and handle firm. Herefords are good grazing and working animals. They are very hardy, and excellent for the butcher, but are not useful as dairy animals.

* **here-gild,** *s.* [HEREYELD.]

hĕre-ĭn′, *adv.* [Eng. *here,* and *in.*] In this; here.

"*Herein* is love, not that we loved God, but that he loved us."—1 *John* iv. 10.

hĕre-ĭn′-af′-tĕr, *adv.* [Eng. *herein,* and *after.*] In this [writing, book, document, &c.] after; applied to something to be explained, named, or described, at a future time.

hĕre-ĭn′-tô, *adv.* [Eng. *here,* and *into.*] Into this.

"Our first entrance *hereinto* cannot better be made than with consideration of the nature of law in general."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity.*

* **hĕr′-ĕ-mĭt,** *s.* [HERMIT.]

* **hĕr-ĕ-mĭt′-ĭc-ąl, *her-e-met-i-call,** *a.* [Lat. *heremiticus, eremiticus,* from *heremita, eremita* = a hermit (q.v.).] Of or pertaining to a hermit; suited for a hermit; solitary, secluded.

"The *heremeticall* profession was onelie allowed of in Britaine, vntill the coming of Augustine the monke."—*Holinshed: Desc. of Britaine,* bk. i., ch. ix.

* **her-en,** *a.* [Mid. Eng. *here* = hair; *-en.*] Made of hair.

hĕre-ŏf′, *adv.* [Eng. *here,* and *of.*] Of this, from this, hence.

"*Hereof* comes it that prince Harry is valiant."
Shakesp.: 2 *Henry IV.,* iv. 2.

hĕre-ŏn′, *adv.* [Eng. *here,* and *on.*] On or upon this.

"If we should strictly insist *hereon,* the possibility might fall into question."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

* **hĕre-oût′,** *adv.* [Eng. *here,* and *out.*] Out of this place, from here, hence.

* **hĕ-rē′-sĭ-arch, *hĕ-rē′-sĭ-arc,** *s.* [Gr. *αἱρεσίαρχος* (*hairesiarchos*), from *αἵρεσις* (*hairesis*) = choice . . . heresy; *ἄρχω* (*archō*) = to rule or lead; Fr. *hérésiarque.*] A leader of a sect of heretics; a prominent or leading heretic.

"I have seen . . . amongst the reputed *heresiarcs,* that medallion of John Huss."—*Evelyn: Memoirs,* Aug. 12, 1662.

* **hĕ-rē′-sĭ-ar-chȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *heresiarch; -y.*] A prominent or chief heresy.

"The book itself [the Koran] consists of *heresiarchies* against our blessed Saviour."—*Sir T. Herbert: Travels,* p. 223.

* **hĕr-ĕ-sĭ-ŏg′-rą-phĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *heresiograph(y); -er.*] One who writes or discourses on heresies.

* **hĕr-ĕ-sĭ-ŏg′-rą-phȳ,** *s.* [Gr. *αἵρεσις* (*hairesis*) = choice . . . heresy, and *γράφω* (*graphō*) = to write or describe.] A treatise or discourse on heresy or heretics.

hĕr-ĕ-sĭ-ŏl′-ŏ-ĝĭst, *s.* [Eng. *heresiolog(y); -ist.*] One who devotes himself to the study of the history of heresy; an ecclesiastical historian who deals specially with heresy and heresies. Heresiologists are usually divided into three classes:—(1) Those who had to oppose the originators and supporters of heresies; (2) Those who dealt with the subject as an incident in ecclesiastical history; and (3) Those who undertook the history of any particular sect, or of all which came within their knowledge. (*Blunt: Dict. of Sects* (1874), p. 184.)

hĕr-ĕ-sĭ-ŏl′-ŏ-ĝȳ, *s.* [Gr. *αἵρεσις* (*hairesis*), genit. *αἱρέσεως* (*haireseōs*) = heresy, and *λόγος* (*logos*) = a discourse.] The comprehensive history of heresy. [HERESIOLOGIST.]

"All three classes of these writers must be consulted for obtaining a complete acquaintance with *heresiology.*"—*Blunt: Dict. of Sects* (1874), p. 184.

hĕr′-ĕ-sȳ, *her-e-sye, *er-e-sie, *s.* [Fr. *hérésie;* Prov. *heregia, eretgia;* Sp. *heregía;* Port. *heresia, heregia;* Ital. *eresia;* Lat. *hæresis;* Gr. *αἵρεσις* (*hairesis*) = (1) a taking, a choosing, choice, (2) the thing chosen; later, a philosophical principle or set of principles. Sense 1 is from *αἱρέω* (*haireō*) = to take, 2 is from *αἱρέομαι* (*haireomai*) = to take for oneself.]

1. *Scrip.:* The English word "heresy" does not occur in the Old Testament; in the New it is found four times, and "heretic" once. In none of these has it the classic sense of choice or philosophical tenets or sects. In 1 Cor. xi. 15 it seems to mean parties, without implying that any of these held erroneous theological views. The R. V. places "heresies" in the text and "factions" in the margin. In Gal. v. 20 it appears to have the same meaning, for it is coupled with "hatred, variance, emulations, strife, seditions" (A. V.), "enmities, strife, jealousies, wraths, factions, divisions" (R. V.). The R. V. puts "heresies" in the text and "parties" in the margin. In Acts xxiv. 4 it means difference in methods of worship. In 2 Peter ii. 1 it is unequivocally error in doctrine, and it is on this last passage alone that the modern ecclesiastical use of the word has been founded. In Acts v. 17, xv. 5, xxiv. 5, xxvi. 5, xxviii. 22, *αἵρεσις* (*hairesis*) is translated "sect."

"There shall be false teachers among you, who privily shall bring in damnable *heresies,* even denying the Lord who bought them, and shall bring upon themselves swift destruction."—2 *Peter* ii. 1.

2. *Ecclesiol., Ch. & Civil Hist.:* The sense here is religious error, departure from what is held to be true doctrine. Heresy has always existed in the Church. For the efforts to extirpate it, see HERETIC.

3. *Roman Theol.:* A voluntary state of error and obstinate continuance therein on the part of a Christian touching a truth or truths revealed by God, and proposed by the Church to the world. This is formal heresy, and this alone, whether merely mental or manifested exteriorly, incurs a spiritual penalty. The heresy is material when the error is persisted in and defended in good faith and through invincible ignorance (q.v.). Objective heresy is the erroneous opinion itself, whether held in good faith or not.

hĕr′-ĕ-tĭc, *hĕr′-ĕ-tĭck, *er-e-tik, *her-e-tik, *s. & a.* [Fr. & O. Fr. *hérétique;* Prov. *heretge;* Sp. *herege;* Port. *heretico;* Ital. *eretico;* Lat. *hæreticus* = pertaining to heretical religious doctrine (*Tertullian*); Gr. *αἱρετικός* (*hairetikos*) = (1) able to choose, (2) heretical (N. T.).] [HERESY.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In the same sense as II.

2. *Fig.:* One who differs from others on a political, a scientific, or any other question. In this sense it is often used by the individual himself humorously.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Ecclesiol., Ch. & Civil Hist., &c.:* One who adopts, and probably propagates, religious views which the Church to which he belongs, or the Christian Church in general,

deems erroneous, and imperilling the eternal salvation of any one holding them. Certain causes have in every age and country produced heresy, and will for ever continue to do so. Some minds are compelled by their constitution to think independently on religious and other subjects, and in consequence tend to adopt new views; they receive ill-treatment, which confirms them, excites sympathy in others, and in some cases leads the sympathisers to adopt the same tenets. Heresies began in the Apostolic age. There were, for instance, Hymeneus and Philetus, who said that the resurrection was already passed (2 Tim. ii. 17), and apparently the Nicolaitanes, though they are censured for hateful deeds rather than doctrines (Rev. ii. 6). In Mosheim's *Church History* there is a chapter under each century headed "History of Sects and Heresies," and in no case is the chapter left blank. In treating of opinions held by heretics, it should be remembered that the statements of the accusers are *ex parte*, and that there are not materials for an impartial judgment, unless some book or document penned by the other side is obtainable. The Scripture direction for dealing ecclesiastically with heresies is given in Titus iii. 10: "A man that is an heretick after the first and second admonition reject." When the Church gained an influence over the civil power, it induced the latter to superadd civil to the ecclesiastical penalties for heresy. Those who differed from the opinions of the imperial house received many kinds of ill-usage, but it was not till A.D. 382 that a law of Theodosius I., directed against the Manichæans, authorised capital punishment for heresy. This law led to the execution at Treves, in A.D. 385, of Priscillian, Bishop of Avila; he is believed to have been the first person put to death by a Christian government for heresy. Many disapproved of the cruelty, but ultimately the bad precedent was followed. The oppression of the "heretics" made many of them side with the Mohammedans during the conflict of the latter with the orthodox Christians. [II. 2.]

2. *English Law:* In mediæval times it was supposed that the proper method of dealing with a heretic was to burn him alive, and accordingly there was a writ "De hæretico comburendo" (About burning a heretic), regarding which Blackstone says that it "is thought by some to be as ancient as the common law itself." The conviction of heresy by the common law was, however, by the archbishop in a provincial synod, and the delinquent was handed over to the civil power. If the writ "De hæretico comburendo" was issued, it was by the special direction of the king in council, with whom also the power rested of refusing to put the writ in force. During that part of the Reformation struggle in England in which the government was Roman Catholic, a heretic specially meant a Protestant; but by 25 Henry VIII. c. 14 departure from the tenets of the Church of Rome was declared not to be heresy; 1 Eliz. c. 1 in name swept away the penal statutes against heretics, leaving them to be dealt with by ecclesiastical courts; but it was not till 1676 that 29 Chas. II., c. 9, § 1, actually removed the writ from the statute-book.

B. *As adj.:* Heretical.

"Eschewe thou a man *eretike* aftir oon and the secounde correccioun."—*Wycliffe: Titus* iv.

¶ The *heretic* is considered as such with regard to the Catholic Church or the whole body of Christians, holding the same fundamental principles; but the *schismatic* and *sectarian* are considered as such with regard to particular established bodies of Christians. *Dissenters* are not necessarily either *schismatics* or *sectarians*, for British Roman Catholics and the Presbyterians of Scotland are all *dissenters*. It is equally clear that all *schismatics* and *sectarians* are not *dissenters*, because every established community of Christians, all over the world, have had individuals or smaller bodies of individuals setting themselves up against them: the term *nonconformist* is a more special term, including only such as do not *conform* to some established or national religion. (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

hē-rĕt'-ĭc-ăl, *a.* [Eng. *heretic; -al.*] Containing or of the nature of heresy; contrary to established or received doctrines, opinions, or principles of religious belief.

"Whole volumes wrote against that *heretical* opinion."—*Warburton: Commentary on Essay on Man.*

hē-rĕt'-ĭc-ăl-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *heretical; -ly.*] In a heretical manner; with heresy.

"He ignorantly and *heretically* held against the bishop, that the soul of man was of the substance of God."—*Strype: Life of Bp. Aylmer.*

* **hē-rĕt'-ĭ-cāte,** *v.t.* [Eng. *heretic; -ate.*] To decide or declare to be heretical; to condemn as heretical.

"It is not in the pope's power (that I may use his owne word) to *hereticate* any proposition."—*Bp. Hall: To Pope Urban VIII.*

* **hē-rĕt'-ĭ-cīde,** *s.* [Lat. *hæreticus* = a heretic, and *cædo* = to kill.] The act of putting a heretic to death.

hēre-tō', *adv.* [Eng. *here*, and *to.*]

1. Up to this; to this time.
2. In addition to this.
3. To this; in accordance with this.

hēre-tō-fōre', *adv.* [Eng. *hereto; -fore.*] Up to this time; before this time; in times before the present.

"I have long desired to know you *heretofore*, with honouring your virtue, though I love not your person."—*Sidney.*

* **hĕr'-ē-tŏg,** * **hĕr'-ē-tŏch** (*ch* guttural), *s.* [A.S. *heretoga*, from *here* = an army, and *toga* = a leader; *teogan, teon* = to lead, to draw; Ger. *herzog.*] A leader or commander of an army; a general; the commander of the militia in a district.

"Edric, duke of Mercia, . . . by his office of duke, or *heretoch*, was entitled to a large command in the king's army."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. i., ch. 13.

hēre-ŭn-tō', *adv.* [Eng. *here*, and *unto.*] Up to this; to this; hereto.

hēre-ŭp-ŏn', *adv.* [Eng. *here*, and *upon.*]

1. Upon this; on this; at this.

"*Hereupon* he calleth together all his maisters debtours."—*Gore: Udal; Luke* xvi.

2. In addition to this.

hēre-wĭth', *adv.* [Eng. *here*, and *with.*]

1. With this.
2. Upon this; at the same time as this.

"I send you herewith the form which I used."—*Spotswood: Church of Scotland*, bk. vii.

* **here-yeld,** * **hēre'-gĭld,** * **herre-yelde,** * **here-geild,** *s.* [A.S. *heregild*, from *here* = an army, and *gild* = a payment.]

1. A war-tax; the Dane-gild; a tax to support an army.
2. *Scots Law:* A fine payable on certain conditions to a superior on the death of the tenant; a heriot (q.v.).

hĕr'-ĭ-ă-dēs, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Gr. ἔριον (*herion*) = wool. (*Agassiz.*)]

Entom.: A genus of Apidæ (Bees). *Heriades campanularum* is only a quarter of an inch long. It is common in England within the flowers of the genus Campanula, where it is easily taken when asleep. It makes its nest in old trees.

* **herie** (1), *v.t.* [HARRY.]

* **herie** (2), * **herien,** *v.t.* [A.S. *hérian*; O. H. Ger. *héren, héron*; O. L. G. *héron.*] To praise; to celebrate; to honour; to worship.

"We wulleth thine monscipe *herien*."
Layamon, 6,234.

* **herie,** *s.* [HERIE (2), *v.*] Praise, glory, honour, worship.

hĕr'-ĭ-ŏt, * **hăr'-ĭ-ŏt,** *s.* [A corrupt. of A.S. *heregeatu* = military apparel: *here* = an army, and *geatu, geatwe* = apparel, adornment. The *heregeatu* consisted of military habiliments or equipments, which, after the death of the vassal, escheated to the sovereign or lord, to whom they were delivered by the heir. (*Thorpe: Ancient Laws*, bk. ii., Glossary.) In later times horses and cows, and many other things, were paid as *heriots* to the lord of the manor. (*Skeat.*)]

Law: A fine, such as the best beast, payable to the lord of the fee upon the decease of the tenant. It is always a personal chattel, and is no charge upon the lands, but merely upon the goods and chattels. *Heriots* will in course of time cease to be exigible, one of the statutes for the enfranchisement of copyholds having enabled either lord or tenant to compel the extinguishment of this ancient feudal burden. *Heriots* were originally, as the word means, arms, horses, and habiliments of war. (See etym.)

"*Heriots* are of two sorts: *heriot*-service and *heriot*-custom. The former amount to little more than a mere rent: the latter depend merely upon immemorial usage, and are a customary tribute of goods and chattels, payable to the lord of the fee on the decease of the owner of the land."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 24.

* **hĕr'-ĭ-ŏt-ă-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *heriot; -able.*] Subject or liable to the payment of heriots.

"The tenants are chiefly customary and *heriotable*."—*Burnet: Hist. Cumberland*, i. 174.

hĕr'-ĭs-sŏn, *s.* [Fr.; O. Fr. *heriçon, eriçon* = a hedgehog, from Low Lat. *ericionem*, acc. of *ericio*, from Lat. *ericius* = a hedgehog.]

Fort.: A beam armed with iron spikes of the nature of a turnstile, and used as a barrier to block up a passage. [CHEVAL-DE-FRISE.]

hĕr'-ĭt-ă-ble, *a.* [O. Fr. *heritable*, from Low Lat. *hereditablis.*] [HEREDITABLE.]

1. Capable of being inherited, or of passing by descent from ancestor to son; inheritable.

"*cccc.* marks sterlyngis of reut *heritable*."—*Berners: Froissart; Cronycle*, vol. i., ch. xiv.

* 2. Capable of inheriting or taking by descent.

"By the canon law this son shall be legitimate and *heritable*, according to the laws of England."—*Hale: Origin of Mankind.*

heritable-bond, *s.*

Scots Law: A bond for a sum of money, to which is joined, for the creditor's further security, a conveyance of land or of heritage, to be held by the creditor in security of this debt.

heritable-jurisdiction, *s.*

Law: Criminal jurisdiction anciently possessed by certain powerful families in Scotland. It was abolished in 1748 by 20 Geo. II. c. 43.

heritable-rights, *s. pl.*

Scots Law: Rights to land or to anything connected with it, such as mills, fishings, tithes, &c.

heritable-security, *s.*

Scots Law: Security constituted by heritable property.

* **hĕr'-ĭt-ă-blȳ,** * **her-et-a-bly,** *adv.* [Eng. *heretab(le); -ly.*] By inheritance.

"The Erle of Flaunders shulde *heretably* haue ye sayd profyte."—*Berners: Froissart; Cronycle*, vol. i., ch. ccccxlviii.

hĕr'-ĭt-age (age as **ĭj),** * **er-i-tage,** * **her-y-tage,** *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *heredito* = to inherit; *heres* (genit. *heredis*) = an heir.]

1. *Law:* An inheritance; an estate which passes by descent or course of law from an ancestor to an heir; that which is inherited; an estate generally.

"The *heritage*, which she did clame."
Spenser: F. Q., V. i. 3.

2. *Scots Law:* Heritable estate; realty.

3. *Scripture:*

(1) *Old Test.:* Heb. נַחֲלָה (*nahalah*), from נָחַל (*nahal*) = to possess; the taking of anything capable of being possessed; a possession. Used of a field or fields (Jer. xii. 15), of the whole land of Canaan looked on as the special possession of Jehovah (Deut. iv. 20, ix. 26, 29; Ps. xxviii. 9), or the Israelites as His peculiar people (Joel iii. 2); also a gift bestowed by Him (Ps. cxxvii. 3). [INHERITANCE.]

"O Lord, save thy people, and bless thine *heritage*."—*Common Prayer: Te Deum.*

(2) *New Test.:* Gr. κλῆροι (*klēroi*), literally = those assigned by lot. The flock placed under one's pastoral charge.

"Neither as being lords over God's *heritage*, but being ensamples to the flock."—1 *Peter* v. 3.

¶ The word "God's" of the A. V. is not in the original, and is consequently omitted in the R. V.

hĕr'-ĭ-tŏr, * **her-y-ter,** *s.* [Fr. *héritier* = an heir, from Low Lat. *heritator*, for *hereditator*, from *heredito* = to inherit.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* An heir.

"Vicount of Chateau Bein, who is the *heryter*."—*Berners: Froissart; Cronycle*, vol. ii., ch. xxiv.

2. *Scots Law:* The owner of a heritable subject; a proprietor or landholder in a parish.

* **hĕr'-ĭ-trĭx,** *s.* [Eng. *heritor*; Lat. fem. suff *-trix.*] A female heritor; an heiress.

* **herke,** *v.t.* [HARK.]

hĕrl'-ĭng, hĭrl'-ĭng, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] The young of the sea-trout.

hĕr'-maī, hĕr'-mæ, *s. pl.* [HERMES.]

Hĕr-mā′-ĭc, hĕr-mā′-ĭc-ăl, *a.* [Gr. Ἑρμαϊκός (*Hermaikos*), from Ἑρμῆς (*Hermēs*).] Of, pertaining, or relating to Hermes or Mercury.

hĕr-măn′-nē-æ, hĕr-măn′-nĭ-ē-æ, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *hermann(ia)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Byttneriaceæ; if that order be reduced to Byttnereæ, and made a tribe of Sterculiaceæ, then Hermanneæ will become a sub-tribe. All the species are from South Africa.

hĕr-măn′-nĭ-a, *s.* [Named after Paul Hermann, of Leyden.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the tribe Hermanneæ (q.v.).

hĕr′-mąn-nīte, *s.* [Named after Hermann, one of those who analysed it; Ger. *hermannit.*]

Min.: The same as the Cummingtonite of Rammelsberg. (*Brit. Mus. Cat.*)

* **hĕr-măph-rō-dē′-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *hermaphrodite*; *-ity.*] The state of being hermaphrodite; hermaphrodism.

"Some do believe hermaphrodity
That both do act and suffer."
Ben Jonson: Alchymist, ii. i.

hĕr-măph′-rō-dĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *hermaphrod(ite)*; *-ism.*] The state of being hermaphrodite; the union of the two sexes in the same individual.

hĕr-măph′-rō-dīte, *s.* & *a.* [From *Hermaphroditus*, Gr. Ἑρμαφρόδιτος (*Hermaphroditos*) = the son of Hermes and Aphrodite. It is said that his body and that of the nymph Salmacis became one.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Zool.:* An animal having combined in itself the characteristics of the two sexes, and capable of propagating its kind without the intervention of any other individual of the same species. Occasionally human beings are born combining some characteristics of the two sexes, but every one of these is essentially male or female. Some of the inferior animals, though fewer than was once supposed, really combine the characters of the two opposite sexes to such an extent as to be able to propagate their kind. But as Sprengel, Knight, and Kolreuter suspected, and Darwin proved, in the case of all hermaphrodites, two individuals either occasionally or habitually concur in the reproduction of their kind.

2. *Bot.:* Possessing both stamens in pistils within the same floral envelope; bisexual. This is the rule rather than the exception among plants.

"A vast majority of plants are *hermaphrodites*."—*Darwin: Origin of Species* (6th ed.), p. 76.

B. *As adj.:* Possessing to a greater or lesser extent the characteristics of both sexes combined in a single individual. Used both of animals and plants.

"But still there are *hermaphrodite* animals which habitually pair."—*Darwin: Origin of Species* (6th ed.), p. 76.

hermaphrodite-brig, *s.* [Brig, ¶.]

* **hĕr-măph′-rō-dīte,** *v.t.* [Hermaphrodite, *s.*] To unite, as two things of opposite sexes.

"Divinity and art were so united
As if in him both were *hermaphrodited*."
Browne: Death of Mr. Josias Shute.

hĕr-măph-rō-dĭt′-ĭc, hĕr-măph-rō-dĭt′-ĭc-ăl, *a.* [Eng. *hermaphrodit(e)*; *-ic, -ical.*] Pertaining to, or of the nature of a hermaphrodite; partaking of both sexes.

"Nero's chariot was drawne by four *hermaphroditical* mares."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iii., ch. xvii.

* **hĕr-măph-rō-dĭt′-ĭc-ăl-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *hermaphroditical*; *-ly.*] In a hermaphroditic manner; after the manner of hermaphrodites.

"Be not monstrous in iniquity; nor *hermaphroditically* vitious."—*Browne: Christian Morals*, pt. i., § 21.

hĕr-măph′-rŏd-ĭt-ĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *hermaphrodit(e)*; *-ism.*] The same as Hermaphrodism (q.v.).

Biol.: The state of being hermaphrodite. [Hermaphrodism.]

¶ *Diminiate hermaphroditism:* Half or imperfect hermaphroditism. It exists in the lobster, and occurs also in insects. Ochsenheimer cites many instances, in fourteen of which the right side was male and the left female, while in some others it was the reverse. (Owen: *Invertebrata*, lect. xv., xviii.)

hĕr-mĕl′-la, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; probably a dimin.; cf. Fr. *hermelle.*]

Zool.: The typical genus of the family Hermellidæ (q.v.).

hĕr-mĕl′-lĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *hermell(a)* (q.v.); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Annelida, order Tubicola. They form tribes which often do injury to the oyster beds in which some of them live. The family is often merged in Serpulidæ.

hĕr-mĕ-neūt′-ĭc, hĕr-mĕ-neūt′-ĭc-ăl, *a.* [Gr. ἑρμηνευτικός (*hermēneutikos*) = skilled in interpreting; ἑρμηνευτής (*hermēneutēs*) = an interpreter; ἑρμηνεύω (*hermēneuō*) = to interpret, prob. from Ἑρμῆς (*Hermēs*) = Mercury.] Interpreting; explaining; explanatory: as, *hermeneutic* theology.

hĕr-mĕ-neūt′-ĭc-ăl-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *hermeneutical*; *-ly.*] In a hermeneutic manner; according to the recognised principles of interpretation.

hĕr-mĕ-neūt′-ĭcs, *s.* [Hermeneutic, *a.*] The art or science of the interpretation of the words and phrases of an author; exegesis; especially applied to the interpretation of Scripture.

* **hĕr-mĕ-neūt′-ĭst,** *s.* [Gr. ἑρμηνευτής (*hermēneutēs*).] One skilled in hermeneutics; an interpreter.

Hĕr′-mēs (pl. **Hĕr′-mæ, Hĕr′-maī**), *s.* [Gr.]

1. *Gr. Myth.:* The name given by the Greeks to the god known by the Romans as Mercury (q.v.).

2. *Gr. Antiq.* (*Pl.*): Statues of Hermes or Mercury, which were set up by the inhabitants of Athens at the doors of their houses, and sometimes also in the peristyle. They consisted of a bust, affixed to a quadrangular stone pillar, diminishing towards the base. They were also set up to mark the boundaries of lands, at the junctions of roads, at the corners of streets, and in other prominent places, and even as posts for ornamental railing to a garden. The hermes was the result of the first attempt at the artistic development of the blocks of stone and wood, by which, in the earliest period of idol-worship, all the divinities were represented, simply by adding to them a head, in the features of which the characteristics of the god were supposed to be expressed. Sometimes the head was double, triple, or even fourfold.

HERMES.

hĕr-mēs′-ī-ąn-ĭsm, *s.* [For etym. see def.]

Ch. Hist.: The method of religious inquiry taught by George Hermes, born near Münster April 22, 1775; in 1819 he became Professor of Theology at Rome, where he died May 26, 1831. Hermes combined with the Roman Catholicism to which he was sincerely attached a strong tendency towards philosophy. He was of opinion that reason must first be exercised in establishing a Divine revelation and the claims of the Church of Rome infallibly to interpret its teaching. Reason then itself required an implicit acceptance of all the doctrines of the Church. These views he published, in 1819, in an *Introduction to Christian-Catholic Theology.* His old students and other admirers, who were numerous, adopted his method, with the result that they tended to move, not towards, but away from the Church, in consequence of which the Pope, on Sept. 26, 1835, issued a brief against Hermes' work, which was held to be of infidel tendency. A vehement controversy on the subject sprung up in Germany, the Prussian Government, offended by the way the brief was carried out, coming into collision with the Court of Rome.

hĕr′-mēs-īte, *s.* [Eng., &c. *hermes* (q.v.); *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: A variety of Tetrahedrite (q.v.).

hĕr-mĕt′-ĭc, hĕr-mĕt′-ĭc-ăl, * her-met-ique, *a.* [Fr. *hermétique*, from *Hermes* (*Trismegistus*) = Hermes (the Thrice-greatest), a name given by the Neo-Platonists and others to the Egyptian god Thoth, the supposed inventor of chemistry, alchemy, &c.] (See *Notes & Queries*, Jan. 8, 1881, p. 30.)

1. Of or belonging to Hermes [Etym.].

2. Of or belonging to alchemy or chemistry, which were not at the outset distinct from each other.

3. Of or belonging to the hermetic philosophy or the system of medicine founded on it.

"The holy writings of the Egyptians, called after him *Hermetic* writings, were ascribed to him."—*Notes & Queries*, Jan. 8, 1881, p. 30.

4. Fitting so closely as to be air-tight.

hermetic-books, *s. pl.*

1. Egyptian books; treatises on astrology. (*Bryant.*)

2. Books treating of universal principles, of the nature and order of celestial beings, of medicine, &c. (*Enfield.*)

¶ Most of the hermetic books were not penned till the Christian era.

hĕr-mĕt′-ĭc-ąl, *a.* [Hermetic.]

hermetical-medicine, *s.* An obsolete system of medicine which looked for its remedies, not to nature, but to the philosophy attributed to the mystic Hermes Trismegistus. Astrology is used to discover the origin and termination of diseases, and among remedies which largely figure are an alkali and an acid.

hermetical-philosophy, *s.* A philosophy which attempted to account for all physical phenomena by the operation of the three chemical agents—salts, sulphur, and mercury.

hĕr-mĕt′-ĭc-ąl-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *hermetical*; *-ly.*] In a hermetical manner; chemically; by means of fusion; closely; accurately; so as to exclude the passage of air. (*Boyle: Works*, i. 21.)

* **hĕr-mĕt′-ĭcs,** *s.* [Hermetic.] Alchemy or chemistry.

hĕr-mĭn′-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Gr. Ἑρμῆς (*Hermēs*) = the Greek god corresponding to the Latin Mercury.]

Entom.: The typical genus of the family Herminidæ (q.v.).

hĕr-mĭn′-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *hermin(ia)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A family of moths, group Geometrina. The antennæ of the male are ciliated or pubescent, rarely simple; palpi rather long, ascending; the anterior legs without tufts of hair; wings broad and slight; larva with fourteen legs, feeding exposed. Some of the species are called Snout Moths. (*Stainton.*)

hĕr-mĭn′-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. ἑρμίς (*hermis*), or ἑρμίν (*hermin*) = a prop, a support, specially a bedpost; ἕρμα (*herma*) = a prop, a support.]

Bot.: Musk-orchis, a genus of orchids, tribe Ophreæ, family Gymnadenidæ. The Green Musk-orchis, *Herminium Monarchis*, is a plant of musky odour, with two lanceolate radical leaves, and a slender, rather lax, spike of small green flowers, growing wild on chalky pastures in the east and south-east of England. Abroad it is found in continental Europe, Siberia, and the Himalayas.

Hĕr-mĭ′-ō-nē, *s.* [Gr.]

1. *Gr. Myth.:* A daughter of Menelaus and Helen, and the wife of Orestes.

2. *Astron.:* An asteroid, the 121st found. It was discovered by Watson on May 12, 1872.

hĕr′-mĭt, * her-mite, * her-e-mite, * her-e-myte, * er-e-mite, * er-e-myte, *s.* [Fr. *hermite*, from Low Lat. *heremita, eremita*, from Gr. ἐρημίτης (*erēmitēs*) = a dweller in a desert; ἐρημία (*erēmia*) = a desert; ἔρημος (*erēmos*) = deserted, desolate; Ital. *eremita*; Sp. *eremitano.*]

1. A person who retires from society to live in solitary contemplation and devotion; an anchoret, a recluse; one who lives or passes a recluse and solitary life in religious meditation and devotion. [Eremites.]

"The most perfect *hermits* are supposed to have passed many days without food, many nights without sleep, and many years without speaking."—*Gibbon: Decline & Fall*, ch. xxxvii.

* 2. A beadsman; one who is bound to pray for another.

"We rest your *hermits*." *Shakesp.: Macbeth*, i. 6.

¶ *Little hermit, Little hermit-bird:*

Ornith.: *Phaëthornis eremita*, a small species of humming-bird.

hermit-birds, *s. pl.*

Ornithology:

1. The name given by Swainson and others to Monassa, a genus of Halcyonidæ, having short wings and long broad tails. They often rise up perpendicularly in the air, make a swoop, and return to their former station. Habitat, Brazil.

2. The genus Phaëthornis, placed by Mr. Gould under the Trochilidæ. They build their nests at the extremity of leaves.

hermit-crab, *s.*

1. *Sing.: Pagurus Bernhardus,* or any similar species; called also the Soldier Crab.

2. *Plur.:* Paguridæ, a family of Anomoura, meaning Irregular-tailed Crustaceans. The name hermit-crabs is given because each individual of the family, having but a soft abdomen, constituting a fleshy mass vulnerable to the last degree, seeks out an abandoned univalve shell of suitable size, which may be at

HERMIT-CRAB IN SHELL.

once a house and a fortification. Into the hollow spire of this he inserts his tail, guarding the aperture by means of his claws, which are very far from soft, and by means of which he draws his hermitage along. When, as he increases in size, he feels himself cramped for room, he deserts the old shell, and takes possession of a larger one. Found on the British and many other coasts.

hermit-like, *adv.* Like a hermit, in solitude or reclusion. (*Cowper: The Snail.*)

hermit moths, *s. pl.*

Entom.: A name given by Swainson to his lepidopterous family Cryptophasidæ, which he makes a tribe of the Bombycides.

hermit-seat, *s.* A solitary or secluded abode. (*Thomson: Summer,* 15.)

hĕr′-mĭt-age (age as **ĭj),** ***here-myt-age, *er-mit-age,** *s.* [Fr. *hermitage.*]

1. The cell or habitation of a hermit; a solitary or secluded place in which a recluse passes his life in religious meditation and devotion; any solitary or secluded habitation.

"The stern old regicide, however, refused to quit his *hermitage.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. v.

2. A kind of French wine, of two kinds, red and white, so named from a little hill near Tain, Department of Drôme, where it is produced.

***hĕr′-mĭt-ạr-ȳ,** *s.* [Low Lat. *hermitorium, eremitorium,* from Lat. *heremita, eremita* = a hermit; Sp. & Ital. *eremitorio.*] A cell for a hermit attached to an abbey.

"Chappels, monasteries, *hermitaries,* nunneries, and other religious houses were used so in the time of old king Henry."—*Howell,* bk. ii., let. 77.

***hĕr′-mĭt-ĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *hermit; -ess.*] A female hermit.

"Yes she doth smile, and she doth weep
Like a youthful *hermitess.*"
Coleridge: Christabel, pt. i. (Conclus.)

hĕr-mĭt′-ĭc-ạl, *a.* [Fr. *érémitique,* from *ermite.*] Pertaining to or suited for a hermit; pertaining to a solitary or retired life; like a hermit.

"You describe so well your *hermitical* state of life."
—*Pope,* Let. xi. *To E. Blount.*

hĕr-mō-dăc′-tȳl, hĕr-mō-dăc′-tȳl-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. Ἑρμῆς (*Hermēs*) (q.v.), and δάκτυλος (*daktulos*) = finger; the finger of Hermes or Mercury. So named because the bulbs have the form of fingers. Fr. *hermodacte hermodatte;* Ger. *hermodattel.*]

1. *Pharm.* (*Of the form* hermodactyl): An unidentified bulbous root brought from Turkey, and formerly used as a cathartic.

2. *Bot.* (*Of the form* hermodactylus): A genus of Iridaceæ, allied to Iris itself. *Hermodactylus tuberosus* is the Snake's-head Iris.

Hĕr-mō-ḡē′-nĭ-ạns, *s. pl.* [See def.]

Ecclesiol. & Ch. Hist.: An obscure, semi-Christian sect, followers of Hermogenes, who lived towards the end of the second century. Having tendencies to the gnosticism which then flourished, he believed matter to be the root of all evil, yet that from it was formed everything in the world, the human soul not excepted.

hĕrn (1), *s.* [Heron.]

***hĕrn** (2), ***herne,** *s.* [O. Dut. *herne, hirne;* Icel. *hiarni.*] [Harns.] The brain, the skull.

***hern-pan, *herne-panne,** *s.* [Harnpan.]

hĕr-năn′-dĭ-ạ, *s.* [Named after Francisco Hernandez, M.D., a Spanish botanist.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the tribe Hernandieæ. It consists of three or four trees with apetalous flowers, from the East and West Indies. The bark, seed, and young leaves of *Hernandia sonora* are slightly purgative. The wood of *H. guianensis* takes fire so easily that it has been used for amadou.

hĕr-năn-dĭ-ā′-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *hernandi(a)* (q.v.); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: An order of exogens proposed by Blume for the two genera Hernandia and Inocarpus. Lindley and others reduce the order to a tribe of Thymelaceæ. [Hernandieæ.]

hĕr-năn′-dĭ-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *hernand(ia);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of plants doubtfully placed under Thymelaceæ. [Hernandiaceæ.]

hĕrn′-ạnt, *a.* [Hernandia.] Of or pertaining to the genus Hernandia (q.v.).

hernant-seeds, *s. pl.*

Comm.: The seeds of *Hernandia ovigera,* an Indian tree, used in tanning.

***hĕrne** (1), ***hirne,** ***hurne,** *s.* [A.S. *hyrne;* Icel. *hyrna;* O. Fris. *herne.*] A corner.

"In som *hurne* of the londe."
Robert of Gloucester, p. 178.

***hĕrne** (2), *s.* [Herne (2).]

***herne-pan,** *s.* [Harnpan.]

hĕr′-nĭ-ạ, *s.* [Lat. = a rupture, from Gr. ἔρνος (*hernos*) = a sprout.]

Pathol.: The protrusion of some portion of the intestinal canal, or, in a more general sense, of any organ or part of an organ, from its natural place. It may arise from overexertion, from a blow, &c. There are many varieties of hernia, as, the diaphragmatic, the enterovaginal, the mesenteric, the mesocolic, omental, perineal, the femoral, &c; the most common of all is the unguinal, occurring in the groin. It may be direct or internal and oblique or external. When a hernia cannot be reduced, and, above all, when it becomes strangulated, it is apt to terminate in gangrene and death.

hĕr′-nĭ-ạl, *a.* [Eng. *herni(a); -al.*] Of or pertaining to hernia.

hĕr-nĭ-ăr′-ĭ-ạ, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *herniarius* = of, belonging to, or good for hernia. So called because the plant was supposed to be of use in hernia.]

Bot.: Rupture-wort (Paronychieæ); a genus of Illecebraceæ or Knotworts. It has the sepals four to five, the petals four, five, or none; the stamens three to five, the fruit an indehiscent utricle. *Herniaria glabra* (Glabrous Rupture-wort) is found in the south of England, though rarely. *H. hirsuta,* Hairy Rupture-wort, is a casual plant in Warwickshire.

hĕr-nĭ-ŏl′-ō-ḡȳ, *s.* [Eng. *hernia,* and Gr. λόγος (*logos*) = a discourse, a treatise.]

1. A treatise or discourse on hernia or ruptures.

2. That branch of surgery which deals with hernia or ruptures.

hĕr-nĭ-ŏt′-ō-mȳ, *s.* [Eng. *hernia,* and Gr. τομή (*tomē*) = a cutting, τέμνω (*temnō*) = to cut.]

Surg.: An operation for strangulated hernia; celotomy.

***hĕrn′-shâw, *herne-shawe, *herne-saw, *hearne-sew, *her-on-sew,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A young heron (q.v.).

"As when a cast of Faulcons make their flight
At a *Hernesaw,* that lyes aloft on wing."
Spenser: F. Q., VI. vii. 9.

hĕr′-ō, *hĕr′-ŏs (*pl.* **hĕr′-ōeṣ),** *s.* [O. Fr. *heroe,* from Lat. *heroëm,* acc. of *heros* = a hero, from Gr. ἥρως (*hērōs*); cogn. with Lat. *vir* = a man; A.S. *wer;* Sans. *vīra* = a hero; Fr. *héros;* Ital. *eroe:* Sp. *heroe.*]

1. In *Ancient Mythol.:* A kind of demigod, the offspring of a divine and a human being. The heroes were mortal, but after death were admitted among the gods.

2. A person of distinguished or extraordinary valour, daring, or enterprise.

"How *heroes* rise, how patriots set."
Prior: Ode to the King (1695).

*3. A person highly distinguished in any pursuit or occupation; as, A *hero* in learning.

4. The principal character in a novel, play, poem, &c.; the character which has the principal share in the development of the story or plot.

"I want a *hero:* an uncommon want
When every year and month sends forth a new one."
Byron: Don Juan, i. 1.

hero-children, *s.pl.*

Anthrop. & Comp. Relig.: Tylor's name for those children, remarkable in mythology, whom Cox, following Grimm, calls Fatal Children. Legend relates that they were exposed, suckled by wild beasts, brought up by herdsmen, and, when they came to man's estate, became national heroes. In many cases they unconsciously fulfilled the warnings of some oracle by destroying their parents. Sometimes, as with Remus and Romulus, one parent is supposed to have been divine; or, the birth to have been attended with portents, as in the case of Cyrus. Many instances occur in Aryan mythology and folklore, and even the savage Yuracarés, of Brazil, have a divine hero who was suckled by a jaguar. (*Tylor: Primitive Culture,* i. 282.)

***hero-errant,** *s.* A wandering hero; a knight-errant.

hero-worship, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Excessive honour or respect paid to any great man.

"What I call *Hero-worship* and the Heroic in human affairs."—*Carlyle: Heroes & Hero-worship,* lect. i.

2. *Compar. Relig.:* Anthropomorphic worship of a Nature force, or the deification of a hero. Carlyle (*Heroes,* lect. i.) instances Odin as an examplification of the former case; Greek and Roman mythology are full of instances of the latter. Gladstone (*Juventus Mundi,* ch. viii.) says that "the deification of heroes in the age of Homer was rare, and merely titular." In Virgil's time it had developed into a cult, as is proved by his apostrophe to Augustus, "Et votis jam nunc assuesce vocari" (*Georg.* i. 42.)

"*Hero-worship* weaves a spell around people when they approach anything Christian."—*M. D. Conway: Lessons for the Day,* i. 4.

Hĕr′-ō, *s.* [See compound.]

Hero's-fountain, *s.* [Fountain ¶ (3).]

Hĕr-ō′-dĭ-ạns, *s.pl.* [Gr. Ἡρωδιανοί (*Herōdianoi*). See def.]

Jewish History: A short-lived party, who, for some reason or other, rallied round Herod the Tetrarch. As Herod had too little force of character to inspire enthusiasm, it was evidently his position which gained him followers. Now that Judæa had a Roman governor, Herod of Galilee was the leading representative of Jewish nationality menaced by Rome. Similarly, the Pharisees were the defenders of the national faith against the influx of classic ethnicism. These united to entangle and destroy Jesus. (*Matt.* xxii. 15, 16; *Mark* iii. 6, xii. 13.)

***hĕr′-ō-ĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *hero; -ess.*] A female hero; a heroine.

"All the *heroesses* in Pluto's house."
Chapman: Homer; Odyssey xi.

hō-rō′-ĭc, *hō-rō′-ĭck, *he-ro-icke, *a. & s.* [Fr. *héroïque;* from Lat. *heroicus;* Gr. ἡρωικός (*hērōikos*), from ἥρως (*hērōs*) = a hero; Sp. *heroico;* Ital. *eroico.*]

A. *As substantive:*

1. Pertaining to or becoming a hero; characteristic of a hero.

"The *heroic* death of his father."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. ii.

2. Having the character, qualities, or attributes of a hero; bold, brave, intrepid.

"Cook—lamented, and with tears as just
As ever mingled with *heroic* dust."
Cowper: Charity, 24.

3. Producing heroes.

"Being but the fourth of that *heroick* line."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., iii. 5.

4. Relating to or describing the deeds of heroes.

"All things became
Slaves to my holy and *heroic* verse."
Shelley: Revolt of Islam, ii. 30.

5. Used in heroic poetry; as, *heroic* verse, an *heroic* foot, &c.

B. *As substantive:*

1. An heroic verse.

"Tom Otway came next, Tom Shadwell's dear Zany,
And swears for *heroics*, he writes best of any."
Rochester: Trial for the Bays.

*2. A hero.

¶ *To go into heroics:* To use high-flown or bombastic language.

heroic-age, *s.* *Gr. Myth.:* The age in which heroes or demi-gods were supposed to have lived; it immediately preceded the historic age.

heroic-treatment, *s.* The application of remedies of a violent character.

heroic-verse, *s.* In English, German, and Italian poetry the iambic of ten syllables; in French, the iambic of twelve syllables; and in Latin and Greek poetry the hexameter. [IAMBIC, HEXAMETER.]

***hĕ-rō´-ĭc,** *v.t.* [HEROIC, *a.* & *s.*] To celebrate in heroic verse. (*Nashe: Lenten Stuffe.*)

hĕ-rō´-ĭc-ạl, *a.* [Eng. *heroic; -al.*] The same as HEROIC (q.v.).

hĕ-rō´-ĭc-ạl-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *heroical; -ly.*] In an heroic manner; like a hero.

"The Duke of Albemarle (the noted Monk) *heroically* stayed in town during the dreadful pestilence."—*Pennant: London*, p. 214.

hĕ-rō´-ĭc-ạl-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *heroical; -ness.*] The quality or state of being heroical; heroism.

***hĕ-rō´-ĭc-lȳ, *hĕ-rō´-ĭck-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *heroic; -ly.*] In an heroic manner; heroically.

"Samson hath quit himself
Like Samson, and *heroicly* hath finished
A life heroic." *Milton: Samson Agonistes*, 1,710.

hĕ-rō´-ĭc-nĕss, *hĕ-rō´-ĭck-nĕsse, *s.* [Eng. *heroic; -ness.*] The quality of being heroic; heroicalness.

"There is more happyness in the one, but more *heroicknesse* in the other."—*Mountagu: Devoute Essayes*, pt. i., t. 14, § 3.

hĕ-rō-ĭ-cŏm´-ĭc, hĕ-rō-ĭ-cŏm´-ĭc-ạl, *a.* [Eng. *hero*, and *comic, comical.*] Consisting of the heroic and the comical; burlesque.

***hĕr´-ō-ĭd,** *s.* [Lat. *heroïs* (gen. *heroidis*); Gr. ἡρωΐς (*hērōïs*).] A poem in epistolary form, supposed to contain the sentiments of some hero or heroine; named after the Heroides of Ovid.

***hĕ-rō´-ĭ-fȳ,** *v.t.* [Eng. *hero*; suff. *-fy.*] To make a hero or heroic.

hĕr´-ō-ĭne, *s.* [Fr., from Lat., Gr. ἡρωίνη (*hēroinē*), fem. of ἥρως (*hērōs*) = a hero.]

1. A female hero; a female of extraordinary courage, daring, or bravery.

"For these, each Hero all his power displays,
Each timid *Heroine* shrinks before your gaze."
Byron: An Occasional Prologue.

2. The principal female character in a play, novel, poem, romance, &c.

"Take Lilia, then, for *heroine*."
Tennyson: Princess (Prol.), 217.

***hĕr´-ō-ĭne,** *v.i.* [HEROINE, *s.*] To act or play the heroine. (*Sterne: Tristram Shandy*, i. 92.)

hĕr´-ō-ĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *hero; -ism;* Fr. *héroïsme.*] The quality or character of a hero; heroic qualities or actions; bravery, intrepidity.

"Civilized nations will admire the calm *heroism* of the sufferer, but execrate the custom."—*Cogan: On the Passions*, pt. ii., dis. 2, ch. ii.

hĕr´-ŏn, hĕrn, *hair-on, *heir-one, *heir-oun, *her-oun, *s.* [Fr. *héron;* Prov. *aigros;* Sp. *agro;* Ital. *aghirone;* Sw. *häger;* Dan. *heire*, all from O. H. Ger. *heigir, heiger, heigero, heigro.*]

Ornithology:

1. *Singular:*

(1) A wading bird, *Ardea cinerea*, found in Britain. [ARDEA.]

(2) The genus Ardea.

2. *Pl.:* The family Ardeidæ (q.v.).

¶ *Night heron:* [NYCTICORAX].

heron's-bill, *s.* *Bot.:* The genus Erodium, called also Stork's-bill. [ERODIUM.] Loudon has the first, Hooker & Arnott have the second name.

***hĕr´-ŏn-ĕr, *her-on-ere,** *s.* [Eng. *heron; -er.*] A hawk trained to fly at herons.

"Both *heroner* and faucon for riuere."
Chaucer: Troilus, bk. iv.

hĕr´-ŏn-rȳ, *s.* [Eng. *heron; -ry.*] A place where herons breed.

"A large *heronry* above three miles distant from me."—*Derham: Physico-Theology*, bk. iv., ch. xxv. (Note 25.)

***her-on-sewe, *hĕr´-ŏn-shâw,** *s.* [HERNSHAW.]

***hĕr-ō-ŏl´-ō-ĝĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *hero;* Gr. λόγος (*logos*) = a discourse, and Eng. suff. *-ist.*] One who writes or discourses about heroes.

***he-ros,** *s.* [HERO.]

hĕr´-ō-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *hero; -ship.*] The character, position, or state of a hero.

"His three years of *heroship* expired."
Cowper: Task, iv. 644.

***hĕr´-pē,** *s.* [Gr. ἅρπη (*harpē*).] The falcated sword of Perseus; a harlequin's wooden sword.

hĕr´-pēs, *s.* [Gr. ἕρπης (*herpēs*), from ἕρπω (*herpō*) = to creep.]

Path.: A skin affection, composed of vesicles grouped on an inflamed surface, as in the lip (*herpes labialis*) in pneumonia, or as shingles (*herpes zoster*), where they form a belt round half the body, never meeting, notwithstanding the old superstition that such meeting is fatal; painful and affecting the nerves and general health. Nervine tonics internally, and cooling unguents or lotions are the necessary treatment. Duration, from sixteen to twenty days.

hĕr-pĕs´-tēs, *s.* [Gr. ἑρπεστής (*herpestēs*) = a creeping thing.]

Zool.: Ichneumon, a genus of small carnivorous mammals, family Viverridæ. They have short feet, with five half palmated toes, a long body and tail. *Herpestes Ichneumon* is the Egyptian Ichneumon (q.v.). [MUNGOOS.]

hĕr-pĕs´-tĭs, *s.* [HERPESTES.]

Bot.: A genus of Scrophulariaceæ, sub-tribe Eugratioleæ. *Herpestis amara*, an Indian herb, is very bitter.

hĕr-pĕt´-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. ἕρπης (*herpēs*), genit. ἕρπητος (*herpētos*) = herpes (q.v.); *-ic.*] Resembling or partaking of the nature of herpes in particular, or cutaneous eruptions generally.

hĕr-pĕt-ō-lŏĝ´-ĭc, hĕr-pĕt-ō-lŏĝ´-ĭc-ạl, *a.* [Eng. *herpetolog(y); -ic, -ical.*] Pertaining to or connected with herpetology (q.v.).

hĕr-pĕt-ŏl´-ō-ĝĭst, *s.* [Eng. *herpetolog(y); -ist.*] One skilled in, or devoted to, the study of herpetology.

hĕr-pĕt-ŏl´-ō-ĝȳ, *s.* [Gr. ἑρπετόν (*herpeton*) = a reptile, a creeping thing, and λόγος (*logos*) = a discourse.] The department of natural science which treats of reptiles.

hĕr´-pĕt-ŏn, *s.* [Gr. ἑρπετόν (*herpeton*) = a creeping thing, a reptile, from ἕρπω (*herpō*) = to creep.]

Zool.: A genus of reptiles having two soft prominences covered with scales at the end of the muzzle. Akin to Eryx. Merrem calls it Rhinopirus.

hĕr-pĕt-ŏt´-ō-mĭst, *s.* [Eng. *herpetotom(y); -ist.*]

Anat. & Zool.: One who for purposes of study or research anatomises reptiles.

hĕr-pĕt-ŏt´-ō-mȳ, *s.* [Gr. ἑρπετόν (*herpeton*) = a creeping thing, and τομή (*tomē*) = a cutting.]

Anat. & Zool.: The anatomy of reptiles, a department of zootomy.

hĕrr, *s.* [Ger.] A title of respect given to gentlemen of position in Germany, and equivalent to the English Mr.

hĕr-rĕr´-ĭte, *s.* [From Herrera, who analysed it.]

Min.: A cupreous Smithsonite, an apple-green variety of Smithsonite.

hĕr´-rĭng, *her-ing, *s.* & *a.* [A.S. *hæring, hæring;* Dut. *haring* (N.H.); Ger. *häring;* M. H. Ger. *herinc;* O. H. Ger. *herinch, harinc*, in the opinion of Webster and Mahn from O. H. Ger. *heri;* Goth. *harjis* = an army, in allusion to the shoals in which herrings appear; Fr. *hareng;* Prov. & Sp. *arenc;* Port. *arenque;* Ital. *aringa.*]

A. *As substantive:*

Ichthy., Ord. Lang., Comm., &c.: A well-known fish, *Clupea harengus*. The head is one-fifth its total length; there are small teeth in both jaws; the suboperculum is rounded; the ventral fins begin under the middle of the dorsal; the anal has sixteen rays. Upper parts blue or green, lower ones silvery-white. Length, ten or twelve inches. Food, the eggs of fishes, small crabs, and worms. Formerly it was supposed that the herrings migrated in two great shoals every summer from the northern Seas to the coasts of Britain and France, returning in winter to seek an asylum under the polar ice, but now it is known that the herring lives all the year round in the deep seas around Britain, visiting the shallower water, though not always the same portions, in August and September, and continuing to October and November, by which time they have spawned. In 1884, Dr. James Cossar Ewart, Professor of Natural History at Edinburgh, discovered and examined their spawn. The herring is of immense economic value. Those taken in the north of France are better than those caught further south. The southern limit of the species seems to be about 45° N. lat. It does not seem to have been known to the Greeks and Romans. Nearly 70,000 eggs have been found in a single female, and the species continues to swarm though caught in countless numbers by men, besides being preyed upon by whales, seals, sharks, predatory birds, &c. Dr. Günther considers the Whitebait (*Clupea alba*) as the young of the herring, but this opinion is by no means universal.

B. *As adj.:* Of or belonging to the fish described under A, or its near allies.

¶ *King of the Herrings:* [CHIMÆRA].

herring-buss, *s.* A boat of ten to fifteen tons used in the herring fishery.

"The tonnage bounty upon the *herring-buss* fishery has been at thirty shillings per ton."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. iv., ch. v.

herring-curer, *s.* One whose business or profession it is to salt, dry, and prepare herrings for the market.

herring-fishery, *s.*

1. The act or practice of fishing for herrings. The English, it is said, commenced it about the eighth century, the Dutch following about 1164. The art of pickling or salting herrings is ascribed to a certain Beukels or Beukelson of Biervliet, near Sluys, who died in 1397; a tomb was erected in his honour by Charles V. In 1357 the "Statute of Herrings" brought the English fishery under Government control. In 1749 exaggerated accounts of the extent and importance of the Dutch herring fishery led to the establishment here of the "Society of the Free British Fishery," with the Prince of Wales as its governor, which was supported by bounties and other legislative props, but without success. Another society, formed in 1786, shared the same fate. A bounty of 2s. 8d. per barrel on exported herrings was swept away in 1826, and finally the industry was judiciously left to its own resources, except that a Fishery Board was maintained. A scientific commission was appointed in 1862 to examine the question of trawling and other matters connected with the herring fishery, and a similar inquiry is in progress now (1884).

2. A place or locality where herrings are fished for.

herring-gull, *s.* *Ornith.:* *Larus argentatus*, sometimes called the Silvery Gull. It is a common British species.

herring-pond, *s.* The ocean. (*Slang.*)

¶ *To be sent across the herring-pond:* To be transported.

herring-silver, *s.* A composition in money for the custom of supplying herrings to a religious house. (*Wharton.*)

hĕr´-rĭng-bōne, *s.* & *a.* [Eng. *herring*, and *bone.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* The bone of a herring.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Masonry:* Rows of stone or paving-blocks

HERRINGBONE MASONRY AT COLCHESTER CASTLE.

sloping in different directions in alternate rows.

2. *Build.:* Strutting-pieces between joists, laid diagonally from the top of one to the bottom of another, to prevent lateral deflection.

3. *Sewing:* A cross-stitch in which the threads are laid diagonally in rows.

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining to or resembling the spine of a herring; hence applied to courses of stone, stitches, &c., laid angularly, so that those in each course are laid obliquely to the right and left alternately.

"In their texture may be traced the patterns of *herringbone*, chevron, and saltire work."—*Wilson: Pre-historic Annals of Scotland*, i. 429.

herringbone-stitch, *s.*

Sewing: The same as HERRINGBONE, A. II. 3.

herringbone-work, *s.*

Mason.: The same as HERRINGBONE, A. II. 1.

hĕr'-rĭng-bōne, *v.t.* [HERRINGBONE, *s.*] To sew or stitch with herringbone-stitch.

hĕrrn'-hût-ĕr, *s.* [Named from Herrnhut, in Saxony.]

Ecclesiol. & Ch. Hist.: [MORAVIANS].

hĕr'-rў, *v.t.* [HARRY.] To plunder; to rob; to harry. (*Burns: Hee Balou.*)

hĕr-rў-mĕnt, *s.* [Eng. *herry; -ment.*] The act of plundering; devastation; pillage.

"The *herryment* and ruin of the country."
Burns: Brigs of Ayr.

hĕrs, *poss. pro.* [HER, *pro.*] Of or belonging to her; the form of the pronoun used when the object referred to has preceded; it is a double genitive, and cannot be joined to a noun.

* **hĕr'-sąl,** *s.* [REHEARSAL.]

Hĕr'-sçhęl, *s.* [Sir Wm. Herschel, the discoverer.] [HERSCHELIAN.]

Astron.: The planet called also Georgium Sidus, and Uranus (q.v.).

Hĕr-sçhĕl'-ĭ-ąn, *s.* [For etym. see def.]

Optics & Astron.: Of or belonging to the family of Herschel, and specially to Sir Wm. Herschel, astronomer to George III., born Nov. 15, 1738, died August 23, 1822.

Herschelian-rays, *s. pl.*

Optics, &c.: Non-luminous rays outside the red of the solar spectrum. They were first discovered by Sir W. Herschel.

Herschelian-telescope, *s.*

Optic. Instr.: A telescope constructed by Sir William Herschel, in 1789, or any one of a similar type. The mirror was so inclined that the image of a star was formed on the side of the telescope near the eye-piece, hence it was sometimes called the front-view telescope. The rays undergo only a single reflection, and there is therefore but little loss of light. The magnifying power is the quotient when the powerful focal distance of the mirror is divided by the focal distance of the eye-piece. The instrument constructed by Herschel was forty feet long, with a mirror of fifty inches diameter. It was the most magnificent telescope which had ever been made, and was not exceeded till that of Earl Rosse was constructed. [TELESCOPE.]

Hĕr'-sçhęl-ĭte, *s.* [Named after Sir John Herschel.]

Min.: An orthorhombic, colourless, or white translucent mineral of somewhat vitreous lustre, optically biaxial. Hardness, 5·5; sp. gr. 2·06. Comp.: Silica, 46·46 to 47·46; alumina, 19·21 to 20·90; lime, 0·38 to 4·75; soda, 5·27 to 9·35; potassa, 2·88 to 4·39, and water, 17·65 to 17·86. Found at Aci Real in Sicily.

hĕrse, hĕarse, *s.* [HEARSE.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

*1. A framework whereon lighted candles were fixed, and which was used as a temporary canopy over the coffins of distinguished persons during the funeral ceremonies.

"For the faire damzell from the holy *herse*,
Her loue-sicke heart to other thoughts did steale."
Spenser: F. Q., III. ii. 48.

2. A temporary monument raised over a grave; a framework over an effigy on a tomb.

3. A carriage in which corpses are drawn to the grave.

4. (See extract.)

"*Herse* is the solemne obsequie at funeralles."
Spenser: Shepheards Calender; Nov.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Fort.:* A kind of gate or portcullis, with iron bars like a harrow, set in with iron pikes,

HERSE.

placed above gates, and lowered to impede the advance of an enemy. (*Voyle.*)

2. *Skin-dressing:* A rectangular frame for stretching a skin, which is to remove its wrinkles and hold it while being scraped. Skins for parchment are thus stretched for fleshing, scraping, and grinding.

* **hĕrse,** *v.t.* [HEARSE, *v.*]

hĕrse, *a.* [HOARSE.]

hĕr-sĕlf', * **hir-self,** *pron.* [Eng. *her*, and *self.*] The reflexive form of feminine pronoun of the third person singular; also used in emphasis.

hĕr'se-lўke, *a.* [HEARSELIKE.]

* **hĕr'-shĭp,** *s.* [A.S. *herian* = to plunder; *-ship.*]

1. Plunder, pillage, destruction.

"It grieved him (he said) to see sic *hership* and waste and depredation."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xxvi.

2. The crime or offence of driving or carrying off cattle by force; cattle-lifting.

3. The cattle so driven or carried off.

hĕrs'-ĭl-lŏn, *s.* [Fr.]

Fort.: A beam, frame, or plank set with spikes to stop a breach or way; a herse, a cheval-de-frise (q.v.).

hĕrst'-păn, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A frying-pan.

* **hert** (1), *s.* [HEART.]

* **hert** (2), *s.* [HART.]

* **herte,** *v.t.* [HURT, *v.*]

* **herte** (1), *s.* [HURT, *s.*]

* **herte** (2), *s.* [HEART.]

* **herte-les,** *a.* [HEARTLESS.]

Hĕr'-thą, *s.* [See def.]

1. *Religions:* The goddess of Earth, worshipped by the ancient Germans. According to Tacitus (*Germania*, 40), she was adored chiefly among the Suevi, her sanctuary being in a grove on an island in the sea. Sometimes she issues from her island, takes her seat in her chariot drawn by cows, and goes out through the world, with the effect of making peace everywhere prevail.

2. *Astron.:* An asteroid, the 135th found. It was discovered by Peters, Feb. 18, 1874.

* **hert-ly,** *a.* [Mid. Eng. *hert* = heart; *-ly.*] Hearty.

* **hĕr'-ў,** *v.t.* [A.S. *herian.*] To praise, to worship, to honour, to glorify.

"*Hery* with hymns thy lassas glous."
Spenser: Shepheards Calender; Feb.

* **her-y-goud,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A cloak.

* **hĕr'-ў-ĭng,** *s.* [HERY.] Praise, worship, honour.

Hē-sĭ-ŏd'-ĭc, *a.* [See def.] Contained in, resembling, or connected with the poems of Hesiod, said to have been born at Ascra, at the foot of Mount Helicon. Liddell and Scott put the date of Hesiod about 100 years later than that of Homer.

"In the *Hesiodic* Theogony, Hyperiōn becomes his father."—*Cox: Aryan Mythology* (ed. 1882), p. 284.

* **hĕş'-ĭ-tąn-çў,** *s.* [Lat. *hæsitantia*, from *hæsitans*, pr. par. of *hæsito* = to stick fast.] Hesitation, uncertainty, doubt, vacillation, indecision.

"The Spirit of God, which takes away all doubtings and *hesitancies*, and fills us with a full assurance."—*Hopkins: Sermon* 13.

* **hĕş'-ĭ-tąnt,** *a.* [Lat. *hæsitans*, pr. par. of *hæsito* = to stick fast.] Hesitating, dubious, in doubt; not ready in speech or action.

* **hĕş'-ĭ-tąnt-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *hesitant: -ly.*] In a hesitating manner; with hesitation or doubt.

"My being wont to speak rather doubtfully or *hesitantly*."—*Boyle: Works*, i. (To the Reader.)

hĕş'-ĭ-tāte, *v.i.* [Lat. *hæsitatus*, pa. par. of *hæsito* = to stick fast, from *hæsum*, sup. of *hæreo* = to stick; Fr. *hésiter.*]

1. To stop or pause in action; to be doubtful or undecided as to fact, principle, or determination; to be in suspense or uncertainty; not to be ready or prompt in word or action.

2. To stammer, to stutter, to be slow or to falter in speaking.

¶ (1) With regard to the cause, a *hesitation* results from the state of the mind, and an interruption in the train of thoughts; to *falter* arises from a perturbed state of feeling. The slightest difficulty in uttering words constitutes a *hesitation*; a pause for the repetition of a word may be termed *hesitating*: but to *falter* supposes a failure in the voice as well as the lips when they refuse to do their office. (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

(2) For the difference between to *hesitate* and to *demur*, see DEMUR.

hĕş'-ĭ-tāt-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [HESITATE.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* Hesitation, doubt, uncertainty.

hĕş'-ĭ-tāt-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *hesitatingly; -ly.*] In a hesitating, doubtful, or uncertain manner.

hĕş-ĭ-tā'-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *hæsitatio*, from *hæsitatus*, pa. par. of *hæsito* = to stick fast; Sp. *hesitacion.*]

1. Doubt; uncertainty of opinion or decision; a state of suspense or indecision as to fact, principles, or determination.

"To banish *hesitation*, and proclaim
His happiness her dear, her only aim."
Cowper: Hope, 63.

2. A stammering, stuttering, or faltering in speech.

"Many clergymen write in so diminutive a manner, with such frequent blots and interlineations, that they are hardly able to go on without perpetual *hesitations*."—*Swift.*

* **hĕş'-ĭ-tā-tĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *hesitat(e); -ive.*] Inclined to or showing hesitation, doubt, or indecision.

* **hĕş'-ĭ-tā-tŏr-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *hesitat(e); -ory.*] Vacillating. (*North: Examen*, p. 596.)

hĕsp, *s.* [HASP.]

Hĕs'-pĕr, *s.* [Lat. *hesperus*; Gr. ἕσπερος.] The evening star.

hĕs-pĕr-ĕt′-ĭc, *a.* [Eng., &c. *hesperet(in); -ic.*] See the compound.

hesperetic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{10}H_{10}O_4$. Obtained by the action of alkalis on hesperidin. It melts at 225°. Fused with caustic potash, it is decomposed into acetic and protocatechuic acids, hydrogen being liberated.

hĕs-pĕr′-ĕ-tĭn, *a.* [Eng., &c. *hesper(idin); -etin.*]

Chem.: $C_6H_3O_2{\cdot}C_{10}H_9O_3$. It is obtained along with glucose by the action of dilute acids on hesperidin. It is recrystallized from ether; the crystals are white, and melt at 223°. Hesperetin is really insoluble in alcohol. Heated to 100° with caustic potash, it yields hesperetic acid and phloro-glucin.

Hĕs-pĕr′-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Lat.; Gr. Ἑσπερία (*Hespēría*) = the Western land (Italy or Spain).]

1. *Astron.:* An asteroid, the 69th found; discovered by Sciaparelli, April 29, 1861, when the astronomer Luther first saw Leto.

2. *Entom.:* The typical genus of the family Hesperidæ (q.v.). The species fly with extreme rapidity.

* **hĕs-pĕr′-ĭ-ąn,** *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *hesperius,* from *hesperus* = the evening star; Gr. ἕσπερος (*hesperos*); Lat. *vesper* = the evening.]

A. *As adj.:* Situated at or in the west; western.

"Those *Hesperian* gardens famed of old."
Milton: P. L., iii. 568.

B. *As subst.:* An inhabitant or native of a western country.

hĕs-pĕr′-ĭ-dæ, hĕs-pĕr-ī′-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *hesper(ia);* fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A family of Rhopalocera (Butterflies). The antennæ, which are widely separated, are long and abruptly hooked; the body is robust; the six legs of uniform size. The flight is short and jerking, whence they are popularly called Skippers. Larva like that of the cabbage butterfly, but with a much larger head. It rolls leaves into cylindrical sheaths; the chrysalis is enclosed in a transparent cocoon. Seven species are British. A common one in England is *Pamphila Sylvanus,* or the Large Skipper. [SKIPPER.]

hĕs-pĕr-ĭd′-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *hesper(is)* (q.v.); fem. pl. adj. suff. *-ideæ.*]

Bot.: An order in Linnæus's *Natural System of Botany.* He included under it the genera Citrus, Styrax, and Garcinia.

hĕs-pĕr′-ĭ-dēne, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *hesperid(eæ); -ene.*]

Chem.: $C_{10}H_{16}$. A terpene contained in the volatile oil of orange peel. It boils at 178°. Heated with phosphorus pentasulphide, it yields cymene.

* **Hĕs-pĕr′-ĭ-dēs,** *s.* [Gr.]

Greek Mythology:

1. The daughters of Night or the granddaughters of Hesperus, the brother of Atlas, three or seven in number, possessors of the fabulous garden of golden fruit watched over by an enchanted dragon at the western extremity of the earth. It was one of the labours of Hercules to procure some of these golden apples.

2. The garden watched over by the Hesperides.

"Is not love a Hercules,
Still climbing trees in the *Hesperides?*"
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, iv. 3.

hĕs-pĕr′-ĭ-dĭn, hĕs-pĕr′-ĭ-dīne, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *hesperid(eæ); -in, -ine* (*Chem.*) (q.v.).]

Chem.: $C_{22}H_{26}O_{12}$. A glucoside extracted from dry, unripe bitter oranges. They are exhausted with water, and the residue is treated with a mixture of equal parts of alcohol and water, containing one per cent. of caustic potash; on adding HCl, impure hesperidin separates out. It crystallizes from water, alcohol, or dilute acids in white, microscopic needles. It is insoluble in ether; it is soluble in dilute potash, and the solution becomes orange yellow on standing; when this solution is evaporated to dryness, and the residue treated with dilute sulphuric acid, it turns red, then violet. Fused with caustic potash, hesperidin yields protocatechuic acid.

hĕs-pĕr-ĭd′-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Dimin. form of Lat. *hesperia;* Gr. ἑσπερίς (*hesperis*), genit. ἑσπερίδος (*hesperidos*) = the evening; pl. = the Hesperides, to the golden fruit in whose garden the orange is here compared.]

Bot.: A many-celled, few-seeded superior indehiscent fruit, covered by a spongy separable rind, formed by the thickening of the mesocarp; the endocarp, which is membranous, forming several loculaments, easily separable from each other, and containing a mass of pulp in which the seeds are imbedded. Example, the orange. Lindley places the Hesperidium under his class Syncarpi.

hĕs-pĕr-ī′-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [HESPERIDÆ.]

hĕs′-pĕr-ĭs, *s.* [Lat. *hesperis;* Gr. ἑσπερίς (*hesperis*) = as adj., western; as subst., the night-scented gillyflower.]

Bot.: Dame's-violet, a genus of cruciferous plants, family Sisymbridæ. *Hesperis matronalis,* a plant with white or lilac flowers, odorous in the evening, is an escape in Britain. It is wild in continental Europe and the temperate parts of Asia.

hĕs-pĕr-or′-nĭs, *s.* [Gr. ἑσπερίς (*hesperis*) = western, and ὄρνις (*ornis*) = a bird.]

Ornith.: A fossil bird, the typical one of the order Odontolcæ, sub-class Odontornithes. *Hesperornis regalis* has been described by Prof. Marsh from the Cretaceous rocks of North America. It resembles a diver, Colymbus, but has teeth in its jaw, and only rudimentary wings.

Hĕs′-pĕr-ŭs, *s.* [LUCIFER.]

hĕs′-sĕn-bĕrg-īte, *s.* [Named after F. Hessenberg, a crystallographer at Frankfort-on-the Maine; Ger. *hessenbergit.*]

Min.: A monoclinic transparent colourless or bluish mineral of adamantine lustre, found imbedded in crystals of hematite at Mount Fibia, west of the hospice of St. Gotha. (*Dana.*)

* **Hĕs′-sēnes,** *s. pl.* [ESSENES.]

Hĕs′-sĭ-ąn, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *Hess(e); -ian.*]

A. *As adj.:* Of or belonging to Hesse in Germany.

B. *As substantive:*

1. A native of Hesse.

2. A Hessian-boot.

Hessian-bit, *s.*

Saddlery: A peculiar kind of jointed bit for bridles.

HESSIAN-BOOT.

Hessian-boot, *s.* A kind of top-boot.

"Or grant the hour be all too soon
For *Hessian-boot* and pantaloon."
Scott: Bridal of Triermain, ii.

Hessian-fly, *s.*

Entom., &c.: Cecidomyia destructor, a small dipterous insect of the family Tipulidæ, the larva of which attacks corn crops in the United States. In 1788 a panic arose in this country regarding the danger of bringing over the fly, but it proved to be as needless as the more recent one about the Colorado beetle. (*Kirby & Spence,* &c.)

hĕss′-īte, *s.* [Named from Hess, who described it.]

Min.: An orthorhombic gray sectile mineral of metallic lustre. Hardness, 2 to 3·5; sp. gr., 8·3 to 8·6. Compos.: tellurium, 37·2; silver, 62·8 = 100. Found in the Altai Mountains in a talcose rock, also in Transylvania and Hungary. (*Dana.*)

hĕst, * hestе, *s.* [A.S. *hæs* = a command, from *hātan* = to command; Icel. *heit* = a vow, *heita* = to call, to promise; O. H. Ger. *heiz* (Ger. *geheiss*) = a command, from O. H. Ger. *heizan* (Ger. *heissen*) = to command; Goth. *haitan* = to command.] A command, an injunction, a precept.

"You in many a danger true,
At Duncan's *hest* your blades that drew."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, iii. 18.

* **hĕs′-tĕr, hĕs′-tērn, * hĕs-tĕr′-nąl,** *a.* [Lat. *hesternus,* from *heri* = yesterday.] Pertaining to yesterday.

"If a chronicler should misreport exploytes that were enterprised but *hestern* day."—*Holinshed.*

Hĕs′-tĭ-ą, *s.* [Gr.]

1. *Greek Myth.:* The Greek equivalent of the Latin Vesta (q.v.).

2. *Astron.:* An asteroid, the forty-sixth found. It was discovered by Pogson, August 16, 1857.

* **hē′-sy-chăst,** *s.* [Gr. ἡσυχαστής (*hēsuchastēs*) = one who leads a retired life, a hermit; ἥσυχος (*hēsuchos*) = quiet, calm; ἡσυχάζω (*hēsuchazō*) = to be quiet, still, or calm.]

Church History, &c.:

1. *Gen.:* A quietist (q.v.).

2. *Spec.:* A fraternity of quietist monks, who had a monastery at Mount Athos. Their case was brought before two councils held at Constantinople in 1314 and 1351, at both of which they triumphed. Called also Omphalopsuchoi (Navel-souls), Massalians, and Euchites.

hĕt, *a.* [HOT.] (*Scotch.*)

* **hĕt** (1), * **hettе** (1), *pret. of v.* [HEAT, *v.*]

* **hĕt** (2), * **hetе,** * **hettе** (2), *pret. of v.* [A.S. *hātan.*] Was named. [HIGHT.]

* **hĕt′-ąr-ĭsm,** * **hĕt′-ąir-ĭsm,** *s.* [Gr. ἑταίρα (*hetaíra*) = a female companion, and ἑταιρίζω (*hetairizō*) = to be a companion.] The doctrine or theory that in primitive stages of society all the women in a tribe are held in common. [MARRIAGE, PROMISCUITY.]

"Facts of this kind are thought by several writers to imply that the primitive condition was one of unqualified *hetairism.*"—*Spencer: Principles of Sociology,* § 292.

* **hĕt-ąr-ĭst′-ĭc,** *a.* [HETARISM.] Of or pertaining to hetarism.

hĕtch′-ęl, *s.* [HATCHEL.]

* **hēte** (1), *v.t.* [HEAT, *v.*]

* **hēte** (2), *v.i.* [HET (2).]

hĕt-ĕr-, *pref.* [HETERO-.]

hĕt-ĕr-ăc′-mĭ, *s.* [Pref. *heter-,* and Gr. ἀκμή (*akmē*) = a point, an edge.]

Bot.: A collective term applied by Mr. Britten to the phenomena of protandry and protogyny (q.v.). The development in a plant of the male before the female organs, or *vice versa.* (*Suppl. to Treas. of Bot.*)

hĕt-ĕr-ą-dĕn′-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *heter-;* Gr. ἀδήν (*adēn*) = a gland, and Eng. suff. *-ic.*]

Anat.: A term used to describe an accidental tissue of a glandular structure, occurring in parts devoid of glands.

* **hĕt′-ĕr-arch-y,** * **ĕt′-ĕr-arch-y,** *s.* [Pref. *heter-,* and Gr. ἀρχή (*archē*) = rule, government.] The rule or government of an alien.

"Next to anarchy is *eterarchy.*"—*Bishop Hall: Sermon; Christ & Cæsar.*

hĕt-ĕr-ō-, *pref.* [Gr. ἕτερος (*heteros*) = another, the other of two.] A prefix denoting difference, and opposed to resemblance.

hĕt-ĕr-ō-brăn-chĭ-ā′-tą, *s.* [Pref. *hetero-;* and Lat. *branchiæ* = Gr. βράγχια (*brangchia*) = gills.]

Zool.: De Blainville's name for the fourth order of his Acephalophora. He divides it into the two families of Ascidians and Salpians.

hĕt-ĕr-ō-căr′-poŭs, *a.* [Pref. *hetero-;* Gr. καρπός (*karpos*) = fruit; Eng., &c. suff. *-ous.*]

Bot.: Having fruit of two or more forms.

hĕt-ĕr-ō-çĕph′-ąl-oŭs, *a.* [Pref. *hetero-,* and Eng. *cephalous* (q.v.).]

Bot.: Having on the same individual plant capitula or heads wholly of male and others wholly of female flowers. The term was first used by De Candolle.

hĕt-ĕr-ŏç′-ĕr-ą, *s. pl.* [Pref. *hetero-,* and Gr. κέρας (*keras*) = a horn.]

Zool.: A division or sub-order of Lepidoptera, having the antennæ variously shaped. It includes both the Hawk-moths and the Moths proper.

hĕt-ĕr-ō-çĕr′-cąl, *a.* [Pref. *hetero-;* Gr. κέρκος (*kerkos*) = tail, and Eng., &c. suff. *-al.*]

Paleont. & Ichthy.: A term introduced by Agassiz to describe fishes having the two lobes of the tails unequal in size. The spinal column is prolonged through the upper lobe,

but the lower one is the larger. This pattern of tail, an antique one, was universal through nearly the whole palæozoic period, the modern or homocercal tail not appearing till the Magnesian Limestone of the Middle Permian. [HOMOCERCAL.] But the older type did not then become extinct; it has lingered on till now, existing in the sturgeon, &c.

hĕt'-ĕr-ō-çĕr-çÿ, *s.* [Pref. *hetero-*, and Gr. κέρκος (*kerkos*) = tail.]

Ichthy. & Palæont.: Inequality in the lobes of the tail. It is opposed to homocercy (q.v.).

hĕt-ĕr-ō-çĕr'-ī-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *heterocer(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A family of tetramerous beetles. The antennæ are short, and have eleven joints, the two basal ones large, the remainder forming an obsoletely serrated mass, the head elongated, inserted up to the eyes in the thorax, body depressed. Only the typical genus British. They inhabit the muddy banks of rivers or the sands of the ocean, in which they burrow by means of their fossorial legs.

hĕt-ĕr-ŏç'-ĕr-ŭs, *s.* [Pref. *hetero-*, and Gr. κέρας (*keras*) = a horn.]

Entom.: The typical genus of the family Heteroceridæ. At least four species are British.

hĕt-ĕr-ō-chrō'-moŭs, *a.* [Pref. *hetero-*, and Gr. χρῶμα (*chrōma*) = colour.]

Bot. (*Of composite plants*): Having the florets of the ray different from those of the disc.

hĕt'-ĕr-ō-clīne, *s.* [Pref. *hetero-*, and Gr. κλίνη (*klinē*) = a bed.]

Min.: A variety of Braunite. It is found at St. Marcel in Piedmont. Called also Marcelline (q.v.).

* **hĕt'-ĕr-ō-clĭt-ăl,** *a.* [Eng. *heteroclit(e)*; *-al.*] The same as HETEROCLITIC (q.v.).

hĕt'-ĕr-ō-clīte, *s.* & *a.* [Lat. *heteroclitus*, from Gr. ἑτερόκλιτος (*heteroklitos*) = otherwise (that is irregularly), inflected: ἕτερος (*heteros*) = different, other, and κλίνω (*klinō*) = to bend, to inflect.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Lit. & Gram.:* A word which deviates from the regular or ordinary forms of inflection in declension or conjugation; a word which is irregularly or anomalously inflected.

* **II.** *Figuratively:*

1. A person or thing deviating from the ordinary or common rule or forms.

"There are strange *heteroclites* in religion now-a-days."—*Howell*, bk. iv., let. 23.

2. Anything incomplete, or imperfect in any way.

"Indexes for the most part are *heteroclites*, I mean, either redundant in what is needless, or defective in what is needful."—*Fuller: Worthies; Norfolk.*

* **B.** *As adjective:*

1. *Lit. & Gram.:* Deviating from the regular or ordinary form of inflection; irregularly inflected.

"The *heteroclite* nouns of the Latin should not be touched in the first learning of the rudiments of the tongue."—*Watts.*

2. *Fig.:* Deviating from the ordinary rule or way; anomalous.

"One of those *heteroclite* animals who finds his place anywhere."—*Walpole: Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. ii., ch. iii.

* **hĕt-ĕr-ō-clĭt'-īc,** * **hĕt-ĕr-ō-clĭt'-īc-ăl,** *a.* [Eng. *heteroclit(e)*; *-ic*, *-ical.*] Deviating from the ordinary or common rule; anomalous.

"Sins *heteroclitical*, and such as want either name or precedent."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours* bk. vii., ch. xix.

* **hĕt-ĕr-ŏc'-lĭt-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *heteroclitus.*] The same as HETEROCLITIC (q.v.).

hĕt-ĕr-ō-cō'-mą, *s.* [Pref. *hetero-*, and Gr. κόμη (*komē*) = hair.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the sub-tribe Heterocomeæ (q.v.).

hĕt-ĕr-ō-cō'-mē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *heterocom(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A sub-tribe of composites. Tribe Vernoniaceæ.

hĕt-ĕr-ō-dăc'-tȳl, hĕt-ĕr-ō-dăc'-tȳle, *a.* [Pref. *hetero-*, and Gr. δάκτυλος (*daktulos*) = a finger.]

Zool.: Having the toes different in number or in form on the fore and hind legs.

hĕt'-ĕr-ō-dŏn, *s.* [Pref. *hetero-*, and Gr. ὀδούς (*odous*), genit. ὀδόντος (*odontos*) = a tooth.]

Zool.: A genus of colubrine snakes, found in America. When irritated they raise the head in a threatening manner, dilating the back of it and the neck, but are harmless.

hĕt'-ĕr-ō-dŏnts, *s. pl.* [HETERODON.]

Zool.: The same as DIPHYODONTS (q.v.).

hĕt'-ĕr-ō-dŏx, *a.* & *s.* [Gr. ἕτερος (*hetevos*) = different, other, and δόξα (*doxa*) = an opinion.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Contrary to received or established doctrines, principles, or standards; not orthodox; heretical.

"Partiality may be observed in some to vulgar, in others to *heterodox* tenets."—*Locke.*

2. Holding opinions or doctrines contrary to those received or established; not orthodox in opinions.

"If he was *heterodox* in doctrine, those stern judges would not fail to detect and to depose him."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

* **B.** *As subst.:* A peculiar opinion or doctrine; a doctrine at variance with that generally received or established.

"It was reasoned whether that last *heterodox* should be retained."—*Hales: Remains; Balcanqual's Lett. from Synod of Dort.*

* **hĕt'-ĕr-ō-dŏx-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *heterodox*; *-ly.*] In a heterodox manner.

* **hĕt'-ĕr-ō-dŏx-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *heterodox*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being heterodox; heterodoxy.

hĕt'-ĕr-ō-dŏx-ȳ, * **het-er-o-dox-ie,** *s.* [Eng. *heterodox*; *-y.*] An opinion or doctrine opposed to or at variance with those established or generally received; an opinion or doctrine which is not orthodox.

"Another *heterodoxy* of his, concerning the resurrection."—*Cudworth: Intellectual System*, p. 29.

hĕt-ĕr-ŏd'-rō-moŭs, *a.* [Pref. *hetero-*, and Gr. δρόμος (*dromos*) = a running, a course.]

Bot.: A term applied when the spirals in the development of the stem and branches turn in opposite directions, as in the *Liquidambar Styraciflua.*

hĕt'-ĕr-œ-çĭsm, *s.* [Pref. *hetero-*, and Gr. οἰκισμός (*oikismos*) = peopling, colonization; οἶκος (*oikos*) = a house.]

Bot.: Different stages of development in species. Used specially of fungals. (*Rossiter.*)

hĕt-ĕr-ŏg'-ą-moŭs, *a.* [Pref. *hetero-*; Gr. γάμος (*gamos*) = marriage, and Eng. suff. *-ous.*]

Bot.: Having in a capitulum or head the florets of the ray either neuter or female, while those of the disc are male.

hĕt-ĕr-ŏg'-ą-mȳ, *s.* [HETEROGAMOUS.]

Bot.: The fertilization of a stigma by pollen derived from some other flower.

"These circuitous methods of fertilization may be called *heterogamy* or crooked fertilization."—*R. Brown: Botany* (1874), p. 418.

hĕt-ĕr-ō-găn-glĭ-ā'-tą, *s. pl.* [Pref. *hetero-*, and neut. pl. of Mod. Lat. *gangliatus* = having ganglia; Gr. γάγγλιον (*gangglion*) = a tumour near a tendon.]

Zool.: A name proposed by Prof. Owen for the sub-kingdom Mollusca, from their having the nervous system heteroganglíate (q.v.). (*Owen: Invert. Animals* (1843), p. 13.)

hĕt-ĕr-ō-găn'-glĭ-āte, *a.* [HETEROGANGLIATA.]

Zool.: Having the nervous system composed of scattered and unsymmetrical ganglia. Example, the Mollusca. (*Owen: Invert. Animals* (1843), p. 268.)

* **hĕt'-ĕr-ō-ĝēne,** *a.* [Gr. ἕτερος (*heteros*) = other, different, and γένος (*genos*) = kind, kin.] The same as HETEROGENEOUS (q.v.).

"An old French hood
And other pieces *heterogene* enough."
Ben Jonson: New Inn, ii. 1.

* **hĕt-ĕr-ō-ĝēn'-ē-ăl,** *a.* [Eng. *heterogene* (q.v.); *-al.* The same as HETEROGENEOUS (q.v.).

"As much in *heterogeneal* parts as homogeneal."—*Digby: Of Bodies*, ch. xiv.

* **hĕt-ĕr-ō-ĝēn'-ē-ăl-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *heterogeneal*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being heterogeneal; heterogeneity.

* **hĕt-ĕr-ō-ĝĕ-nē'-ĭt-ȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *heterogen(e)*; *-ity.*]

1. The quality or state of being heterogeneous; opposition, contrariety, or dissimilitude of nature or qualities.

"A *heterogeneity* of the component parts."—*Boyle: Works*, iii. 298.

2. An opposite, contrary, or dissimilar part.

"The same wood, distilled into a retort, does yield far other *heterogeneities*."—*Boyle.*

hĕt-ĕr-ō-ĝē'-nĕ-oŭs, *a.* [Gr. ἑτερογενής (*heterogenēs*) = of another kind; pref. *hetero-*, and γένος (*genos*) = race.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* Differing in kind; mixed; various.

"To select from the vast and *heterogeneous* mass such papers as immediately bear on his own researches."—*J. S. Brewer: English Studies*, p. 12.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bot.:* Having more than one nature or substance. (*Harvey.*)

2. *Math.:* A polynomial is heterogeneous when all its terms have not the same number of literal factors: thus, $a^2 + 2bc^3 - y$ is a heterogeneous expression.

hĕ-tĕr-ō-ĝē'-nĕ-oŭs-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *heterogeneous*; *-ly.*] In a heterogeneous manner.

"The rooms are very *heterogeneously* filled."—*Johnson: Journey to the Western Islands.*

hĕ-tĕr-ō-ĝē'-nĕ-oŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *heterogeneous*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being heterogeneous; heterogeneity.

"Dissimilitude of style, and *heterogeneousness* of sentiments may sufficiently show that a work does not really belong to the reputed author."—*Johnson: General Observations on Shakespeare's Plays.*

hĕ-tĕr-ō-ĝĕn'-ē-sis, hĕt-ĕr-ŏg'-ĕn-ȳ, *s.* [Gr. ἕτερος (*heteros*) = one of two, and γένεσις (*genesis*) = origin, birth, generation.]

† 1. What was formerly called spontaneous generation, now termed abiogenesis (q.v.).

2. Herbert Spencer's name for what Owen calls metagenesis (q.v.). [ALTERNATION OF GENERATIONS.]

3. Professor Huxley would confine the use of the term heterogenesis to that kind of generation in which the offspring is altogether and permanently unlike the parent. Professor Milne Edwards has therefore called this latter xenogenesis (q.v.). (*Brit. Assoc. Rep.* (1870), p. lxxvii.)

hĕt-ĕr-ō-ĝĕ-nĕt'-īc, *a.* [Pref. *hetero-*, and Eng. *genetic* (q.v.).]

Biol.: Of or pertaining to heterogenesis; heterogeneous.

hĕ-tĕr-ŏg'-ĕn-īst, *s.* [Eng. *heterogen* (*esis*); *-ist.*] A believer in, or defender of, Heterogenesis (q.v.).

hĕ-tĕr-ŏg'-ĕn-ȳ, *s.* [HETEROGENESIS.]

hĕt-ĕr-ō-grăph'-īc, *a.* [Eng. *heterograph(y)*; *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to heterography (q.v.).

hĕt-ĕr-ŏg'-rą-phȳ, *s.* [Gr. ἕτερος (*heteros*) = other, different, and γράφω (*graphō*) = to write.] A method of spelling in which the same letters have different powers in different words, as *g* in *go* and *gin.*

hĕt-ĕr-ŏg'-ȳn-ą, *s.pl.* [Pref. *hetero-*, and Gr. γυνή (*gunē*) = a woman.]

Entom.: A subtribe of Hymenoptera in which the neuters and females are wingless. The antennæ are bent, the tongue small, rounded, and vaulted, or spoonlike. It contains the Formicidæ (Ants).

hĕt-ĕr-ōĭd'-ĕ-oŭs, *a.* [Pref. *hetero-*, and Gr. εἶδος (*eidos*) = form.]

Bot.: Diversified in form. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

hĕt-ĕr-ŏl'-ō-goŭs, *a.* [Gr. ἕτερος (*heteros*) = other, different, and λόγος (*logos*) = proportion.] Consisting of different elements, or of the same elements combined in different proportions; different; the opposite to homologous (q.v.).

hĕt-ĕr-ŏm'-ĕr-ą, *s. pl.* [Pref. *hetero-*, and Gr. μηρός (*mēros*) = the upper part of the thigh.]

Entom.: A section of Coleoptera (Beetles), having five articulations in the first four tarsi, and four in the other two. Mr. Westwood divided them into the Trachelia, possessing a distinct neck, and the Atrachelia, in which the head is enclosed in the thorax as far forward as the eyes. Latreille, who founded this section, divided it into the subsections Melasoma, Taxicornes, Stenelytra, and Trachelides (q.v.).

hĕt-ĕr-ŏm′-ĕr-ăn, *s.* [HETEROMERA.]

Entom.: A beetle belonging to the section heteromera (q.v.).

hĕt-ĕr-ŏm′-ĕr-īte, *s.* [Pref. *hetero-*, Gr. μέρος (*meros*) = a part, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: A variety of Vesuvianite, occurring in small green prisms in the Ural Mountains.

hĕt-ĕr-ŏm′-ĕr-oŭs (1), *a.* [Mod. Lat. *heteromer(a)*; Eng. suff. *-ous.*]

Entom.: Of or belonging to the Heteromera (q.v.).

hĕt-ĕr-ŏm′-ĕr-oŭs (2), *a.* [Pref. *hetero-*, and Gr. μέρος (*meros*) = a part.]

1. *Bot.:* For def. see compound.

2. *Chem.:* Differing completely in chemical composition.

heteromerous-lichens, *s. pl.*

Bot.: Lichens in which the same filaments so ramify as to constitute two distinct layers of tissue, a comparatively thin, usually transparent, but close outer layer or cortex, and an inner, loose, hyphal layer called the medulla, enclosed by the former. Called also stratified lichens. (*Thomé.*)

hĕt-ĕr-ō-morph′-īc, hĕt-ĕr-ō-morph′-oŭs, *a.* [Pref. *hetero-*; Gr. μορφή (*morphē*) = form, and Eng. suff. *-ic, -ous.*]

1. *Science:* Having two or more different forms; of an irregular or unusual form.

2. *Bot.:* Presenting the phenomena of heteromorphism (q.v.).

3. *Entom.:* A term used of the larvæ of those insects (really the whole of the class) which differ more or less from the imago. (*Owen*).

hĕt-ĕr-ō-morph′-ĭsm, hĕt-ĕr-ō-morph′-y, *s.* [Pref. *hetero-*; Gr. μορφή (*morphē*) = form, and Eng., &c. suff. *-ism.*]

1. *Bot.:* A term used of different forms of plants which differ from each other only in the relative length of their stamens and pistils. Thus there are dimorphic and trimorphic forms of Primula. [DIMORPHISM.]

2. *Crystallog.:* Crystallization in different forms, though in the several cases there is an equal number of atoms similarly arranged.

hĕt′-ĕr-ō-morph-īte, *s.* [Pref. *hetero-*; Gr. μορφή (*morphē*) = form, and Eng., &c. suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: The same as JAMESONITE (q.v.).

hĕt-ĕr-ō-morph′-oŭs, *a.* [HETEROMORPHIC.]

hĕt-ĕr-ō-morph′-y, *s.* [HETEROMORPHISM.]

hĕt′-ĕr-ō-mȳs, *s.* [Pref. *hetero-*, and Gr. μῦς (*mus*) = a mouse.]

Zool.: A genus of rodents, proposed by Desmarest. It is of the family Saccomyina or Saccomyidæ. Only one species is known, *Heteromys anomalus*, the spiny-pouched rat of Trinidad.

hĕt-ĕr-ō-nē′-mĕ-æ, hĕt-ĕr-ō-nē′-mĕ-a, *s. pl.* [Pref. *hetero-*, and Gr. νῆμα (*nēma*) = that which is spun, yarn, thread. So named from their more complicated germination as compared with that of the thallogens.]

Bot.: A name given by Fries to the higher cryptogamic plants, now classed as acrogens in distinction from thallogens.

hĕt-ĕr-ō-nē′-mĕ-oŭs, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *heteronema(æ)*; Eng. suff. *-ous.*]

Bot.: Of or belonging to the Heteronemeæ. Used by Bartling specially of mosses.

hĕt-ĕr-on′-ȳ-moŭs, *a.* [Gr. ἕτερος (*heteros*) = other, different; ὄνομα (*onoma*) = a name, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*] Having a different name.

hĕt-ĕr-ō-oū′-sĭ-an, *a.* & *s.* [Gr. ἕτερος (*heteros*) = other, different, and οὐσία (*ousia*) = essence.]

Theology & Church History.:

A. *As adj.:* Having a different nature or essence.

B. *As subst.:* An Arian sect, which held that the Son was of a different essence from the Father. [ÆTIANS.]

het-ĕr-ō-oū′-sĭ-oŭs, *a.* [HETEROOUSIAN.] The same as HETEROOUSIAN, *a.*

hĕt-ĕr-ō-păp′-pē-æ, *s.pl.* [Mod. Lat. *heteropappe(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-æ.*]

Bot.: A sub-tribe of composites, tribe Asteroideæ.

hĕt-ĕr-ō-păp′-pŭs, *s.* [Pref. *hetero-*, and Gr. παππός (*pappos*) = down.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the sub-tribe Heteropappeæ.

hĕt-ĕr-ō-păth′-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. *heteropath(y)*; *-ic.*] The same as ALLOPATHIC (q.v.).

hō-tĕr-ŏp′-a-thȳ, *s.* [Gr. ἑτεροπαθεία (*heteropatheia*) = suffering in another place; counter-irritation.] The opposite of homœopathy; allopathy (q.v.).

hĕt-ĕr-ŏph′-a-ĕī, *s. pl.* [Pref. *hetero-*, and Gr. φαγεῖν (*phagein*) = to eat.]

Ornith.: A name applied to a section or subclass of birds of which the young, which leave the egg blind, without feathers, and so helpless that they require to be fed and tended by their parents for some time.

† **hĕt′-ĕr-ō-phȳl,** *s.* [HETEROPHYLLI.]

Zool.: One of the Heterophylli (q.v.).

hĕt-ĕr-ŏph′-ȳl-ī, *s. pl.* [Pref. *hetero-*, and Gr. φύλλον (*phullon*) = a leaf.]

Zool.: A subsection of Ammonites, one of those with the band round and convex.

hĕt-ĕr-ŏph′-ȳl-oŭs (or **hĕt-ĕr-ō-phȳl′-loŭs**), *a.* [Eng. *heterophyll(y)*; *-ous.*]

Bot.: Having leaves of different form on the same plant.

hĕt-ĕr-ŏph′-ȳl-lŭs, *s.* [HETEROPHYLL.]

hĕt-ĕr-ŏph′-ȳl-lȳ, *s.* [Pref. *hetero-*, and Gr. φύλλον (*phullon*) = a leaf.]

Bot.: Variation in the external form of leaves.

hĕt′-ĕr-ō-pŏd, *s.* [HETEROPODA.]

Zool.: One of the Heteropoda (q.v.).

hĕt-ĕr-ŏp′-ō-da, *s. pl.* [Pref. *hetero-*, and Gr. ποδά (*poda*), pl. of πούς (*pous*), genit. ποδός (*podos*) = a foot.]

1. *Zool.:* A group of branchial gasteropoda, in which the propodium is turned into a laterally compressed fin, while the epipodia are absent—*i.e.*, in which the foot is so modified as to form a swimming organ. (*Huxley*, &c.) The Heteropoda are the same as Nucleobranchiata (q.v.) of De Blainville, and S. O. Woodward prefers the latter name. They are delicate and transparent animals, some only with shells. They swim at the surface of the sea instead of creeping at the bottom. Families Firolidæ and Atlantidæ.

2. *Palæont.:* The heteropoda came into being not later than the Lower Silurian.

hĕt-ĕr-ŏp′-ō-doŭs, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *heteropod(a)*; Eng. suff. *-ous.*]

Zool.: Of or belonging to the Heteropoda (q.v.).

hĕt-ĕr-ŏp′-tĕr, *s.* [HETEROPTERA.]

Entom.: One of the heteroptera (q.v.).

hĕt-ĕr-ŏp′-tĕr-a, *s. pl.* [Pref. *hetero-*, and Gr. πτερά, pl. of πτερόν (*pteron*) = a wing.]

Entom.: A sub-order of Hemiptera, or Rhyncota. The anterior wings constitute hemelytra, being chitonous towards the base, and membranous towards the apex. The rostrum springs from the front of the head; the inner margins of the wing are straight or depressed; the antennæ moderate in size, with the joints few and large. Stephens makes them an order. Tribes or groups two—Hydrocorizæ (Water-bugs), and Geocorizæ (Land-bugs).

* **hĕt-ĕr-ŏp′-tĭcs,** *s. pl.* [Gr. ἕτερος (*heteros*) = other, different, and Eng. *optics* (q.v.).] False optics.

hĕt-ĕr-ō-rhī′-zal, *a.* [Pref. *hetero-*; Gr. ῥίζα (*rhiza*) = a root, and Eng., &c. suff. *-al.*]

Bot. (*Of roots*): Having the root and the stem markedly different, as in ferns, equisetaceæ, and, to a certain extent, in lycopodiaceæ.

* **hĕt-ĕr-ŏsc′-ĭ-an** (**sc** as **sh**), *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *heteroscii*, s. pl. = heteroscians; Gr. ἑτερόσκιος (*heteroskios*), adj., from pref. *hetero-*, and Gr. σκιά (*skia*) = a shadow.]

A. *As adjective:*

Astron. & Geog.: Of or belonging to two parts of the earth's surface, so situated with regard to each other that the shadows of two persons, the one in the one place and the other in the other, will fall in different directions.

B. *As substantive:*

Astron. & Geog.: Persons living in such parts of the earth as to make their shadows fall different ways. They must obviously exist, some in the northern, and others in the southern hemisphere.

hĕt-ĕr-ō′-sĭs, *s.* [Gr. ἕτερος (*heteros*) = another, different.]

Rhet.: A figure of speech by which one form of an inflectional part of speech, as of a noun, verb, or pronoun, is used for another.

hĕt′-ĕr-ō-sīte, *s.* [Gr. ἕτερος (*heteros*) = other, different; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: A variety of Triphylite. (*Dana.*) The *British Museum Catalogue* makes it a distinct species.

hĕt-ĕr-ŏs′-pŏr-oŭs, *a.* [Pref. *hetero-*; Gr. σπόρος (*sporos*) = a seed, . . . a spore, and Eng. suff. *-ous.*]

Bot.: Having spores of different series. (See the compound.)

heterosporous vascular cryptogams, *s. pl.*

Bot.: A series of vascular cryptogams which produce two kinds of spores, macrospores, or larger, and microspores, or smaller spores. They are Filices (Ferns), Equisetaceæ, Ophioglossaceæ, Rhizocarpeæ, and Lycopodiaceæ. (*Thomé.*)

† **hĕt′-ĕr-ō-strō-phē,** *s.* [Pref. *hetero-*, and Gr. στροφή (*strophē*) = a turning.]

Zool.: The reversal of the direction in which the spire of a shell turns. [SINISTRAL.]

hĕt′-ĕr-ō-stȳled, *a.* [Pref. *hetero-*, and Eng. *styled.*] [STYLE (*Bot.*).]

Bot.: Exhibiting the phenomenon of heterostylism (q.v.). (*Darwin.*)

hĕt-ĕr-ō-stȳl′-ĭsm, *s.* [Pref. *hetero-*; Gr. στῦλος (*stulos*) = a pillar, (Mod. Bot.) a style, and Eng., &c. suff. *-ism.*]

Bot.: A term used when different flowers of the same species have stamens and styles (here used for pistils) of different lengths. Examples, *Linum perenne* and *Pulmonaria officinalis*, plants of which there are two forms, the long styled and the short styled. [DIMORPHISM.]

hĕt′-ĕr-ō-tăx-ȳ, *s.* [Pref. *hetero-*, and Gr. τάξις (*taxis*) = arrangement.]

Bot.: Deviation of organs from their ordinary arrangement or position.

hĕt-ĕr-ō-tha-lăm′-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *heterothalam(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A sub-tribe of composites, tribe Asteroideæ.

hĕt-ĕr-ō-thăl′-a-mŭs, *s.* [Pref. *hetero-*, and Gr. θάλαμος (*thalamos*) = an inner chamber.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the sub-tribe Heterothalameæ.

hĕt-ĕr-ō-thē′-ca, *s.* [Pref. *hetero-*, and Lat. *theca* = Gr. θήκη (*thēkē*) = a hull, a covering, an envelope.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the sub-tribe Heterotheceæ (q.v.).

hĕt-ĕr-ō-thē′-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *heterothec(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A sub-tribe of composites, tribe Asteroideæ.

hĕt-ĕr-ŏt′-ō-moŭs, *a.* [Pref. *hetero-*; Gr. τομή (*tomē*) = a cutting, and Eng. suff. *-ous.*]

Min.: Having a different cleavage from that normal to the species.

hĕt-ĕr-ŏt′-rō-pal, hĕt-ĕr-ŏt′-rō-poŭs, *a.* [Pref. *hetero-*, and Gr. τροπή (*tropē*) = a turn, a turning.]

Bot. (*Of an embryo*): Lying parallel with the hilum, having the radicle pointing neither to the apex nor to the base of the seed, but lying across it.

* **hĕt-ĕr-ōu′-sĭ-an,** *a.* & *s.* [HETEROOUSIAN.]

* **hĕt-ĕr-ōu′-sĭ-oŭs,** *a* [HETEROOUSIOUS.]

* **hē′-ṭhen-ĕsse,** *s.* [HEATHENNESS.]

*** heth-ing,** *s.* [A.S.] Shame, mockery, contempt.

"Now are we driven til *hething* and til scorne."
Chaucer: C. T., 4,198.

hĕt′-mạn, *s.* [Pol.; cf. Ger. *hauptman* = headman.] The title of the head or General of the Cossacks. It was abolished amongst the Cossacks of the Ukraine by Catherine of Russia, but still survives among the Cossacks of the Don. The title of Chief Hetman is now held by the heir-apparent to the throne of Russia.

"The Ukraine's *Hetman*, calm and bold."
Byron: Mazeppa, iii.

heuch′-ĕr-ạ (eu as ōī), *s.* [Named after John Henry de Heucher, Professor of Medicine at Wittenberg, and a botanical author.]

Bot.: A genus of Saxifragaceæ. *Heuchera americana* is the alum-root of America; it is powerfully astringent.

heŭgh (*gh* guttural), *s.* [Etym. doubtful; probably connected with *high*.]

1. A precipice; a steep, perpendicular rock.

"From the top of a *heugh* or broken bank [he] enjoyed the scene."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. xxvi.

2. A coal-mine; a pit.

heŭk (1), *s.* [Hook, *s.*]

*** heŭk** (2), *s.* [Wel. *hug* = a coat.] An outer garment or mantle worn by women in the fourteenth century, and afterwards adopted by men. (*Fairholt.*)

HEUK.

heŭ′-lạn-dīte, *s.* [Named after H. Heuland, an English mineralogist.]

Min.: A monoclinic, transparent or translucent brittle mineral, of pearly lustre, and white, red, gray, or brown colour; its hardness, 3·5 to 4; sp. gr. 2·2. Compos.: silica, 58·20 to 59·64; alumina, 15·14 to 17·92; lime, 5·88 to 7·65; soda, 0 to 1·16; potassa, 0 to 2·25; water, 14·33 to 17·48. Occurs chiefly in amygdaloid, though occasionally on gneiss, &c. Found in Scotland, in the Isle of Skye; in the Kilpatrick Hills, and at Campsie; in India in the Vindhya Hills; in Nova Scotia, &c. (*Dana.*)

heurt, *s.* [Hurt.]

*** hēve,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Heave.]

hē′-vē-ạ, *s.* [From *hevé*, the native name of these trees in the northern parts of South America.]

Bot.: A genus of Euphorbiaceæ, tribe Crotoneæ. It is sometimes made a synonym of Siphonia. The species furnish the Para Rubber, the best kind of caoutchouc.

*** hev-ed,** *s.* [Head.]

*** heven,** *s.* [Heaven.]

hew (ew as ū), * hewe, * hew-en, *v.t.* [A.S. *heówan*; cogn. with Dut. *houwen*; Dan. *hugge*; Sw. *hugga*; Icel. *höggva*; Ger. *hauen*; O. H. Ger. *houwan*; Russ. *kovate*; Lat. *cudo* = to strike, to pound.]

I. *Literally:*

1. To cut by blows with an edged instrument; to cut or fell with an axe.

"Well coude he *hewen* wood and water bere."
Chaucer: C. T., 1,424.

2. To form or shape with an axe or similar instrument.

"Solomon tolde out foure score thousand men to *hewe* stowes in the mountaine."—*Geneva Bible* (1561), 2 *Chron.* ii. 2.

3. To form or shape by labour or continued effort.

"This river . . . has a long valley that seems *hewn* out on purpose to give its waters a passage."—*Addison: Italy.*

4. To cut in pieces; to hack; to chop

"Him in a hundred parts Astolpho *hews*."
Hoole: Orlando Furioso, xv.

* II. *Figuratively:*

1. To cut down; to destroy.

"*Hew'd* down, with an unsuspected sword,
Fame, peace, and hope—and all the better life.
Byron: On Hearing Lady Byron Was Ill.

2. To cut by force of arms; to force.

"Look around while I securely go,
And *hew* a passage through the sleeping foe."
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid ix. 423.

3. To form by labour.

"Nor is it so proper to *hew* out religious reformations by the sword."—*King Charles: Eikon Basilike.*

*** hew (ew as ū)** (1), *s.* [Hew, *v.*] Destruction by hewing or cutting down; a hacking.

"Of whom he makes such hauocke and such *hew*."
Spenser: F. Q., VI. viii. 49.

hew-hole, *s.* A popular name for the Green Woodpecker, *Picus viridis*.

*** hew (ew as ū)** (2), *s.* [Hue.]

1. Hue; colour.

2. Shape, appearance.

"Whose semblance she did carrie under feigned *hew*."
Spenser: F. Q., I. i. 46.

hew′-ĕr (ew as ū), *s.* [Eng. *hew*, v.; *-er*.] One who hews.

"And Joshua made them that day *hewers* of wood and drawers of water for the congregation, and for the altar of the Lord."—*Joshua* ix. 27.

hewn (ew as ū), *pa. par.* or *a.* [Hew, *v.*]

hĕx-ạ-căp′-sụ-lăr, *a.* [Gr. ἕξ (*hex*) = six, and Eng. *capsular* (q.v.).]

Bot.: Having six capsules.

hĕx′-ạ-chord, *s.* [Gr. ἕξ (*hex*) = six, and χορδή (*chordē*) = a chord.]

Mus.: An interval of four tones and a semitone; a scale of six notes.

hĕx-ạ-cŏ-rŏl′-lạ, *s.* [Gr. ἕξ (*hex*) = six, and Lat., &c. *corolla* (q.v.). So named because in most cases the septa are arranged in six systems.]

Zool.: A name for the *Zoantharia Scleroderma*ta (q.v.), containing the reef-bearing and other corals.

hĕx-ăc-tĭ-nĕl′-lạ, *s.* [Gr. ἕξ (*hex*) = six, and dimin. of Gr. ἀκτίς (*aktis*), genit. ἀκτίνος (*aktinos*) = a ray.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the family Hexactinellidæ (q.v.).

hĕx-ăc-tĭ-nĕl′-lĭd, *a.* & *s.* [Hexactinella.]

A. *As adj.:* Having six rigid spicules; of or belonging to the Hexactinellidæ, or any species of the family.

"At the present day we find an abundance of *hexactinellid* sponges."—*Nicholson: Palæont.*, i. 147.

B. *As subst.:* A sponge of the family Hexactinellidæ (q.v.).

"In the Cretaceous deposits, and especially in the Chalk itself, the *Hexactinellids* are very largely and abundantly represented."—*Nicholson: Palæont.*, i. 146.

hĕx-ăc-tĭ-nĕl′-lĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *hexactinell(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

1. *Zool.:* A family of siliceous sponges in which the skeleton is composed of six rayed spicules, generally large and, as a rule, becoming ultimately soldered together. The rays of the spicules are nearly always at right angles to each other. The species are found at great depths in the ocean.

2. *Palæont.:* The family began as early as the Silurian times. They abound in the Upper Jurassic and in the Cretaceous rocks, but are rarer in other formations. Where hexactinellid fossils are found, they probably indicate that the stratum enclosing them was deposited in the depths of the ocean [1].

hĕx-ạ-dăc′-tĭl-oŭs, *a.* [Gr. ἑξαδάκτυλος (*hexadaktulos*), from ἕξ (*hex*) = six, and δάκτυλος (*daktulos*) = a finger, a toe.] Having six fingers or toes.

hĕx′-ăde, *s.* [Gr. ἑξάς (*hexas*), genit. ἑξάδος (*hexados*), from ἕξ (*hex*) = six.] A series of six numbers.

hĕx′-ăds, *s. pl.* [Gr. ἕξ (*hex*) = six; pl. suff. *-ads* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: Hexatomic elements equi to six atoms of hydrogen.

hĕx′-ạ-gŏn, *s.* [Lat. *hexagonum*, from Gr. ἑξάγωνος (*hexagōnos*) = six-cornered, from ἕξ (*hex*) = six, and γωνία (*gōnia*) = an angle, a corner, from γόνυ (*gonu*) = a knee; Fr. *hexagone*.]

Geom.: A figure having six sides or angles; a regular hexagon is one in which all the sides and angles are equal.

"Bees make their cells regular *hexagons*."—*Reid: On the Active Powers*, ess. iii., ch. ii.

hĕx-ăg′-ŏn-ạl, *a.* [Eng. *hexagon*; *-al*.] Of the form of a hexagon; having six sides or angles.

"With what prodigious geometrical subtility do these little animals work their deep *hexagonal* cells."—*Derham: Physico-Theology*, bk. iv., ch. xiii.

hexagonal-system, *s.*

Crystall. & Min.: One of the six great systems of crystallization. It agrees with the tetragonal system in having only the lateral axes equal, but differs in having three equal lateral axes instead of two. The vertical is at right angles to the lateral one. The symmetry of the crystals is by sixes and twelves. The cleavage of biotite, apatite, tourmaline, calc spar, nepheline, and, when it can be effected, quartz, is on the hexagonal system. (*Dana & Rutley.*)

hĕx-ăg′-ŏn-ạl-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *hexagonal*; *-ly*.] In the form of a hexagon; like a hexagon.

hĕx-ạ-gŏn-ĭ-ĕn′-chȳ-mạ, *s.* [Gr. ἑξάγωνος (*hexagōnos*) = six-cornered, and ἔγχυμα (*enchuma*) = an infusion; χεῦμα (*cheuma*) = tissue.]

Bot.: The name given to cellular tissue which exhibits hexagonal forms or sections.

hĕx-ăg′-ŏn-ȳ, *s.* [Eng. *hexagon*; *-y*.] A figure of six sides; a hexagon.

"I read in St. Ambrose of *hexagonies*, or sexangular cellars of bees."—*Bramhall: Against Hobbes.*

† **hĕx′-ạ-ǵȳn,** *s.* [Hexagynia.]

Bot.: One of the Hexagynia.

hĕx-ạ-ǵȳn′-ĭ-ạ, *s.* [Gr. ἕξ (*hex*) = six, and γυνή (*gunē*) = . . . that which is feminine, a pistil.]

Bot.: In Linnæus's artificial classification, plants having six styles. He made this character of ordinal value.

hĕx-ạ-ǵȳn′-ĭ-ạn, hĕx-ăǵ′-ȳn-oŭs, *a.* [Eng., &c. *hexagyn*; *-ian*, *-ous*.]

Bot.: Having six styles.

hĕx-ạ-hē′-drạl, *a.* [Gr. ἕξ (*hex*) = six, and ἕδρα (*hedra*) = a seat, a base.] Of the figure or form of a hexahedron; cubic.

hĕx-ạ-hē′-drŏn, *s.* [Hexahedral.] A regular solid body having six sides; a cube.

hĕx-ạ-hĕm′-ĕr-ŏn, *s.* [Gr. ἕξ (*hex*) = six, and ἡμέρα (*hēmera*) = a day.]

1. A term of six days.

2. A history of the six days' work of creation, as given in the book of Genesis.

hĕx-ạ-lĕ-pĭd′-ĕ-oŭs, *a.* [Gr. ἕξ (*hex*) = six; λεπίς (*lepis*), genit. λεπίδος (*lepidos*) = a scale, and Eng. suff. *-ous*.]

Bot.: Having six scales.

hĕx-ăm′-ĕr-ạl, hĕx-ăm′-ĕr-oŭs, *a.* [Gr. ἕξ (*hex*) = six; μέρος (*meros*) = a part, and Eng. suff. *-al*, *-ous*.]

Zool., Palæont., &c.: Consisting of six parts.

"An *hexameral* arrangement of the septa can be usually more or less clearly demonstrated."—*Nicholson: Palæont.*, i. 182.

hĕx-ăm′-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* & *a.* [Lat. *hexameter*, *hexametrus*, from Gr. ἑξάμετρος (*hexametros*) = (a) of six metres or feet, (s.) an hexameter, from ἕξ (*hex*) = six, and μέτρον (*metron*) = a metre or measure.]

A. *As subst.:* The heroic verse of the Greeks and Romans. As its name implies, it consists of six feet, properly dactyls, the last of which is shortened by one syllable, and so becomes a trochee (— ∪), or, as the final syllable is long by position, a spondee (— —). The following examples show the correct form of the hexameter in Greek and Latin:—

αὖτις ἔπειτα πέδονδε κυλίνδετο λᾶας ἀναιδής.
Homer: Odyssey xi. 598.

Quādrŭpēdāntē pŭtrĕm sŏnĭtū quātĭt ūngŭlā cāmpūm. *Virgil: Æneid* viii. 596.

It was not usual, however, to observe this form strictly, and the first four feet were indifferently dactyls or spondees, the former being used to produce the idea of rapid, the latter of slow and laborious movement.

Īlĭ ĭn|tĕr sē|sē māg|nā vī brāchĭ|ā tōllūnt.
Virgil: Georgic iv. 174.

The fifth foot should always be a dactyl; sometimes, though rarely, it is replaced by a spondee, in which case the fourth foot must be a dactyl. Such a verse is called a spondaic

hexameter. Very rarely indeed do we find such a line as

Aŭt lĕvēs ŏcrĕās lēn|tŏ dĭlĭŭnt ārĭgēntŏ.
Virgil: Æneid vii. 634.

In English hexameters, accent takes the place of quantity.

B. *As adj.:* Having six metrical feet.

"Songs or ditties to be sung unto stringed instruments were composed in old time of *hexameter* verses."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 1,018.

hĕx-ăm′-ĕ-trăl, *a.* [Eng. *hexameter; -al.*] The same as HEXAMETRIC (q.v.).

hĕx-ą-mĕt′-rĭc, hĕx-ą-mĕt′-rĭc-al, *a.* [Eng. *hexameter; -ic; -al.*] Consisting of or containing six metrical feet.

hĕx-ăm′-ĕ-trĭst, *s.* [Eng. *hexameter; -ist.*] One who writes in hexameters; one who composes hexameter verses.

† hĕx-ăn′-dĕr, *s.* [HEXANDRIA.]

Bot.: One of the class Hexandria (q.v.).

hĕx-ăn′-drĭ-ą, *s.* [Gr. ἕξ (*hex*) = six, and ἀνήρ (*anēr*), genit. ἀνδρός (*andros*) = . . . that which is male; (Mod. Bot.) = a stamen.]

Bot.: The sixth class of Linnæus's artificial system. It contains plants having six stamens. He divided it into four orders: Monogynia, Digynia, Trigynia, and Polygynia.

hĕx-ăn′-drĭ-ąn, hĕx-ăn′-drŏŭs, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *hexandr(ia)*; Eng. suff. *-ian, -ous.*]

Bot.: Having six stamens.

hĕx-ăn′-drŏŭs, *a.* [HEXANDRIAN.]

hĕx′-ąne, *s.* [Gr. ἕξ (*hex*) = six; suff *-ane* (*Chem.*) (q.v.).]

Chem.: C_6H_{14}. Five isomeric hydrocarbons can exist. (1) Normal hexane. Dipropyl, $CH_3{\cdot}CH_2{\cdot}CH_2{\cdot}CH_2{\cdot}CH_2{\cdot}CH_3$. It occurs in the light oils obtained by the distillation of cannel coal, also in petroleum. It can be obtained by the action of sodium and normal propyl iodide, C_3H_7I, or by the action of zinc and hydrochloric acid on secondary hexyl iodide (from mannite), and by distilling suberic acid with baryta, $C_8H_{14}O_4 + 2BaO = 2BaCO_3 + C_6H_{14}$. It boils at 71°. (2) Propyl dimethyl methane, or propyl isopropyl, ethyl isobutyl, $CH_3{\cdot}CH_2{\cdot}CH_2{\cdot}CH{<}^{CH_3}_{CH_3}$. Obtained by the action of sodium on a mixture of ethyl iodide and isobutyl iodide. It boils at 62°. (3) Diisopropyl, $^{CH_3}_{CH_3}{>}CH{\cdot}CH{<}^{CH_3}_{CH_3}$. Obtained by the action of sodium on isopropyl iodide. It boils at 58°. (4) Trimethyl ethyl methane, $^{CH_3}_{CH_3}{>}C{<}^{CH_2CH_3}_{CH_3}$. Obtained by the action of zinc methyl on tertiary butyl iodide. It boils at 45°. (5) Methyl diethyl methane, $CH_3CH{<}^{CH_2{\cdot}CH_3}_{CH_2{\cdot}CH_3}$. Not yet obtained.

hĕx-ăn′-gu-lăr, *a.* [Gr. ἕξ (*hex*) = six, and Eng. *angular* (q.v.).] Having six angles or corners.

"The base was *hexangular*."—*Pennant: Tour*, p. 217.

hĕx-ą-part′-ītе, *a.* [Gr. ἕξ (*hex*) = six, and Lat. *partitus* = divided; *partior* = to divide.]

Arch.: A term applied to a vault divided by its arching into six parts.

hĕx-ą-pĕt′-ą-lōĭd, *a.* [Gr. ἕξ (*hex*) = six; πέταλον (*petalon*) = a petal, and εἶδος (*eidos*) = form.]

Bot.: Having six coloured parts like petals. (*Cooke.*)

hĕx-ą-pĕt′-ą-loŭs, *a.* [Gr. ἕξ (*hex*) = six; πέταλον (*petalon*) = a petal, and Eng. suff. *-ous.*]

Bot.: Having six petals.

hĕx-ăph′-ȳl-loŭs, hĕx-ą-phȳl′-loŭs, *a.* [Pref. *hex-*; Gr. φύλλον (*phullon*) = a leaf, and Eng. suff. *-ous.*]

Bot.: Having six leaves.

hĕx′-ą-plą, *s.* [Gr. ἑξάπλοῦς (*hexaplous*), ἑξάπλόος (*hexaploos*) = six-fold: ἕξ (*hex*) = six, and πλέκω (*plekō*) = a fold.] An edition of the Scriptures having six versions in parallel columns. Used specially of Origen's Hexapla. Though nominally having but six columns, in places there were nine—viz. (1) The Hebrew text in the Hebrew characters, (2) the same text in Greek characters, (3) Aquila's version, (4) That of Symmachus, (5) The Septuagint, (6) the version of Theodotion, (7), (8), and (9), three other Greek versions of unknown authorship. Origen had also a tetrapla (q.v.).

hĕx′-ą-plăr, *a.* [HEXAPLA.] Containing six columns; sextuple.

hĕx′-ą-pŏd, † hĕx′-ą-pōde, *a.* & *s.* [Gr. ἕξ (*hex*) = six, and πούς (*pous*), ποδός (*podos*) = a foot.]

A. *As adj.:* Having six legs. (Used of insects.)

B. *As subst.:* A typical insect. If the Myriapoda are excluded from the insect class, then all the latter are hexapods.

"I take those to have been the *hexapods*, from which the greater sort of beetles come."—*Ray: On the Creation*, pt. ii.

hĕx-ą-prŏt′-ō-dŏn, *s.* [Gr. ἕξ (*hex*) = six; πρῶτος (*protos*) = first, and ὀδούς (*odous*), genit. ὀδόντος (*odontos*) = a tooth.]

Palæont.: A subgenus of Hippopotamus, or a genus of Hippopotamidæ, from the Upper Miocene of the Siwalik Hills in India. It is the earliest known form of the family, and differs from the typical species of hippopotamus by having six lower incisors in place of four.

hĕx-ăp′-tĕr-oŭs, *a.* [Gr. ἕξ (*hex*) = six, and Eng. *apterous* (q.v.).]

Bot.: Having six wing-like expansions.

hĕx-ą-pȳ-rēn′-oŭs, *a.* [Gr. ἕξ (*hex*) = six); πυρήν (*purēn*), genit. πυρήνος (*purēnos*) = the stone of a fruit, and Eng. suff. *-ous.*]

Bot.: Having six stones.

hĕx′-ą-stĭch, * hĕx′-a-stĭc, *s.* [Gr. ἑξάστιχος (*hexastichos*), from ἕξ (*hex*) = six, and στίχος (*stichos*) = a row, a line.] A poem consisting of six lines or verses.

"That famous *hexastic* which Sannazzaro made of this great city."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. i., let. 56, § 1.

hĕx′-ą-stȳl-ąr, *a.* [Eng. *hexastyl(e); -ar.*]

Arch.: Having six columns in front.

hĕx′-ą-stȳle, *s.* [Gr. ἑξάστυλος (*hexastulos*), from ἕξ (*hex*) = six, and στύλος (*stulos*) = a pillar, a column.]

Arch.: A portico or temple having six columns in front.

hĕx-ą-thȳ-rĭd′-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. ἕξ (*hex*) = six, and Latinized dimin. from Gr. ἄθυρος (*athuros*) = without doors, open, unchecked.]

Zool.: A genus of Scolecida, order Trematoda. *Hexathyridium venarum*, called also *Polystoma sanguicola*, has been found in the venous blood.

hĕx-ą-tŏm′-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. ἕξ (*hex*) = six, and Eng. *atomic.*] Consisting of six atoms.

hexatomic-alcohol, *s.*

Chem.: An alcohol derived from a hydrocarbon by the replacement of six atoms of hydrogen respectively by the monad radical (OH) hydroxyl, as mannite, $C_6H_8(OH)_6$.

hĕx′-ēne, *s.* [Gr. ἕξ (*hex*) = six; suff. *-ene* (*Chem.*) (q.v.).]

Chem.: C_6H_{12}, hexylene. Hydrocarbons of the olefine series, containing six carbon atoms. Hydrocarbons having this formula can be obtained by the action of alcoholic potash on hexyl chloride. Also by action of alcoholic potash on dimethyl-isopropyl carbinyl iodide. It boils at 73°. (*Watts: Dict. Chem.*)

hĕx-ĭ-cŏl′-ō-ġȳ, *s.* [Gr. ἕξις (*hexis*) = a state or habit of body, and λόγος (*logos*) = a discourse.] (See extract.)

"Every animal and plant . . . has certain definite relations to space and time. . . . But every living creature has also relations with other living creatures, which may tend to destroy it or indirectly to aid it, and the various physical forces and conditions exercise their several influences upon it. The study of all these complex relations to time, space, physical forces, other organisms, and to surrounding conditions generally, constitutes the science of *hexiology*."—*St. George Mivart: The Cat*, ch. i., § 12.

hĕx′-īne, *s.* [Gr. ἕξ (*hex*) = six; suff. *-ine* (*Chem.*) (q.v.).]

Chem.: Two hydrocarbons are known, having the formula, C_6H_{10}. (1) Hexoylene, $CH_3 - (CH_2)_2C \equiv CH$. By the abstraction of HBr from monobromhexene, it boils at 78°. (2) Diethyl, $H_2C = CH{\cdot}CH_2 - CH_2{\cdot}CH = CH_2$. Obtained by the action of sodium or silver on ethyl iodide. It is a volatile liquid, boiling at 50°.

*** hĕx-ŏc-tą-hē′-drŏn,** *s.* [Gr. ἕξ (*hex*) = six, and Eng. *octahedron* (q.v.).] A polyhedron contained under forty-eight equal triangular faces.

hĕx-ō′-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. ἕξ (*hex*) = six, *o* connective, and suff. *-ic* (*Chem.*) (q.v.).]

Chem.: $C_5H_{11}{\cdot}CO{\cdot}OH$. Fatty acids of the acetic series, containing six carbon atoms. Eight of these acids are possible. (1) The normal hexoic acid is caproic acid (q.v.). It boils at 205°. (2) Isocaproic acid, isopentylformic acid, $CH(CH_3)_2{\cdot}CH_2{\cdot}CH_2{\cdot}COOH$, is prepared by the action of caustic potash on isopentyl (amyl) cyanide. It boils at 199°. (3) Methyl-isopropyl acetic acid, $^{CH_3}_{CH(CH_3)_2}{>}CH{\cdot}CO{\cdot}OH$, an oily liquid. (4) Diethyl acetic acid, $^{C_2H_5}_{C_2H_5}{>}CH{\cdot}COOH$. Obtained by the action of sodium and ethyl iodide on methyl acetate. (5) Dimethyl-ethyl acetic acid, $^{CH_3}_{CH_3}{>}C - COOH$. Obtained from tertiary butyl cyanide. It boils at 187°.

*** hēxt, * hecst, * hekst, * hexte,** *a.* [A.S. *hehst*, from *heah* = high; cf. *next*, from *nigh.*] [HIGH.] Highest.

"And *hexte* men of mony londes aboute hym vaste drou." *Robert of Gloucester*, p. 59.

hĕx′-ȳl, *s.* [Gr. ἕξ (*hex*) = six, and ὕλη (*hulē*) = matter.]

Chem.: A name given to a monad hydrocarbon of the fatty series, containing six atoms of carbon (C_6H_{13}).

hexyl-alcohols, *s. pl.*

Chem: Monatomic alcohols having the formula C_6H_{13} (OH). Seventeen alcohols can exist, eight primary, six secondary, and three tertiary. Normal hexyl-alcohol, $(CH_3{\cdot}(CH_2)_4{\cdot}CH_2{\cdot}OH$. It is obtained from the essential oil of *Heracleum giganteum*, where it exists as hexyl-butyrate, along with octyl-acetate; the oil is saponified by alcoholic potash, and then fractionally distilled. The hexyl-alcohol boils at 157°. By oxidation it yields caproic acid. A secondary alcohol, methyl butyl carbinol, $HO{\cdot}HC{<}^{C_4H_9}_{CH_3}$ is obtained by the action of silver-oxide and secondary hexyl-iodide. It boils at 137°. By oxidation it yields acetic, carbonic, and normal butyric acids. For the preparation and properties of the other alcohols, consult *Watts: Dict. Chem.*

hexyl-iodide, *s.*

Chem.: $C_6H_{13}I$, a secondary hexyl-iodide, is obtained by treating mannite with strong hydriodic acid. $C_6H_{14}O_6 + 11HI = 5I_2 + 6H_2O + C_6H_{13}I$. It boils at 167°.

hĕx′-ȳ-lēne, *s.* [Eng., &c. *hexyl; -ene.* (*Chem.*) (q.v.).] [HEXENE.]

hey, *interj.* [Onomatopoetic; cf. Ger. *hei*; Dut. *hei.*] An exclamation of joy, surprise, or mutual exhortation.

*** hey,** *s.* [HAY (2).]

hey′-dăy, * hey′-dā, *interj.* [Ger. *heida* = hoi hallo; Dut. *hei daar* = ho there!] An exclamation of cheerfulness or sometimes of wonder.

"*Hey-da!* what Hans Flutterkin is this?"—*Ben Jonson: Masque of Augurs.*

*** hey′-dăy,** *s.* [For *high-day*; from Mid. Eng. *hey* = high, and *day.*] A frolicsome wildness.

"The *heyday* in the blood is tame, it's humble."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, iii. 4.

*** hey′-dĕ-guĭcs, * hey′-dĕ-guȳes,** *s.* [Prob. from *heyday*, s., and *guise.*] A kind of frolicsome dance.

"Lightfoote Nymphs can chase the lingring night,
With *heydeguies*, and trimly trodden traces."
Spenser: Shepheards Calender; June.

*** hī-ā′-tĭon,** *s.* [Lat. *hio* = to gape.] The act of gaping.

"The continued *hiation* or holding open its mouth."
—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iii., ch. xxi.

hī-ā′-tŭs, *s.* [Lat. = a gap, a chasm.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* A gap; an aperture; a gaping breach.

"Those *hiatuses* are at the bottom of the sea."—*Woodward.*

2. *Fig.:* A gap or space from which something is wanting; a lacuna in a manuscript where one or more words are wanting.

"I shall endeavour to fill this *hiatus* by producing an almost entire chronologic series of paintings."—*Walpole: Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. i., ch. ii.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Anat.:* An opening, a foramen; as *hiatus aorticus* = the foramen of the aorta.

2. *Gram. & Pros.:* The coming together of two vowels in successive syllables or words.

***hī-bĕrn′-ą-cle, *hȳ-bĕrn′-ą-cle, hī-bĕr-năc′-ụ-lŭm, *hȳ-bĕr-năc′-ụ-lŭm,** *s.* [Lat. *hibernacula* = winter quarters, from *hibernus* = pertaining to winter.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* Anything which serves as a shelter, protection, or retreat in winter; winter quarters.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bot.:* A poetical name for a bud or bulb sheltering the future plant.

2. *Zool.* (*Chiefly of the form* hibernaculum): The winter quarters of an animal.

***hī-bĕrn′-ąl, *hȳ-bĕrn′-ąl,** *a.* [Lat. *hibernalis* = pertaining to winter; *hiems* = winter.] Pertaining or relating to winter.

"Conjoined with the sun in its *hibernal* conversion."
—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iv., ch. xiii.

hī-bĕrn′-āte, *v. i.* [Lat. *hibernatum*, sup. of *hiberno* = to winter; *hibernus* = pertaining to winter.] To pass the season of winter in close, protected, or secluded quarters, as birds and beasts; to winter.

hī-bĕr-nā′-tion, *hȳ-bĕr-nā′-tion, *s.* [HIBERNATE.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act or state of hibernating.

"Plants that were to pass their *hybernation* in the green-house."—*Evelyn: Kalendarium Hortense; A New Conservatory.*

2. *Zool. & Entom.:* Many animals hybernate. In the case of insects it is naturally but erroneously assumed that they pass the winter only in a chrysalis state. Some species of Lepidoptera do so in the egg, others in the caterpillar, others in the chrysalis state. (*E. Newman: British Butterflies.*)

Hī-bĕrn′-ĭ-ąn, *a. & s.* [Lat. *Hibernia, Iverna, Inverna*, from Gr. Ἰέρνη (*Iernē*), from Irish *Eire* = Ireland, Erin.] [AYRAN.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to Hibernia or Ireland; Irish.

B. *As subst.:* A native or inhabitant of Ireland.

hī-bĕrn′-ĭ-ąn-ĭzm, *s.* [Eng. *hibernian; -ism.*] A phrase, idiom, or mode of speech peculiar to the Irish.

hī-bĕrn-ĭ-çĭ-ṣā′-tion, hī-bĕrn-ĭ-çĭ-zā′-tion, *s.* [Eng. *hibernicis(e); -ation.*] The act of using the language or idioms of the Irish language.

hī-bĕrn′-ĭ-çīse, hī-bĕrn′-ĭ-çīze, *v. t.* [Lat. *Hiberni(a)* = Ireland; c connective; Eng. suff. *-ise, -ize.*] To render into the idiom or language of the Irish.

hī-bĕrn′-ĭ-çĭzm, *s.* [Lat. *Hiberni(a)* = Ireland; c connective; Eng. suff. *-ism.*] A phrase or mode of speech peculiar to the Irish; hibernianism.

***hī-bĕrn-ĭ-zā′-tion, *hȳ-bĕrn-ĭ-zā′-tion,** *s.* [Eng. *hibernis(e); -ation.*] The act or habit of hibernating; hibernation.

***hī′-bĕrn-īze, *hȳ′-bĕrn-īze,** *v. i.* [Lat. *hibern(us)* = pertaining to winter; Eng. suff. *-ize.*] To hibernate (q.v.).

Hī-bĕrn-ō-, *pref.* [Lat. *Hibernia* = Ireland.] Pertaining to or connected with Ireland.

Hiberno-Celt, *s.* An Irish Celt.

Hiberno-Celtic, *a. & s.*

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining to the Irish Celts.

B. *As subst.:* The branch of the Celtic language spoken by the Irish; the Irish language.

hĭ-bĭs′-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *hibisc(us)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-æ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Malvaceæ.

hĭ-bĭs′-cŭs, *s.* [Lat. *hibiscus, hibiscum, ibiscum;* Gr. ἰβίσκος (*hibiskos*), probably = the wild mallow, the marsh mallow.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the malvaceous tribe Hibisceæ (q.v.). The involucel is of several leaves, calyx with five divisions, petals five, stamens forming a sheath which encloses the five-branched style. Fruit five-celled, many-seeded. They are plants with large showy flowers, found chiefly, though not exclusively, in tropical countries. In the West Indies *Hibiscus arborea* furnishes tenacious fibres, which are made into whips. Those of *H. cannabinus* constitute the *sun* of India, used as a substitute for hemp. *H. syriacus*

HIBISCUS ARTICULATUS.

and *H. Rosa Sinensis* are ornamental; the astringent plants of the latter are used by the Chinese to blacken their eyebrows and the leather of their shoes. *H. Sabdariffa* and *H. suratensis* are somewhat acid. *H. esculentus* [GOMBO] is used in the West Indies, and *H. longifolius* (Ram turai), in the East for thickening soup. More than 100 species of the genus are known.

hĭ′-brĭd, *a. & s.* [HYBRID.]

hĭc, *adv.* [Lat. = here.]

hic-jacet. [Lat. = here lies.] Commonly the first two words on a tombstone, and so used as a noun in the sense of tombstone, grave.

"By the cold *hic-jacets* of the dead."
Tennyson: Virien, 603.

***hĭc′-cĭ-ŭs dŏc′-tĭ-ŭs (ci, ti as shĭ),** *s.* [Said to be a corruption of Lat. *hic est doctus* = this (*or* here) is the learned man.] A cant word for a juggler; one who plays fast and loose.

"And *hiccius doctius* played in all."
Butler: Hudibras, pt. iii., c. iii.

hĭc′-coŭgh (gh as p), hĭc′-cŭp, *hich-cock, *hick-ock, *hick-cock, *hick-et, *hic-quet, *hick-up, *s.* [Generally supposed to be a formation from *cough*, but more probably *hic, hick*, or *hik* is imitative of the spasmodic sound or jerk, and *-cough, -cup*, &c., are corruptions of the dimin. suffixes *-et* or *-ock*. Cf. Fr. *hoquet* = a hiccough; Dut. *hik* = hiccough, *hikken* = to hiccough; Dan. *hikke*, s. & v.; Sw. *hicka*, s. & v.; Welsh *ig* = a hiccough; *igio* = to sob; Bret. *hik* = a hiccough.]

Pathol.: A series of sudden, rapid, and brief inspirations, followed by expiration accompanied by noise. It is generally caused by irritation of the stomach, but is produced chiefly by the respiratory muscles. In children it sometimes follows a violent fit of crying or sobbing. It also accompanies certain fevers. There is an hysteric hiccough and a hiccough of death.

"And so it is also of good signality, according to that of Hippocrates, that sneezing cureth the *hicket*."
—*Browne; Vulgar Errours*, bk. iv., ch. ix.

hĭc′-coŭgh (gh as p), hĭc′-cŭp, *hick-up, *v. i.* [HICCOUGH, *s.*] To have a hiccough.

"When I'm in a fit, to *hickup*,"
Butler: Hudibras, pt. ii., c. i.

Hĭck, *s.* [Prop. name.]

Hick's mandril, *s.* An arbor for turning rings; at the centre of the arbor there is a cone, round which, at equal distances, wedges are fitted into dovetailed grooves, and are expanded to the bore of the ring by a nut acting on a screw at the end of the cone.

hĭck′-ĕr-ȳ pick-ĕr-ȳ, *s.* [See def.] A corruption of Heira picra (q.v.).

"The leddy cured me with some *hickery pickery*."—*Scott: Old Mortality*, ch. viii.

hĭck′-hâll, *s.* [HICKWALL.]

hĭck′-jo͞int, *s.* [Etym. of first element doubtful; Eng. *joint.*]

Mason.: A species of pointing in which mortar is inserted between the courses and joints of a wall, and made truly level or smooth with the surface.

hĭck′-ŏr-ȳ, *s.* [Bartlett notes the resemblance in sound and sense to Gr. ἡ καρύα (*hē carua*) = the walnut, but adds that *hickory* is of American aboriginal derivation.]

Bot. & Comm.: The several species Carya, a genus of Juglandaceæ. *Carya alba* is the Shell-bark, Scaly-bark, or Shag-bark Hickory, from the tendency of the bark to peel off in long loose strips. Its wood is noted for its elasticity and toughness. It is a large tree, sometimes eighty or ninety feet high, by two in diameter, growing in the United States from South Carolina to New Hampshire. The leaves, which are about twenty inches long, are pinnate, leaflets five serrate. The nuts, which are whitish, are sub-globular, pointed at each end. Other species of the genus are the Mocker-nut, White-heart, or Common Hickory (*C. tomentosa*), the wood of which is excellent for mechanical purposes, or for burning, the Bitter-nut or Swamp Hickory (*C. amara*), the Pig-nut Hickory, or Hog-nut or Broom Hickory (*C. porcina*), the Nutmeg Hickory (*C. myristicæformis*), &c. The Hickory of New South Wales is *Eucalyptus Stuartiana* and *E. resinifera*.

hickory-broom, *s.* A broom made from the flexible wood of the hickory. The handle, originally thick, is shaved down; the long, thin shavings, still attached at one end of the stick, are bent over and bound into a besom head. (*American.*)

hickory-shirt, *s.* A shirt made of checked cotton stuff. (*American.*)

***hĭck′-scorn-ĕr,** *s.* [Etym. of first element doubtful; Eng. *scorner.*] A scoffer at sacred things.

"Such *hickscorners* will be merry at their drunken banquets."—*Pilkington: Exposition on Nehemiah* ii.

***hĭck-ŭp,** *s. & v.* [HICCOUGH.]

hĭck′-wâll, †hĭck′-wāy, *hygh-whele, *high-awe, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Ornithology:

1. *Picus minor*, the lesser spotted Woodpecker. It is found in Britain.

† 2. *Parus cæruleus.*

hĭd, hĭd′-dẹn, *pa. par. & a.* [HIDE, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Concealed; placed in secrecy or out of sight; remote, secluded.

"Some *hidden* place, wherein to slake the gnawing of my mind."
Surrey: Compl. at the Absence of her Lover, &c.

2. Not evident; reserved, unseen, latent, covert.

"To raise *hid* merit, set the alluring light
Of Virtue high." *Thomson: Liberty*, iv. 1,168.

* 3. Secret, mysterious. (*Milton.*)

***hīd′-age (age as ĭj),** *s.* [Eng. *hide* (1), *s.*; *-age.*]

Old Law: A tax paid to the king for every hide of land.

"The land-tax, in its modern shape, superseded (at least until a recent period) all the former methods of rating either property or persons in respect of their property, whether by tenths or fifteenths, subsidies on lands, *hidages*, scutages, or talliages."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. i., ch. 8.

hĭ-dăl′-gō, *s.* [Sp., from *hijo de algo* = the son of something, a man of rank: *hijo* (O. Sp. *fijo*), from Lat. *filium*, acc. of *filius* = son; *algo*, Lat. *aliquid* = something.] A Spanish nobleman of the lowest class; a gentleman by birth.

hĭd′-dẹn, *pa. par. & a.* [HID.]

hidden-veined, *a.*

Bot. (*Of a leaf*): Having the veins hidden from view by the parenchyma. Such a leaf is sometimes erroneously described as veinless.

hĭd′-dẹn-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *hidden; -ly.*] In a hidden or secret manner; secretly; not openly.

hĭd′-dĕr, *s.* or *pron.* [Prob. a corrupt. of *he, here.*] A provincial term for *he*.

¶ *Hidder and shidder;* He and she; male and female. (Dr. Morris believes it to mean *he deer* and *she deer*—*i.e.*, animals of the male and female kind; others explain it as *hither and thither.*)

"Had his weasand been a little widder,
He would have devoured both *hidder and shidder*."
Spenser: Shepheards Calender; Sept.

hīde (1), ***hi-den, *hud-en, *hyde,** *v. t. & i.* [A.S. *hídan, hýdan;* cogn. with Gr.

κεύθω (*keuthō*) = to hide; Lat. *custos* (for *cudtos*) = a guardian.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To conceal; to withhold from or put out of sight; to secrete, to cover.

"There's never a man in Christendom
Can less *hide* his love or hate than he."
Shakesp.: Richard III., iii. 4.

2. To withhold or keep from knowledge; to conceal, to suppress, to disguise.

"There is nothing *hid* that shall not be known."—*Matthew* x. 26.

II. *Intrans.:* To lie concealed; to hide or conceal oneself; to be withdrawn from sight.

¶ For the difference between to *hide* and to *conceal*, see CONCEAL; for that between to *hide* and to *cover*, see COVER.

hide-and-seek, *s.* A children's game, in which one hides and the others try to find him or her.

hīde (2), *v.t.* [HIDE (2), *s.* Cf. Icel. *hýdha* = to flog; from *hudh* = the skin or hide.] To flog, to castigate. (*Colloquial.*)

***hīde** (1) ***hyde** (1), *s.* [A.S. *hid*, a contraction of *higid* = (according to Beda) an estate sufficient to support one family or household; Low Lat. *hida*. (*Skeat.*)]

Old Law: A measure of land of uncertain size, estimated variously at 60, 80, 100, and 120 acres.

"Of ilk a *hide* too schillynges that he toke
Suld neuer eft betide." *Robert de Brunne*, p. 110.

hide-and-gain, *s.* Arable land. (*Coke, upon Littleton.*)

hīde (2), ***hude,** ***hyde** (2), *s.* [A.S. *hýd*; cogn. with Dut. *huid*; Icel. *hudh*; Dan. & Sw. *hud*; O. H. Ger. *hút*; Ger. *haut*; Lat. *cutis*; Gr. κύτος, σκῦτος (*kutos, skutos*).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The human skin: now only used in contempt.

"Hur sone was feir of *hide* and hewe."
Triamour, 488.

2. The skin of any animal, either dressed or raw.

"The body is covered with a strong *hide*, exactly resembling black leather."—*Pennant: British Zoology; Coriaceous Tortoise.*

II. *Comm.:* The undressed skin of one of the larger domesticated animals, as the ox, horse, &c.

"Some in feathers, or a ragged *hide*,
Have lived a second life."
Addison: To Dryden.

¶ The sides of hides are the flesh side, and the grain or hair side. [TANNING.]

hide-boiling, *s.*

Anthrop.: The name given by Tylor (*Prim. Cult.*, i. 45) to a method of cooking said by Herodotus (iii. 61) to have been in use among the Scythians, and thus described by Andrew Boorde (*Fyrst Boke of the Introduction of Knowledge*, ch. iii.) as practised in Ireland in the sixteenth century:

"And they wyl sethe theyr meat in a beastes skyn. And the skyn shall be set on manye stakes of wood, and then they wyl make a great fyre vnder the skyn betwyxt the stakes, and the skyn wyl not greatly brew. And when the meate is eaten, they, for thyr drynke, will drinke up the brothe."

hide-handler, *s.* A machine or vat in which hides are moved in the liquor to expose them to the liquid in circulation, and sometimes alternately to the air and the liquor.

hide-rope, *s.* Rope made of strands of cow-hide plaited. It is used for wheel-ropes, traces, purchase-ropes, &c. (*American.*)

hide-scraper, *s.*

Leather: An instrument to perform by machinery the business of scraping the flesh-side of hides.

hide-stretcher, *s.*

Leather: A frame on which a hide is stretched to bring it to shape and remove wrinkles.

hīde'-bŏŭnd, *a.* [Eng. *hide*, and *bound*.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* In the same sense as II. 2.

* 2. *Figuratively:*

(1) Harsh, untractable.

"And still the harsher and *hidebounder*
The damsels prove, become the fonder."
Butler: Hudibras, pt. ii., c. i.

(2) Niggardly, penurious, parsimonious, stingy.

II. *Technically:*

† 1. *Hort.:* Unduly restrained, at least for a time, by the bark.

"Mildew was found to make the corn *hidebound*."—*Boyle: Works*, vi. 488.

2. *Farriery:* Applied to an animal, as a horse or cow, when the skin sticks so hard to its ribs and back that it cannot be loosened or raised.

"Their horses, no other than lame jades and poore *hidebound* hildings."—*P. Holland: Livius*, p. 415.

***hīde'-gĭld,** *s.* [Eng. *hide* (2), *s.*, and Mid. Eng. *gild* = a payment.]

Old Law: The price or payment by which a villein escaped the penalty of being flogged for any offence by which he had incurred the liability to corporal punishment.

***hĭd-ĕ-ŏs'-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *hideous*; *-ity*.] The quality or state of being hideous; hideousness.

hĭd'-ĕ-ŏŭs, ***hid-ous,** *a.* [O.Fr. *hisdos, hidos, hidus, hideus*; Fr. *hideux*; from Lat. *hispidosus* = roughish, from *hispidus* = rough, bristly.]

1. Horrible, frightful, or shocking to the eye; ghastly, grim.

"The highway along which he retired presented a piteous and *hideous* spectacle." — *Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

2. Horrible or shocking to the ear; terrible.

"The inferior demons of the place
Raised rueful shrieks and *hideous* yells around."
Thomson: Castle of Indolence, ii. 44.

3. Horrible or shocking in any way; detestable, hateful, odious.

"Check this *hideous* rashness."
Shakesp.: Lear, i. 1.

¶ *Hideous* respects natural objects, and *ghastly* more properly that which is supernatural or what resembles it; a mask with monstrous grinning features looks *hideous*; a human form with a visage of deathlike paleness is *ghastly*. The *grim* is applicable only to the countenance . . . *grisly* refers to the whole form, but particularly to the colour. . . . *Hideous* is applicable to objects of hearing also; but the rest to objects of sight only. (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

hĭd'-ĕ-ŏŭs-lȳ, ***hid-ous-ly,** *adv.* [Eng. *hideous*; *-ly*.] In a hideous, horrible, or shocking manner or degree.

hĭd'-ĕ-ŏŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *hideous*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being hideous; frightfulness, horribleness, dreadfulness.

hīd'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *hide* (1), *v.*; *-er*.] One who hides or conceals.

"If the *hider* of the gold, ne had hid the gold in that place, the gold ne had not been found."—*Chaucer: Boecius*, bk. v.

hīd'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [HIDE (1), *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of concealing, secreting, or covering from sight or knowledge.

"There was the *hiding* of his power."—*Bible* (1583).

* 2. A hiding-place; concealment.

"Bothfastnesse wol none *hidings*."
Romaunt of the Rose.

hiding-place, hiding-hole, *s.* A place of concealment.

"The habitations, cottages; the cities, *hiding-places* in woods."—*Burke: Abridg. of Eng. Hist.* bk. i., ch. xi.

hīd'-ĭng, *s.* [HIDE (2), *v.*] A thrashing, a flogging. (*Slang.*)

***hi-dle,** ***hi-dil,** ***hu-dle,** *s.* [A.S. *hýdels*.] A hiding-place; a place of concealment; a secret-place.

"And thi fadir that seeth in *hidlis* schal yelde to thee."—*Wycliffe: Matt.* v.

hīd'-lĭngȝ, *adv. & a.* [Eng. *hide*, and suff. *-lings*.]

A. *As adv.:* Secretly, clandestinely.

B. *As adj.:* Secret, clandestine. (*Scotch.*)

***hid-ous,** *a.* [HIDEOUS.]

***hid-ous-ly,** *adv.* [HIDEOUSLY.]

hī-drŏt'-ĭc, *a. & s.* [Gr. ἱδρόω (*hidroō*) = to sweat, to perspire.]

A. *As adj.:* Sudorific; causing perspiration.

B. *As subst.:* A sudorific (q.v.).

hīe, ***hi-en,** ***high-en,** ***hye,** ***hy-en,** *v.i.* [A.S. *hígian*; cogn. with Lat. *cieo* = to summon, to cause to go; *citus* = quick; Gr. κιέω (*kieō*) = to go.] To go in haste, to hasten, to hurry.

"*Hie* down and borrow Dan Dunkleson's plated stirrups."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. iv.

¶ It was frequently used reflexively.

"*Hie* you, Messala,
And I will seek for Pindarus the while."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, v. 3.

***hīe,** ***highe,** ***hih,** *s.* [HIE, *v.*] Haste, hurry.

"He n'as but ded, and charged hem in *hie*
To shapen for his lif som remedie."
Chaucer: C. T., 4,627.

***hīe,** *a.* [HIGH.]

***hie'-fŭl,** ***hih-ful,** *a.* [Eng. *hie*; *-ful(l)*.] Hasty, hurried.

hī-ĕl'-mite, *s.* [Sw. *hjelmit*.]

Min.: A black mineral of metallic lustre and granular fracture; hardness, 5; sp. gr. 5·82. Compos.: tantalic acid, 62·42; oxide of tin, 6·56; protoxide of uranium, 4·87; protoxide of iron, 8·06; protoxide of manganese, 3·32. Yttria = 5·19; lime, 4·26; and water, 3·26, &c. It is a stanno-tantalate of iron, uranium, and yttria, occuring in pegmatite near Fahlun, in Sweden.

***hī'-ĕm-ȧl,** *a.* [HYEMAL.]

Hī-ĕr-ā'-çĭ-ȧnȝ, Hī'-ĕr-ȧ-çītes, *s. pl.* [For etym., see def.]

Ecclesiol. & Ch. Hist.: The followers of Hierax, Bishop of Leontopolis, a book-copier, who flourished towards the close of the third century. He believed that Jesus promulgated a law much more strict than that of Moses. Those Christians, therefore, who aspired after the highest attainments, were enjoined to abstain from marriage, flesh, wine, &c. He also allegorised Scripture, denied the resurrection of the body, and excluded those who died infants from the kingdom of heaven. (*Mosheim: Ch. Hist.*, cent. iii., pt. ii., ch. v., § 11.)

hī-ĕr-ā'-çĭ-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *hieraci(um)* (q.v.); fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ*.]

Bot.: A sub-tribe of composites, tribe Cichoraceæ.

hī-ĕr-ā'-çĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Lat. = a kind of eye-salve, from Gr. ἱεράκιον (*hierakion*) = hawk-weed, from ἱέραξ (*hierax*) = a hawk.]

Bot.: Hawkweed. The typical genus of the sub-tribe Hieracieæ (q.v.). It consists of perennial milky herbs, with stellate hairs, yellow heads of flowers, and an angled or striate, unbeaked fruit, with simple one-serrate pappus. The species are so variable that the number in Britain has been stated as four, nine, or thirty. Sir J. Hooker divides the genus into two sections or sub-genera, Piloselloidea and Pulmonarea. The British species he makes eleven. Many others are cultivated in gardens.

hī'-ĕr-ȧ pĭc'-rȧ, *s.* [Gr. ἱερός (*hieros*) = sacred, and πικρός (*pikros*) = bitter.]

Phar.: A mixture of equal parts of powdered canella bark and aloes. (*Garrod: Mat. Med.*)

hī'-ĕr-arch, *s.* [Gr. ἱεράρχης (*hierarchēs*) = a president of sacred rites: ἱερός (*hieros*) = sacred, and ἄρχω (*archō*) = to rule, to govern; Fr. *hiérarque*.] The chief of a sacred order; one who has authority in sacred things. (*Milton: P. L.*, xi. 220.)

hī-ĕr-arch'-ȧl, *a.* [Eng. *hierarch*; *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a hierarch or hierarchy; hierarchical.

"The great *hierarchal* standard was to move."
Milton: P. L., v. 704.

hī-ĕr-arch'-ĭc, hī-ĕr-arch'-ĭc-ȧl, *a.* [Eng. *hierarch*; *-ic, -al*.] Of or pertaining to a hierarch or hierarchy; of the nature of a hierarchy.

"A people under an *hierarchical* government."—*Cogan: Theological Disquisition*, dis. 2, ch. i.

hī-ĕr-arch'-ĭc-ȧl-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *hierarchical*; *-ly*.] In a hierarchical manner; in a manner of a hierarchy.

hī-ĕr-arch'-ĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *hierarch*; *-ism*.] Hierarchical principles, power, or character.

"A presumptuous *hierarchism*, with all its consequences of persecution, of heresy, and hate."—*Van Oosterzee: Christian Dogmatics*, i. 97.

hī'-ĕr-arch-ȳ, ***hi-er-arch-ie,** *s.* [Fr. *hiérarchie*, from Gr. ἱεραρχία (*hierarchia*) = the post or position of a hierarch (q.v.).]

1. Government, rule, power, or authority in sacred matters.

"Is not spiritual union, all *hierarchy* and subordination among men, henceforth an impossibility?"—*Carlyle: Heroes & Hero-worship*, lect. iv.

2. A body of persons in whom is vested the control, direction, power, or authority in sacred matters; the authorities in sacred matters collectively; a sacred body of rulers.

"In 1688 the cause of the *hierarchy* was for a moment that of the popular party."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. viii.

3. A form of government carried out by the priesthood or clergy.

4. A rank or order of sacred persons.

"Standards and gonfalons, 'twixt van and rear
Stream in the air, and for distinction serve
Of *hierarchies*, of orders and degrees."
Milton: P. L., v. 591.

hī-ĕr-ăt'-ĭc, *a. & s.* [Gr. ἱερατικός (*hieratikos*), from ἱερός (*hieros*) = sacred.]

A. *As adj.:* Consecrated or devoted to sacred uses; sacred; sacerdotal; priestly. Specif., applied to the characters or mode of writing employed by the priests of Egypt in their records. They were an abridged form of the hieroglyphic.

"The Palenque inscriptions show the abbreviated *hieratic* writing."—*Wilson: Prehistoric Man*, ii. 65.

B. *As subst.:* The characters employed by the priests of Egypt in their records; hieratic writing or characters.

hī-ĕr-ăt'-ĭc-ăl, *a.* [Eng. *hieratic; -al.*] The same as HIERATIC (q.v.).

hī'-ĕr-ăx, ī'-ĕr-ăx, *s.* [Gr. ἱέραξ (*hierax*) = a hawk, a falcon.]

Ornith.: A genus of falcons (Falconinæ). Some species are of small size, yet they are very courageous, and are trained in India to the pursuit of game. *Hierax cærulescens* is the little black and orange Indian Hawk of Edwards, and Latham's Bengal Falcon. It is found also in Java.

***hierd,** *s.* [HERD.]

***hierd-ess,** *s.* [Mid. Eng. *hierd* = herd; fem. suff. *-ess.*] A female herd; a shepherdess.

hī-ĕr-ŏch'-lŏ-ē, †hī-ĕr-ŏch'-lŏ-ą, *s.* [Pref. *hiero-*, = sacred, because the plant was formerly strewed on the floors of churches, and Gr. χλόη (*chloē*), χλόα (*chloa*) = the first tender green shoot of grass or other plants.]

Bot.: A genus of grasses, tribe Aveneæ. *Hierochloe borealis* is a fragrant grass, the scent being attributed to benzoic acid. It is found in wet places near Thurso, and was so formerly in Forfarshire. It is the only British species, and is confined to Scotland.

***hī-ĕr-ŏc'-rą-çy,** *s.* [Gr. ἱερός (*hieros*) = sacred, and ἀρχή (*archē*) = rule or government.] A government by ecclesiastics; a hierarchy.

hī'-ĕr-ō-glyph, *s.* [Gr. ἱερός (*hieros*) = sacred, and γλυφή (*gluphē*) = a carving, a writing; Fr. *hiéroglyphe.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. The figure of an animal, a plant, or of any animate or inanimate object; a symbol or character used in the writing called hieroglyphic (q.v.).

"To bring together the Egyptian *hieroglyphs* in their pictorial form with the square Hebrew characters."—*Tylor: Early Hist. Mankind*, ch. v.

2. The art of writing in picture or hieroglyphic characters.

II. *Fig.:* Any picture having, or supposed to have, a hidden, secret, or mysterious meaning.

"He gave unto her a kind expression, by a quaint device sent unto her in a rich jewel, fashioned much after the manner of the trivial *hieroglyphs*, used in France, called Rebus de Picardy."—*Sir G. Buck: Hist. of Richard III.* (1646), p. 115.

hī'-ĕr-ō-glyph, *v.t.* [HIEROGLYPH, *s.*] To represent by or in hieroglyphics.

hī-ĕr-ō-glyph'-ĭc, *a. & s.* [Lat. *hieroglyphicus*, from Gr. ἱερογλυφικός (*hierogluphikos*), from ἱερός (*hieros*) = sacred, and γλύφω (*gluphō*) = to carve, to write.]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Literally:*

1. A term applied to the most ancient language of Egypt, being that employed in the monumental inscriptions of that country.

"It will be necessary to trace up *hieroglyphic* writing to its original."—*Warburton: Divine Legation*, bk. iv., § 4.

2. Written in or covered with hieroglyphs; conveying, or intended to convey, a meaning by hieroglyphs or emblematically.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Written in characters difficult to decipher.

"*Hieroglyphicke* letters."—*P. Holland: Ammianus*, p. 214.

2. Mysterious; conveying, or intended to convey, a meaning in mysterious or obscure terms or emblems.

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Sing.:* A hieroglyph; hieroglyphic writing.

"The groups of symbols begin with a large *hieroglyphic* on the left-hand corner."—*Wilson: Prehistoric Man*, ii. 63.

2. *Pl.* (*Hieroglyphs, hieroglyphics*): Representations of animals, plants, and other more or less material bodies, sculptured on Egyptian temples, obelisks, sarcophagi, &c., and designed for ideographic or other writings. All attempts to read hieroglyphics had for centuries been given up, when, in August, 1799, the French found among the ruins of Fort St. Julien, near the Rosetta branch of the Nile, a stone, which has since been called the Rosetta Stone. It was afterwards taken from a French vessel by William R. Hamilton, and is now in the British Museum. It contains an inscription regarding the coronation of Ptolemy V. (Epiphanes), and is believed to have been sculptured about 195 B.C. The inscription is first in hieroglyphics, next in the hieratic character of Egypt, and in Greek, which afforded a key to the hieroglyphics, but one very difficult to apply. Silvestre de Sacy in 1801, Akerblad in 1802, the younger Champollion in 1814, 1821, 1836, 1841, with Dr. T. Young, most successful of any, in 1819, and Rossellini in 1825, 1826, &c., all made advances towards solving the enigma, so that Dr. Birch, of the Biblical Archæological Society, and other Egyptologists are now continually translating hieroglyphics from the monuments. Hieroglyphics are of two kinds: some are ideographs (q.v.), others stand for syllables or for letters. They are not confined to Egypt, they exist in the adjacent lands, and in Mexico. Professor Sayce shows that there were some hieroglyphics in the Hamathite inscriptions which were probably of Hittite origin (*Trans. Bib. Arch. Soc.*, v., 26, 27). The Mexican hieroglyphics emanated from the ancient Aztecs. Hieroglyphs are a shorter kind of picture writing, which it is thought was the earliest form of all. Hieroglyphics were ultimately modified into alphabetic writing. Thus the Rev. W. Houghton believed in the hieroglyphic or picture origin of the Assyrian Syllabary (*Ibid.*, vi. (1878), p. 452–483, 602), and Endlicher has shown that the "ancient pictures" of the Chinese gave rise to the cursive forms now in use. (*Tylor: Anthropology*, ch. vii.)

EGYPTIAN HIEROGLYPHICS.

"The Hamathite *hieroglyphics* appear to have been an invention of an early population of Northern Syria."—*Trans. Bib. Arch. Soc.*, v. 26.

***hī-ĕr-ō-glyph'-ĭc-ăl,** *a.* [Eng. *hieroglyphic; -al.*] The same as HIEROGLYPHIC (q.v.).

"The *hieroglyphical* doctrine of the Egyptians."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. i., ch. x.

***hī-ĕr-ō-glyph'-ĭc-ăl-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *hieroglyphical; -ly.*] In a hieroglyphic manner; by means of hieroglyphics, emblems, or characters; in hieroglyphics.

"*Hieroglyphically* adding martegres, wivernes, lionfishes, with divers others."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. v., ch. xx.

***hī'-ĕr-ō-glyph-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *hieroglyph; -ist.*] One who is skilled in the deciphering of hieroglyphics.

***hī'-ĕr-ō-glyph-īze,** *v.t.* [Eng. *hieroglyph; -ize.*] To express in hieroglyphics; to write or depict hieroglyphically.

"They *hieroglyphized* both their thoughts, histories, and inventions to posterity."—*Evelyn: Sculptura.*

***hī'-ĕr-ō-grăm,** *s.* [Gr. ἱερός (*hieros*) = sacred, and γράμμα (*gramma*) = a writing, a letter; γράφω (*graphō*) = to write.] A species of sacred or hieratic writing.

***hī-ĕr-ō-grąm-măt'-ĭc, *hī-ĕr-ō-grąm-măt'-ĭc-ąl,** *a.* [Gr. ἱερός (*hieros*) = sacred; γράμμα (*gramma*), genit. γράμματος (*grammatos*) = a letter, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ic.*] Pertaining to or written in hierograms.

"The *hierogrammatic* or sacerdotal, he [Porphyry] comprised under the generic term of epistolic."—*Warburton: Divine Legation*, bk. iv., § 4.

***hī-ĕr-ō-grăm'-mą-tĭst,** *s.* [Gr. ἱερός (*hieros*) = sacred; γράμμα (*gramma*), genit. γράμματος (*grammatos*) = a writing, a letter; Eng. suff. *-ist.*] One who is versed in hierograms; a writer of hieroglyphics.

"Used only by priests, prophets, *hierogrammatists*, or holy writers."—*Greenhill: Art of Embalming*, p. 291.

***hī-ĕr-ŏg'-rą-phĕr,** *s.* [Gr. ἱερός (*hieros*) = sacred; γράφω (*graphō*) = to write, and Eng. suff. *-er.*] A writer of, or one versed in, hierography.

***hī-ĕr-ō-grăph'-ĭc, *hī-ĕr-ō-grăph'-ĭc-ąl,** *a.* [Gr. ἱερός (*hieros*) = sacred, and Eng. *graphic, graphical* (q.v.).] Of or pertaining to hierography.

"Inscribed by Thoyth, the first Hermes, with *hierographic* letters in the sacred dialect."—*Warburton: Divine Legation*, bk. iv. § 4.

***hī-ĕr-ŏg'-rą-phy,** *s.* [Gr. ἱερός (*hieros*) = sacred, and γράφω (*graphō*) = to write.] Sacred or holy writings.

***hī-ĕr-ŏl'-ą-try,** *s.* [Gr. ἱερός (*hieros*) = sacred, and λατρεία (*latreia*) = worship.] The worship of sacred persons or things.

***hī-ĕr-ō-lŏg'-ĭc, *hī-ĕr-ō-lŏg'-ĭc-ąl,** *a.* [Gr. ἱερός (*hieros*) = sacred; λόγος (*logos*) = a discourse, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ic, -ical.*] Of or pertaining to hierology.

***hī-ĕr-ŏl'-ō-ĝĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *hierolog(y); -ist.*] One versed in hierology.

***hī-ĕr-ŏl'-ō-ĝy,** *s.* [Gr. ἱερολογία (*hierologia*), from ἱερός (*hieros*) = sacred, and λόγος (*logos*) = a discourse.] A discourse on sacred matters or things; specifically, the science of the ancient writings and inscriptions of the Egyptians, or a discourse upon that science.

***hī'-ĕr-ō-măn-çy,** *s.* [Gr. ἱερομαντεία (*hieromanteia*), from ἱερός (*hieros*) = sacred, and μαντεία (*manteia*) = prophecy, divination.] Divination by observing the things offered in sacrifice.

***hī'-ĕr-ō-mar-tyr,** *s.* [Gr. ἱερεύς (*hiereus*) = a priest (?), and Eng. *martyr.*] A priest who becomes a martyr.

***hī-ĕr-ŏm-nē'-mŏn,** *s.* [Gr. ἱερός (*hieros*) = sacred, and μνήμων (*mnēmōn*) = mindful; μνάομαι (*mnaomai*) = to remember.]

Greek Antiquity:

1. The sacred secretary or recorder sent by each amphictyonic state to their council along with the actual deputy or minister.

2. A magistrate who had the charge or superintendence of religious matters; a minister of religion, corresponding to the Roman Pontifex.

Hī-ĕr-ō-nĭm'-ĭ-ąn, *s.* [JESUATE.]

Hī-ĕr-ŏn'-y-mītes, *s. pl.* [From Hieronymus, better known as St. Jerome.]

Ch. Hist.: An order of hermits, constituting properly a branch of the Franciscans, founded in Italy in the fourteenth century by St. Thomas of Sienna, and confirmed by Pope Gregory XI. in 1374. Called also Brethren of the Common Lot, Brethren of Goodwill, and Gregorians.

***hī'-ĕr-ō-phănt,** *s.* [Gr. ἱεροφάντης (*hierophantēs*), from ἱερός (*hieros*) = sacred, and φαίνω (*phainō*) = to show, to declare.] One who teaches or explains the mysteries of religion; a religious teacher, a priest.

"I come to you as of old, the pupil to the *hierophant*, and demand the initiation."—*Lytton: Zanoni*, bk. iv., ch. iii.

***hī-ĕr-ō-phăn'-tĭc,** *a.* [Eng. *hierophant; -ic.*] Of or pertaining to hierophants.

***hī-ĕr-ŏs'-cō-py,** *a.* [Gr. ἱεροσκοπία (*hieroskopia*), from ἱερός (*hieros*) = sacred, and σκοπέω (*skopeō*) = to view, to observe.] Divination by inspection of the entrails of victims offered in sacrifice.

***hī-ĕr-oŭr-ǵȳ,** *s.* [Gr. ἱερουργία (*hierourgia*), from ἱερός (*hieros*) = *sacred*, and ἔργον (*ergon*) = work.] A sacred or holy work or worship.

"Consummating the spiritual *hierourgy* according to the laws of the church."—*Waterland: Works*, viii. 323.

hĭg'-gle, *v.i.* [A weakened form of *haggle* (q.v.).]

1. To carry provisions about for sale; to hawk provisions.

2. To chaffer; to haggle over a bargain.

"To *higgle* thus for a few blows."
Butler: Hudibras, pt. ii., c. ii.

3. To quarrel or make a fuss about trifles.

"Loth to *higgle* for a letter or two (misprinted perchance) in the name of a town."—*Fuller: Worthies; Northumberland.*

hĭg'-gle-dȳ pĭg'-gle-dȳ, *adv.* [HIGGLE.] In a state of confusion, like goods in a higgler's basket; topsy-turvy.

hĭg'-glĕr, *s.* [Eng. *higgl(e)*; *-er.*]

1. One who carries provisions about for sale; a hawker of provisions.

"A *higgler* had perished in the attempt to cross."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

2. One who does occasional work with a horse and cart.

3. One who haggles or is tedious about a bargain.

hīgh (*gh* silent), ***heagh, *heah, *hegh, *heghe, *heh, *hei, *heigh, *heih, *hey, *heye, *highe, *hig, *hy,** *a. & adv.* [A.S. *hēáh, hēh*; cogn. with Dut. *hoog*; Icel. *hár*; Sw. *hög*; Dan. *höi*; Goth. *hauhs*; O. H. Ger. *hôh*; Ger. *hoch*; O. Fris. *hâch.*]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) Rising considerably above the ground or surrounding objects; having a great extent from base to summit; lofty; elevated.

"Eftsoone the feend tok him into a ful *high* hil."—*Wycliffe: Matthew*, ch. iv.

(2) Situated at a great elevation.

(3) Prominent from the surface: as, *high* relief.

(4) Reaching or rising to the full or greatest elevation: as, *high* tide.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) Large or great in number, degree, or extent. [HIGH-LATITUDE.]

(2) Elevated or exalted in rank, position, or office; frequently in composition as *high*-constable, lord *high* admiral, &c.

"They that stand *high* have many blasts to shake them." *Shakesp.: Richard III.*, iv. 4.

(3) Exalted morally or intellectually; noble. (Said both of persons and things.)

"Of alle men his wisdom is *highest*."
Chaucer: C. T., 5,908.

(4) Noble; elevating.

"There studious let me sit,
And hold *high* converse with the mighty dead."
Thomson: Winter, 432.

(5) Raised above the understanding; abstruse; difficult.

"They meet to hear and answer such *high* things."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, i. 2.

(6) Boastful, arrogant, proud, haughty.

"The tone of Caillieres became *high* and arrogant."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxii.

(7) Excited, lively, animated.

"Mary was not merely in *high*, but in extravagant spirits."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. x.

(8) Boisterous, threatening, violent, tempestuous, angry.

"I heard the click and fall of swords,
And Cassio *high* in oath." *Shakesp.: Othello*, ii. 3.

(9) Extreme; raised to a great degree; intense; strong.

"They introduce
Their sacred song, and waken raptures *high*."
Milton: P. L., iii. 369.

(10) Full; complete.

"Now it is *high* time to awake out of sleep."—*Romans* xiii. 11.

(11) Dear; of a great price; of a greater price than usual; not cheap; exorbitant in price.

* (12) Far advanced or removed into antiquity; very distant in time.

"The nominal observation of the several days of the week is very *high*, and as old as the ancient Egyptians."—*Browne.*

(13) Capital; committed against the sovereign or state: as, *high* treason.

(14) Luxurious; rich.

"The times are wild: contention, like a horse
Full of *high* feeding, madly hath broke loose."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., i. 1.

(15) Celebrated or observed with full ceremony; intended for use on important or solemn occasions: as, *high* festivals, a *high*-altar.

(16) Tending towards or approaching putrefaction; strong-smelling: as, The meat is *high.*

II. *Music:* Acute; sharp: as, a *high* note.

B. *As adv.:* In a high degree; to a great height; highly.

"I cannot reach so *high*."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, i. 2.

C. *As substantive:*

* 1. An elevated place or position; a height. (Now only in the phrase *On high*, q.v.).

"Let us to the *highest* of the field."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV., v. 4.

2. People of high rank or station: as, *high* and low, rich and poor.

3. In the superlative (of the form Most High), God, the Almighty.

¶ (1) *High and dry:* Out of water; in a dry place.

(2) *On high, *a high, *on hihe:*

(*a*) At or to a higher place or position; aloft, above; in heaven.

"The trumpet shall be heard *on high*."
Dryden: Song for St. Cecilia's Day.

(*b*) In a loud voice or manner; aloud.

(3) *To be on* or *to mount the high horse:*

(*a*) To stand on one's dignity.

(*b*) To take offence.

¶ For the difference between *high* and *haughty*, see HAUGHTY.

¶ Obvious compounds: *High-aimed, high-arched, high-aspiring, high-browed, high-climbing, high-crested, high-crowned, high-curling, high-designing, high-finished, high-flaming, high-flushed, high-perched, high-placed, high-roofed, high-swelling.*

high-admiral, *s.* [ADMIRAL.]

***high-angel, *heh-engel,** *s.* An archangel. (*Ormulum*, 1,862.)

high-bailiff, *s.* The chief officer of certain corporations; the officer of a county-court; the officer who serves writs, &c., in certain franchises not subject to the ordinary jurisdiction of the sheriff.

***high-battled,** *a.* Commanding proud armies; renowned in battle or war.

"*High-battled* Cæsar."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, iii. 13.

***high-blest,** *a.* Highly or supremely blest or happy.

"God *high-blest*." *Milton: P. L.*, xi. 145.

***high-blooded,** *a.* Of noble birth or lineage.

***high-blown,** *a.* Swelled much with wind; inflated, puffed up.

"My *high-blown* pride
At length broke under me, and now has left me,
Weary and old." *Shakesp.: Henry VIII.*, iii. 2.

high-born, *a.* Of noble birth or extraction.

"*High-born* ladies in their magic cell."
Byron: English Bards & Scotch Reviewers.

high-bred, *a.* Highly bred; of pure blood or extraction.

"Like the *high-bred* colt when freed."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, iii. 18.

high-brown fritillary, *s.*

Entom.: Argynnis Adippe, a British butterfly, family Nymphalidæ.

***high-built,** *a.*

1. Of lofty structure.

"Sofa, and couch, and *high-built* throne august."
Cowper: Task, v. 164.

2. Covered with or bearing a lofty building or structure.

"The *high-built* elephant his castle rears."
Creech. (*Todd.*)

High-church, *s. & a.*

A. *As subst.:* The High-church party (q.v.).

B. *As adj.:* Entertaining high notions regarding the prerogatives of the church.

¶ *High-church party:*

Ecclesiol. & Ch. Hist.: One of the three great parties in the English Church. They regard the Episcopal form of government as so essential to a true church that, as a rule, they do not feel free to recognize, as sister churches, those Christian denominations which are under other forms of government. If they look for ecclesiastical alliance outside the Established Church, it is towards churches under the rule of bishops that they turn, and especially towards the Roman Church. In the seventeenth century Laud was the most distinguished advocate of what would now be called High-church principles, but the designation did not come into use till the time of the controversy commenced by Dr. Sacheverell in 1709. In the present century High-churchism has developed first into Tractarianism and then into Ritualism. Believing the Church to have received the right of autonomy from its Divine Head, the High-church party feel galled by the Royal Supremacy, and dispute the right of the Civil Courts to try ecclesiastical cases.

High-churchism, *s.* The principles of High-churchmen considered as a whole.

High-churchman, *s.* One holding High-church principles.

high-coloured, *a.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Having a strong, deep, or glaring colour; flushed.

"Lepidus is *high-coloured*. They have made him drink."—*Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra*, ii. 7.

2. *Fig.:* Described or represented in strong or forcible language; vivid: as, a *high-coloured* description.

High-Commission court, *s.* (See extract.)

"A court in causes ecclesiastical, erected in A.D. 1559, to vindicate the dignity and peace of the church, by reforming ecclesiastical persons, and all manner of errors, heresies, schisms, offences, and enormities. Means were found to vest in the commissioners almost despotic powers of fining and imprisoning, which they exerted much beyond the degree of the offence itself, and frequently over offences by no means of spiritual cognizance. This court was abolished by statute 16 Car. I. c. 11; and the attempt to revive it, during the reign of James II., served only to hasten his ruin."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 3.

high-constable, *s.* [CONSTABLE.]

high-court, *s.* [PARLIAMENT.]

¶ *High Court of Judicature:*

Law: A high tribunal brought into existence by Acts passed during 1873 and 1875, and which came into operation on Nov. 1 in the latter year. They merged into one Court, the Courts of Queen's Bench, Chancery and Exchequer, with the Exchequer Chamber, and the Probate and Divorce Courts. The High Court of Justice has a Chancery Division, a Queen's Bench Division, a Probate, a Divorce, and an Admiralty Division, &c.

high-cross, *s.* The cross formerly erected in market-places. [CROSS.]

high-day, *s. & a.*

A. *As substantive:*

1. A feast, a festival.

2. Broad daylight.

B. *As adj.:* Festival; jovial.

"Thou spendest such *high-day* wit in praising him."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, ii. 9.

High-Dutch, *s.* The cultivated German as opposed to the vernacular dialects.

high-elbowed, *a.* A term applied by Tennyson to insects like the grasshopper, from the prominence of the thigh-joints of the posterior legs when bent. (*Brook*, 54.)

***high-embowed,** *a.* Having lofty arches.

"Love the *high-embowed* roof."
Milton: Il Penseroso, 157.

high-engendered, *a.* Born or created on high.

"Your *high-engendered* battles."
Shakesp.: Lear, iii. 2.

high-faluting, *a. & s.*

A. *As adj.:* Bombastic, fustian, affected, pompous.

B. *As subst.:* Pompousness, bombast, fustian.

***high-father, *heh-fader,** *s.* A patriarch. (*Ormulum*, 17,107.)

high-fed, *a.* Pampered, luxurious.

"A favourite mule, *high-fed*, and in the pride of flesh and mettle."—*L'Estrange.*

high-feeding, *s.* Luxury in diet; luxuriousness.

high-flavoured, *a.* Having a strong flavour. (*Thomson: Castle of Indolence*, i. 34.)

***high-flier,** *s.* One who is extravagant in opinions or pretensions.

"She openly professeth herself to be a *high-flier*, and it is not improbable she may also be a Papist at heart."—*Swift.*

high-flown, *a.*

1. Elevated; proud.

"Nor *high-flown* hopes to Reason's lure descend." *Denham: Of Prudence*, 42.

2. Turgid; extravagant; bombastic.

"This fable is a *high-flown* hyperbole upon the miseries of marriage."—*L'Estrange.*

***high-flushed,** *a.* Elated; excited.

high-flying, *a.* Extravagant in opinions, claims, or pretensions. (*Dryden: Virgil; Georgic* iv.)

high-furnace, *s.*

Metall.: A smelting furnace of full height, as distinct from a certain smaller furnace known as the half high-furnace.

High-German, *s.* [GERMAN.]

high-go, *s.* A drinking bout; a spree; a revel. (*Slang.*)

high-going, *a.* Reaching or rising high.

***high-grown,** *a.* Overgrown with high corn.

"The *high-grown* field." *Shakesp.: Lear*, iv. 4.

high-handed, *a.* Overbearing; oppressive; domineering; arbitrary: as, a *high-handed* proceeding; *high-handed* policy.

high-hearted, *a.* Full of courage; brave; high-spirited.

high-heeled, *a.* Having high heels.

"Lewis, in spite of *high-heeled* shoes and a towering wig, hardly reached the middle size."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

high-hung, *a.* Hung aloft. (*Dryden.*)

high-jinks, *s. pl.* High festivities or revelry; great sport. (*Slang.*)

high-life, *s.*

1. The style of living or the manners of the fashionable world.

2. The upper classes collectively.

***high-lived,** *a.* Pertaining to high-life.

high-low, *s.* A kind of laced boot reaching to the ankle.

***high Mall,** *s.* The time when the Mall was most crowded.

"Were you to see Gatty walk the Park at *high Mall*, you would expect those who followed her and those who met her could immediately draw their swords for her."—*Steele: Spectator*, No. 437.

high-mass, *s.*

Roman Ritual: A mass in which the celebrant is attended by deacon and sub-deacon, as distinguished from a low mass and a *missa cantata*, in which he is served by one or more acolytes. A high-mass is usually, but not necessarily, sung at the high-altar.

***high-men,** *s. pl.* False dice, so called because they were loaded, so as always to show high numbers.

high-mettled, *a.* Full of metal or spirit; ardent; full of fire; spirited.

"He fails not in these to keep a stiff rein on a *high-mettled* Pegasus."—*Garth.*

high-minded, *a.*

1. Having a noble and honourable spirit; magnanimous; opposed to mean.

*2. Proud; arrogant.

"*High-minded*, foaming out their own disgrace." *Cowper: Task*, vi. 898.

high-mindedness, *s.* The quality or state of being high-minded; magnanimity.

high-misdemeanours, *s. pl.*

Law: Misprisions which are merely positive: as maladministrations on the part of high officers in public trust and employment; contempt of the king's prerogative; or against his person and government, or his title, or his courts of justice, if these offences do not amount to treason. Called also contempts. (*Blackstone.*)

high-mounted, *a.* Raised aloft. (*Cowper: Needless Alarm.*)

high-palmed, *a.* An epithet applied to a stag of full growth, which bears the palms of his horns aloft; having lofty antlers.

"*High-palmed* harts amidst our forests run." *Drummond.*

high-pitched, *a.*

1. Aspiring, haughty.

"His *high-pitched* thoughts." *Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece*, 41.

2. Acute, sharp, tuned high.

high-place, *s.*

Religion:

1. *Ethnic (Pl.):* The tops of mountains, hills, &c., were deemed by most ethnic people as sacred, and temples, idols, and other appliances for worship were reared on such heights.

2. *Jewish:* The Jews are frequently denounced for having imitated the heathen in worshipping idolatrously on high places. The Hebrew word is בָּמָה (*bamah*) = a natural height (Deut. xii. 2, 2 Kings xvii. 9-11). High-places are generally mentioned with groves. [GROVE.]

high-pressure, *s.* (See the compounds.)

High-pressure alarm:

Steam-eng.: An alarm intended to give notice of a dangerous head of steam, and to prevent an explosion of a steam-generator. It consists mainly of two classes: 1. Fusible plugs in the side of the boiler, which give way when a certain heat is attained, and allow the steam to escape. 2. Valves which open when the pressure becomes excessive, and allow exit to steam, which blows an alarm-whistle.

High-pressure engine:

Steam-eng.: A steam-engine, condensing or non-condensing, in which the safety-valve is loaded (United States) with a weight equivalent to a boiler-pressure of thirty-five pounds to the square inch. The term "high-pressure" has a very indefinite signification; condensing engines are often called "low-pressure," and non-condensing engines "high-pressure," but the question of condensing is not necessarily one of pressure.

high-priced, *a.* Dear, costly.

high-priest, *s.*

1. *Ethnicism:* The chief priest in any faith, he who occupies the highest place in the hierarchy, as the Pontifex Maximus among the Romans.

2. *Judaism:* The divinely-appointed head of the Jewish hierarchy. The first to hold the office was Aaron, whose pontifical vestments and their adornments were to include a breast-plate, an ephod, a robe, a broidered coat, a mitre, and a girdle. The girdle was to be of gold, blue, purple, scarlet, and fine twined linen, and was to have on it two onyx stones, each of them containing the names of six of the twelve tribes. The office was to descend lineally in his family. The high priests were to be without blemish, were to avoid eating things which died of themselves, or marrying a widow or a divorced person. They were not to make mourning for private or domestic sorrows. They were to take the most important and solemn parts of the worship (Exod. xxviii., xxix.). [HOLY OF HOLIES.] The Romans were afraid of the influence likely to be acquired by so exalted a spiritual functionary and apparently appointed a new one every year (John xviii. 13).

high-priestship, *s.* The office of a high-priest.

high-principled, *a.*

1. Having high or noble principles; high-minded.

*2. Extravagant in notions of politics.

"The political creed of all the *high-principled* men I have met with."—*Swift.*

high-proof, *a. & adv.*

A. *As adj.:* Highly rectified; very strong; as, *high-proof* spirits.

*** B.** *As adv.:* In the highest degree; exceedingly.

"We are *high-proof* melancholy." *Shakesp.: Much Ado About Nothing*, v. 1.

high-raised, *a.*

1. Raised on high or aloft; upreared.

"Or with the *high-raised* horn's melodious clang
All Kilwick and all Dinglederry rang." *Cowper: Needless Alarm.*

2. Raised or elevated with high expectations or conceptions.

high-reaching, *a.*

1. Reaching to a great height.

2. Reaching upward.

3. Aspiring, ambitious.

"*High-reaching* Buckingham." *Shakesp.: Richard III.*, iv. 2.

***high-red,** *a.* Of a deep red colour; deeply red. (*Boyle.*)

high-relief, *s.* The projection of a sculptured figure, half or more, from the plane surface. Called also *alto-rilievo.* [RILIEVO.]

***high-repented,** *a.* Deeply or sorely repented. (*Shakesp.: All's Well*, v. 3.)

***high-resolved,** *a.* Very resolute. (*Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus*, iv. 4.)

***high-ropes,** *s. pl.* A state of great excitement or conceit: as, To be on one's *high-ropes.* (*Slang.*)

high-school, *s.* [SCHOOL.]

high-seas, *s. pl.* The open sea or ocean; the ocean beyond the limit of three miles from the shore.

high-seasoned, *a.*

1. Highly or strongly seasoned; piquant to the taste.

"Use him not to *high-seasoned* meats."—*Locke.*

2. Lewd, obscene; said of literature.

high-seated, *a.*

1. Seated or sitting aloft.

2. Aloft, on high, lofty. (*Milton: P. L.*, vii. 585.)

***high-settle, *heh-setle,** *s.* A throne. (*Old Eng. Homilies*, i. 113.)

***high-sighted,** *a.* Looking upward; supercilious. (*Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar*, ii. 1.)

high-souled, *a.* Having an honourable soul or spirit; high-spirited, high-minded.

high-sounding, *a.* Pompous, ostentatious, bombastic.

high-spirited, *a.* Having a high spirit; bold, daring.

"This is not exactly one of the injuries which *high-spirited* men most readily pardon."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

high-stepper, *s.* A spirited or highly-bred horse, that lifts its feet well off the ground in trotting; hence a person of a dashing or showy walk or bearing.

high-steward, *s.* [STEWARD.]

***high-stomached,** *a.* Having a proud stomach; haughty.

"*High-stomached* are they both, and full of ire." *Shakesp.: Richard II.*, i. 1.

***high-strung,** *a.* Strung to a high pitch; in a state of great tension; high-spirited. (*Thomson: Castle of Indolence*, ii. 56.)

***high-swelled, high-swoln,** *a.* Inflated with passion. (*Shakesp.: Richard II.*, ii. 2.)

high-swoln, *a.* [HIGH-SWELLED.]

high-taper, *s.* [HIG-TAPER.]

***high-tasted,** *a.* Having a strong taste; piquant. (*Denham: Of Prudence*, 260.)

high-tide, *heg-tide, *s.*

1. High-water; a tide at its full.

*2. A holiday.

*3. A feast; a wedding.

"At *heg-tide* and at gestning." *Genesis & Exodus*, 1,307.

high-toned, *a.*

1. High in pitch; strong in sound.

2. High-principled; noble; high-minded. (*Scott: Lord of the Isles*, ii. 8.)

***high-top,** *s.*

1. The masthead of a ship.

"Vailing her *high-top* lower than her ribs." *Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice*, i. 1.

2. A kind of sweet apple.

high-towered, *a.* Containing or provided with high towers. (*Milton: P. R.*, iii. 261.)

high-towering, *a.* Rising or towering aloft. (*Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. viii.)

high-treason, *s.*

Law: The highest kind of treason, that involving the deepest kind of criminality, to distinguish it from Petit-treason which was of a petty character. This latter term was, however, abolished by 9 Geo. IV., c. 31, § 2, and now in place of the term high treason the simple term treason is generally employed. [TREASON.]

***high-vised,** *a.* Extremely wicked. (*Shakesp.: Timon of Athens*, iv. 3.)

high-voiced, *a.* Having a strong or loud voice or tone; high-toned.

high-warp loom, *s.*

Weav.: A tapestry loom in which the warp-frame is vertical and the weaver works standing, thus being able constantly to inspect his work as it proceeds, an advantage which he does not possess in the *basse-lisse* or low-warp tapestry loom in which the warp is horizontal.

high-water, *s.* & *a.*

A. *As subst.:* The utmost flow or the highest elevation of the tide; the time when the tide is at its full.

B. *As adj.:* Of, pertaining to, or caused by high-water: as, *high-water* mark.

High-water shrub:

Bot.: An American name for Iva.

high-wood, *s.* Timber.

high-wrought, *a.*

* 1. Wrought with great skill; elaborated; highly finished.

* 2. Rising high.

"It is a *high-wrought* flood."
Shakesp.: Othello, ii. 1.

3. Inflamed or excited to a high degree: as, *high-wrought* passions.

Hīgh'-gāte (*gh* silent), *s.* & *a.* [Eng. *high,* and *gate.*]

A. *As subst.:* A hill in the northern suburbs of London.

B. *As adj.:* Of or belonging to the place described under A.

Highgate-resin, *s.*

Min.: The same as COPALITE (q.v.).

hīgh'-lănd (*gh* silent), *s.* & *a.* [Eng. *high,* and *land.*]

A. *As subst.:* Elevated or mountainous districts; a mountainous region; in the pl. specif., the mountainous part of Scotland.

"Ladies in the *highlands* of Scotland use this discipline to their children in the midst of winter.'—*Locke.*

B. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to a mountainous region; specif., pertaining to the Highlands of Scotland.

"On *Highland* heath, or Holy-Rood."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, v. 6.

highland-fling, *s.* A hornpipe, peculiar to the Scottish Highlanders.

highland-pine, *s.*

Bot.: Pinus sylvestris.

Hīgh'-lănd-ĕr (*gh* silent), *s.* [Eng. *Highland; -er.*] An inhabitant of a highland; specif., the inhabitants of the Highlands of Scotland.

"The *Highlanders* were absolutely at the command of their chieftain."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. v.

hīgh'-lănd-ĭsh (*gh* silent), *a.* [Eng. *highland; -ish.*] Characterized by high or mountainous land.

Hīgh'-lănd-măn (*gh* silent), *s.* [Eng. *Highland; -man.*] The same as HIGHLANDER (q.v.).

"And many a stubborn *Highlandman.*"
Scott: Marmion, vi. 26.

hīgh'-lĭ (*gh* silent), **heh-like,** * **hegh-li,** * **hegh-liche,** * **heil-iche,** *adv.* [Eng. *high; -ly.*]

* 1. In a high place or position; aloft.

2. In or to a great degree.

"The administration of Charles had often been *highly* blamable."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. ii.

3. Proudly; arrogantly; conceitedly.

"Not to think of himself more *highly* than he ought to think."—*Romans* xii. 3.

4. In an elevated manner or style.

"Ditties *highly* penned."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV., iii. 1.

* **hīgh'-mōst** (*gh* silent), *a.* [Eng. *high,* and *most.*] Highest, topmost.

"Now is the sun upon the *highmost* hill."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, ii. 5.

hīgh'-nĕss (*gh* silent), * **heah-nesse,** * **hegh-nesse,** * **heih-nesse,** * **heh-nesse,** * **hih-nesse** * **hey-nesse,** *s.* [A.S. *heahness.*]

1. The quality or state of being high, lofty, or elevated; height, elevation, altitude, loftiness.

* 2. Supremacy, dignity, power, majesty.

"For destruction from God was a terror to me, and by reason of his *highness* I could not endure."—*Job* xxxi. 23.

3. A title of honour given to princes and others of high rank. Used with the possessive pronouns *his, her, your,* &c.

"I am not for his *highness,* nor for me his *highness* is."
Warner: Albions England, bk. viii., ch. 41.

hīgh'-rōad (*gh* silent), *s.* [Eng. *high,* and *road.*] A public road or way; a highway.

* **hīght** (*gh* silent), * **highte,** * **highth,** *s.* [HEIGHT.]

¶ * *On hight,* * *On highte:* At the top of one's voice.

* **hīght** (*gh* silent), * **highte** (pa. t. * *hot,* * *hote,* * *hete*), *v.i.* & *t.* [The only instance in English of a passive verb. A.S. *hâtte* = I am, or was called, from *hâtan* = (1) to call, to promise, (2) to be called; cogn. with Ger. *ich heisse* = I am called; *heissen* = (1) to call, (2) to be called.]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To be named or called; to have for a name.

"Betwixen hem was maked anon the bond,
That *highte* matrimoine or mariage."
Chaucer: C. T., 8,097.

2. To promise.

"He had hold his day, as he had *hight.*"
Chaucer: C. T., 6,606.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To name, to call.

"His name was *hoten* deinous Simekin."
Chaucer. C. T., 3,939.

2. To promise.

"Shew now your patience in youre werking,
That ye me *hight.*" *Chaucer: C. T.,* 8,372.

3. To name, to mention, to speak of. (*Spenser: Shepheards Calender; July.*)

4. To entrust; to commit in charge.

"Yet charge of them was to a porter *hight.*"
Spenser: F. Q., I. iv. 6.

5. To direct, to aim.

"The sad sleete seized not, where it was *hight*
Uppon the childe." *Spenser: F. Q.,* V. xi. 8.

6. To choose, to determine.

"She could or save or spill whom she would *hight.*"
Spenser: F. Q., VI. vii. 31.

7. To mean, to purport.

"Say it out, Diggon, whatever it *hight.*"
Spenser: Shepheards Calender; Sept.

* **hīghte,** * **hīghth** (*gh* silent), *s.* [HEIGHT.]

hīgh'-tĕ-ą (*gh* silent), *s.* [Named by Bowerbank after John Hight, Esq.]

Palæobot.: A genus of fossil fruit. It is a one-celled, valveless pericarp, of which Mr. Bowerbank described ten species from the London Clay. (*Bowerbank: Fossils of the London Clay,* 25–42.)

* **hīgh'-tīde,** *s.* [Eng. *high,* and *tide.*] The same as HIGH-TIDE (q.v.).

"Individuals, like nations, have their *hightides.*"—*Carlyle: French Revolution,* pt. ii., bk. i., ch. xii.

hīgh'-wāy (*gh* silent), *s.* [Eng. *high,* and *way.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. A public road open to all passengers; a highroad; a main or principal road.

2. A public way by sea; a means or way of communication open to all.

* **II.** *Fig.:* A course or line of action.

"I could mention more trades we have lost, and are in the *highway* to lose."—*Child: On Trade.*

highway-rate, *s.* A rate or tax levied for the maintenance and repair of public roads.

highway-robber, *s.* The same as HIGHWAYMAN (q.v.).

highway-robbery, *s.* Robbery committed on or near the public highway.

hīgh'-wāy-măn (*gh* silent), *s.* [Eng. *highway,* and *man.*] One who robs passengers on the public highway; a highway robber.

"The mounted *highwayman,* a marauder known to our generation only from books, was to be found on every main road."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. iii.

hīg'-tā-pĕr, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; cf. A.S. *hig* = grass, hay, and *taper* = a taper.]

Bot.: Verbascum Thapsus.

hĭj'-ĕr-ą, hĕj'-ĭr-ą, *s.* [HEGIRA.]

hĭl'-ąr, *a.* [Eng., &c. *hil(um)* (q.v.); *-ar.*]

Bot.: Pertaining to or resembling the hilum of a seed.

* **hĭl'-ąr-āte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *hilaratus,* pa. par. of *hilaro* = to make cheerful; *hilaris* = cheerful; from Gr. ἱλαρός (*hilaros*) = gay.] To make cheerful or gay, to exhilarate.

* **hĭ-lăr'-ĭ-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *hilaris.*] Cheerful; gay; merry; exhilarated.

hĭ-lăr'-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Fr. *hilarité,* from Lat. *hilaritatem,* accus. of *hilaritas* = mirth, cheerfulness; *hilaris* = cheerful, gay.] Mirth; merriment; gaiety; cheerfulness; glee.

"The evening repaid it with vacant *hilarity.*"—*Goldsmith: Vicar of Wakefield,* ch. v.

Hĭl'-ąr-ȳ, *a.* [Named after St. Hilary, whose festival occurs on Jan. 13.] A term used to designate the time about the festival of St. Hilary.

Hilary-term, *s.*

Law, &c.: One of the four terms of the courts of law, &c., in England, beginning on Jan. 11, and ending on Jan. 31.

* ¶ *To keep Hilary term:* To be merry and joyful.

hĭlch, *v.i.* [A.S. *elcian* = to delay.] To hobble; to halt.

"He swoor 'twas *hilchin* Jean M'Craw."
Burns: Hallowe'en.

hĭld, *pref.* & *suff.* [Ger. *held.*] An element in names of persons, expressive of nobility of rank or character.

* **hĭld,** *pret.* & *pa. par.* [HOLD, *v.*]

Hĭl-dĕ-brănd'-īne, *a.* [See def.] Pertaining to or connected with Pope Gregory VII. (1073–1085), better known by his private name, Hildebrand, than by his official title.

"Those gradual encroachments which culminated in the extravagant claims of the *Hildebrandine* period.'—*Blunt,* s.v. *Jurisdiction.*

* **hĭld'-ĭng,** *a.* & *s.* [An abbreviation of Mid. Eng. *hinderling* = mean, base, from *hinder* = behind; suff. *-ling.*]

A. *As adj.:* Mean; base; cowardly; menial; wretched.

"Thinking to take them from that *hilding* hound."
Spenser: F. Q., VI. v. 25.

B. *As subst.:* A mean, base, cowardly fellow; a wretch.

"If your lordship find him not a *hilding,* hold me no more in your respect."—*Shakesp.: All's Well That Ends Well,* iii. 6.

* **hĭle,** *s.* [HILUM.]

hĭl'-ĕl-ġĭe, *s.* [Arab. *hileljie, haledsch.*]

Bot.: A tree, *Balanites ægyptiaca,* an Amyrid, cultivated in Egypt, where its negro name is Soum. Its leaves are sub-acid, and are said to be anthelmintic. Its drupes, though bitter and violently purgative when unripe, can be eaten in their mature state. An oil is made from its seeds. The fruits are said to be mixed with Myrobalans. (*Lindley.*)

hĭ-lĭf'-ĕr-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *hilum* (genit. *hili*); *fero* = to bear, and Eng. suff. *-ous.*]

Bot.: Bearing a hilum (q.v.).

hĭll, * **helle,** * **hil,** * **hulle,** * **hylle,** *s.* [A.S. *hyll;* cogn. with O. Dut. *hil, hille;* Lat. *collis.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A natural elevation of a considerable size on the earth's surface; a small mountain.

"Men saw the goodly *hills* of Somerset."
Tennyson: Enid, 228.

2. A heap; a mound; a hillock: as, a dung-*hill.*

3. A cluster of plants and the earth heaped round them. (*American.*)

II. *Geol.:* Some hills are mainly of igneous or of volcanic origin; if basaltic, they tend to have perpendicular sides with flat table lands above; if granitic, they are convex. Other hills are sedimentary, and depend mainly on the nature and the dip of the materials of which they are composed. Some of the hills of this type have been shaped by denudation.

hill-ant, *s.*

Entom.: Formica rufa.

hill-fever, *s.*

Pathol.: [JUNGLE-FEVER]

hill-folk, *s. pl.*

1. *Ch. Hist.:* A name sometimes given to the Cameronians, who were driven to hold their "conventicles" secretly among the hills, their doing so anywhere being held illegal.

"He looks like ane o' the *hill-folk,* for I saw him start a wee when he saw the red-coats."—*Scott: Old Mortality,* ch. iv.

2. *Scand. Myth.:* A class of beings intermediate between elves and human beings, inhabiting caves and small hills.

hill-oat, *s.*
Bot.: Avena nuda.

hill-tribes, *s. pl.*
Ethnol.: Among the inhabitants of hills, as a rule, there are remnants of the tribes which possessed the plains before their present occupants seized on them. Thus, in the British Isles, the Gaelic-speaking population of the Highlands once occupied also the Lowlands of Scotland, and the inhabitants of the Welsh hills the plains of England. At present the term hill-tribes is used chiefly of the Indian aborigines in the Himalayas, the Vindhya, the Western Ghauts, the Neilgherry Hills, &c. They are divided into many tribes, as Gonds, Khoonds, Bheels, &c., are mostly Turanian, were in India before the Brahmans had invaded the land, have a primitive faith, in some cases attended by human sacrifice, speak truth, are brave, but rude and uncivilized. [KHOONDS.] They number several millions. Many are passing over to Christianity. [CASTE.]

***hill** (1), *v.t.* [HILL, *s.*]
1. To form into hills, heaps, or mounds, as earth; to heap up.
2. To heap up; to accumulate: as, To *hill* gold.

***hill** (2), ***hile,** *v.t.* [A.S. *helan.*] To cover. (*Gower: C. A.*, v.)

hilled, *a.* [Eng. *hill*, s.; *-ed.*] Having hills; hilly.

***hill'-ĕt,** *s.* [Eng. *hill*, s.; dimin. suff. *-et.*] A little hill.
"Neither will I speak of the little *hillets* scene in manie places of our ile."—*Holinshed: Description of Britaine*, bk. i., ch. xxiv.

hill'-foot, *s.* [Eng. *hill*, and *foot.*] The foot of a hill; the ground at the base of a hill.

hil'-lĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *hilly; -ness.*] The quality or state of being hilly; a hilly nature.
"In short, the only obstacle to this . . . is its great *hilliness*."—*Cook: Third Voyage*, bk. i., ch. viii.

hill'-ĭng, *s.* [HILL (2), *v.*] A covering.

hill'-ŏck, *s.* [Eng. *hill;* dimin. suff. *-ock.*] A little hill or mound; a slight elevation.

***hill'-ŏck,** *v.t.* [HILLOCK, *s.*] To form into hillocks.

***hill'-ŏck-ĭ,** *a.* [Eng. *hillock; -y.*] Full of hillocks; rather hilly.

hill'-sīde, *s.* [Eng. *hill*, and *side.*] The side or declivity of a hill.
"Woods that belt the gray *hillside*."
Tennyson: Ode to Memory, 55.

hill'-tŏp, *s.* [Eng. *hill*, and *top.*] The top or summit of a hill.
"Hail to the *hilltops* seven."
Macaulay: Lake Regillus, xxxviii.

hill'-wŏrt, *s.* [Eng. *hill*, and *wort.*]
Bot.: Thymus Chamædrys, wild thyme, or mother-of-thyme.

hill'-ĭ, *hill-ĭe, *a.* [Eng. *hill; -y.*]
1. Full of hills; mountainous; not level.
"A great *hillie* point called Downesend."—*Holinshed: Description of Britaine*, bk. i., ch. xii.
* 2. Lofty; elevated. (*Beaum. & Flet.: Prophetess*, v.)

hilt, *s.* [A.S. *hilt;* cogn. with Icel. *hjalt;* O. H. Ger. *helza.*] A handle; specif., the handle of a sword or dagger. The plural was formerly commonly used with reference to a single weapon.

hilt'-ĕd, *a.* [Eng. *hilt; -ed.*] Having a hilt; provided with a hilt.

hī'-lŭm, *s.* [Lat. = a little thing, a trifle.]
1. *Bot.:* A black or other-coloured scar upon a seed, indicating the spot where it was attached to the funiculus, connecting it with the placenta, or, in the absence of a funiculus, with the placenta itself. Sometimes it coincides with the chalaza, or organic base of the seed; at others, where a raphe exists, it is near the micropyle. When seeds are small their hilum is recognised with difficulty; when large, it may occupy one-third the surface of the seed. Turpin calls the centre of the hilum, through which the vessels conveying nourishment pass, the omphalodium.
2. *Zoology:*
(1) A small aperture, as in the gemmules of sponges.
(2) A small depression, as in Noctiluca. (*Nicholson.*)

hī'-lŭs, *s.* [HILUM.]
Anat.: A scar, a depression or fissure.

hilus stroma, *s.*
Anat.: A core of connective tissue surrounding the blood vessels near the hilus of the lymphatic glands.

hĭm, *pro.* [HE.]

Hĭm-ą-lā'-yąn, *a.* [Eng. *Himalay(a); -an;* Sansc. *hima* = snow, and *âlaya* = abode.] Of or pertaining to the Himalayas, an exceedingly lofty range of mountains in the north of Hindustan.

Himalayan-partridge, *s.*
Ornith.: Tetraogallus himalayensis.

Himalayan-pine, *s.*
Bot.: Pinus gerardiana.

hī-măn-thā'-lĭ-ą, *s.* [Gr. ἱμάς (*himas*), genit. ἱμάντος (*himantos*) = a leathern strap or thong, and θαλία (*thalia*) = abundance, good cheer, wealth.]
Bot.: A genus of Fucaceæ. *Himanthalia lorea*, the Sea-thong, is found in the British seas. It is one of the fucoids used for making kelp.

hī-măn-tō-glŏs'-sŭm, *s.* [Gr. ἱμάς (*himas*), genit. ἱμάντος (*himantos*) = a leathern strap or thong, and γλῶσσα (*glōssa*) = the tongue.]
Bot.: A subgenus of Orchis. It contains one British species, *Himantoglossum* (*Orchis*) *hircina.*

hī-măn'-tō-pŭs, *s.* [Gr. ἱμάς (*himas*), genit. ἱμάντος (*himantos*) = a leather strap or thong, and πούς (*pous*) = a foot.]
Ornith.: A genus of Charadriidæ (Plovers), containing birds so long-legged that they are often called Stilts. One, *Himantopus melanopterus*, the Black-winged Stilt or Longshanks, is British. [STILT.]

***hĭmp, *hỳmp,** *v.i.* [Etym. doubtful.] To limp.
"Lame of one leg, and *himping* all his dayes."—*Udal: Apoph. of Erasmus*, p. 203.

hĭm-sĕlf', *pro.* [Eng. *him*, and *self.*]
1. An emphatic or reflexive form of the personal pronoun of the third person singular. It is used either alone (as in the example), or more frequently in combination with a noun or the pronoun *he.*
¶ It was formerly used also in reference to neuter nouns.
"Above the clouds as high as Heaven *himself*."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, iv. 5.
2. Used figuratively for in one's right mind; having possession or command of one's self; in one's true character, after a temporary wandering or derangement, or in one's usual physical health: as, He has come to *himself;* he is not *himself.*
¶ 1. *By himself:* Alone, unaccompanied.
"The king's son have I landed *by himself*."
Shakesp.: Tempest, i. 2.
2. *Of* or *by himself:*
(1) Unaided.
(2) Of one's own proper motion.

Hĭm-yăr'-ĭc, *a.* [See def.] Relating or pertaining to Himyar, King of Yemen in Southern Arabia or to his descendants; specif., applied to certain inscriptions showing the primitive type of the oldest form of the language still spoken in Southern Arabia, or to such inscriptions themselves.
¶ In Arabic mythology Himyar was the son of Saba; in other words the Himyarites were descended from the Sabæans. No proof exists that there was a country called Himyar. (*Trans. Bib. Arch. Soc.*, ii. 420.)

Hĭm-yăr-ĭt'-ĭc, *a. & s.* [HIMYARIC.]
A. *As adj.:* The same as HIMYARIC (q.v.).
B. *As subst.:* The language spoken in Southern Arabia. It is a dialect of Arabic.

hĭn, *s.* [Heb. הִין (*hîn*).]
Metrology: A Jewish measure for liquids, as water (Ezek. iv., 11.), wine (Num. xv., 5), and oil (Exod. xxx., 24). Francis Roubillac Conder, C.E., considers the hin to have contained 288 cubic inches, or 1·0198 gallons. (*Trans. Bib. Arch. Soc.*, ii. (1875), 122, 123.)

***hĭnch,** *v.i.* [Etym. doubtful.] To be stingy.

hīnd (1), ***hinde** (1), ***hynd, *hynde,** *s.* [A.S. *hind;* cogn. with Dut. *hinde;* Icel., Dan., & Sw. *hind;* O. H. Ger. *hintá;* M. H. Ger. *hinde;* Ger. *hindin.*] The female of the red deer or stag.
"A milk-white *hind*, immortal, and unchanged."
Dryden: Hind & Panther, i. 1.

hind-calf, *s.* A hart of the first year.

hīnd (2), ***hinde** (2), ***hine, hyne,** *s.* [The *d* is excrescent. A.S. *hina* = a domestic; properly = *hiwna, hiwena*, genit. pl. of *hiwan* = domestics.]
1. A peasant; a farm or agricultural labourer; a rustic.
"Delia will keep, when *hinds* unload the vine,
The choicest grapes for me."
Grainger: Tibullus, i. 5.
2. A servant, a menial.
"A couple of Ford's knaves, his *hinds*, were called forth by their mistress."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, iii. 5.

hīnd, *hynd, *a.* [A.S. *hinden* (adv.) = at the back of; *hindeweard* = hindwards, *hinder* = backwards; cogn. with Goth. *hindar* = behind, *hindana* = beyond; Ger. *hinter* = behind. All from the same root as A.S. *hine* = hence.] Pertaining to the back or rear; at the back; rear.
"She [the Antelope] takes long yet quick steps with her *hind* feet."—*Sir W. Jones: Poem of Turafa.*

hind-bow, *s.* The cantle of a saddle.

hind-hand, *s.* The hinder part of a horse; the part behind the neck, head, and fore-quarters.

hind-head, *s.* The back part of the head; the occiput.

hind-heal, *s.*
Bot.: Chenopodium Botrys.

hīnd'-bĕr-rĭ, *s.* [Eng. *hind* (1), and *berry.*]
Bot.: Rubus idæus, the common bramble.

hīnd'-ĕr, *hynd-er, *hynd-er-ere, hynd-rere, *a.* [Compar. of *hind*, a. (q.v.).] Of, pertaining to, or situated at the rear part; hind; in the rear, at the back.
"The *hynder* train of the Scottes."—*Berners: Froissart; Cronycle*, vol. i., ch. lxxvi.

hinder-end, *s.*
1. The back part, the rear, the extremity, the buttocks.
2. (*Pl.*) Refuse of grain after winnowing; chaff.

hinder-night, *s.* Last night, yester night. (*Scotch.*)

hĭn'-dĕr, *hin-dren, *hyn-dren, *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *hindrian*, from *hinder* = behind; Icel. *hindra.*] [HIND, *a.*]
A. *Transitive:*
1. To obstruct, to stop, to impede, to let; to prevent from proceeding or moving.
"They had no mind to be pilgrims themselves, and whomsoever they could they *hindered*."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.
2. To check, to retard; to keep back or stop for a time: as, Frost *hinders* the growth of plants.
3. To debar, to shut out, to forbid.
"What *hinders* younger brothers, being fathers of families, from having the same right?"—*Locke.*
4. To keep back.
"From your affairs I *hinder* you too long."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., v. 1.
5. To obstruct.
"*Hindering* with his shade my lovely light."
Spenser: Shepheards Calender; Feb.
¶ It is now followed by *from*, but *to* was formerly also used. (*Dryden: Annus Mirabilis*, cxxxiii.)
B. *Intrans.:* To cause a hindrance; to interpose obstacles or impediments.
"You minimus of *hindering* knot-grass made."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, iii. 2.

hĭn'-dĕr-ąnçe, *s.* [HINDRANCE.]

hĭn'-dĕr-ĕr, *hyn-der-our, *s.* [Eng. *hinder*, v.; *-er.*] One who or that which hinders, impedes, or obstructs; an impediment; a hindrance.
"Such as I esteem to be the *hinderers* of reformation."—*Milton: Reformation in England*, bk. i.

***hīnd'-ĕr-ĕst,** *a.* [Eng. *hinder*, a.; superl. suff. *-est.*] The hindmost; the last.
"And ever he rode the *hinderest* of the route."
Chaucer: C. T., 624.

hĭn'-dĕr-lănș, hĭn'-dĕr-lĭnș, *s. pl.* [HINDER, *a.*] The hinder parts; the buttocks; the posteriors. (*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xxiii.)

hĭnd'-ĕr-lĭng, *s.* [HILDING.] A mean, base, cowardly, or degenerate person or animal.

hĭnd'-ĕr-mōst, *hynd-er-most, *a.* [Eng. *hinder*, a.; *-most.*] The last; the hindmost; that which is or comes last of all.

"The *hindermost* withdrawe out of the battell."—*Goldinge: Cæsar*, fo. 52.

Hĭn'-dĭ, *s.* [Native name = a Hindoo, the language so called, from *Hind* = India.] The language spoken in the valley of the Ganges and its tributaries, from the watershed of the Jamna, as far down as Rajmahal. It is the legitimate heir of the Sanscrit, and fills that place in the modern Indian system which Sanscrit filled in the old. Under the general head of Hindi are included many dialects. It probably had its origin in the country round Delhi. It is the Indian language which most nearly approaches the Hindoostanee.

Hĭnd'-leȳ, *s.* (See compound.)

Hindley's-screw, *s.*

Mech.: A screw cut on a solid whose sides are arcs of the pitch circle of a wheel into which the screw is intended to work; so called from being invented by Mr. Hindley, of York.

hĭnd'-mōst, *a.* [A.S. *hindema* = hindmost; Eng. suff. *-ost, -est.*] The last, the hindmost.

"They curse the foremost, we the *hindmost*."
Corbet: Iter Boreale.

Hĭn-doō', Hĭn-dū', *s. & a.* [Hind. *Hinduwi, Hindi*, from *Hind* = India.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Gen.:* A native of India, not of Parsee, Mussulman, or Christian descent.

2. *Spec.:* Beames defines a Hindoo as an Aryan still adhering to the Brahmanical faith. (*Comp. Gram. Aryan Lang. of India* (ed. 1872), Introd., p. 39.)

B. *As adj.:* Of or belonging to one or other of the persons described under A.

Hĭn-doō'-ĭsm, Hĭn-dū'-ĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *Hindoo, Hindu*; suff. *-ism.*]

Religions: The system of belief held by the ordinary Hindoos, as distinguished from that of the Indian aborigines and the Mussulman and Christian invaders. [BRAHMANISM, CASTE.] The several Hindoo gods will be found described in their proper places, and, where practicable, efforts will be made to trace their origin, Hindooism not being a homogeneous system of belief, but a conglomerate, in large measure derived from prior faiths.

Hĭn-dọo-sta'-neē, Hĭn-dū-sta'-nĭ, *a. & s.* [Pers., &c., from Pers. *Hindusthan* = the country of the Hindoos, from *Hindu* = the people so named, and *sthan* = place.]

A. *As adjective:*

Phil., &c.: Of or belonging to Hindoostan. Originally this was India north of the Nerbudda, or the Vindhya Mountains adjacent to it, the table-land south of these being termed the Deccan (Sansc., Dakshan) (South). Now on English lips it means India.

B. *As substantive:*

1. A native of Hindoostan proper. [A.]

2. *Phil.:* A language which apparently arose from the efforts made by the Hindoos and their Muhammadan conquerors to understand each other. It approaches Hindi or Hindee (q.v.), but has a large admixture of Persian and Arabic words foreign to India. Hindoostanee will carry one all over India, but is really the vernacular of the Muhammadans only, and not of the Hindoos properly so called. It is sometimes called Urdu or Oordoo (q.v.).

¶ When people speak of the Indian language they mean Hindoostanee, but the designation is erroneous. There are at least twelve leading Indian languages.

***Hĭn-dọ-sta'-neē, *hĭn-dọ-sta'-nȳ,** *s.* [HINDOOSTANEE.]

hĭn'-drạnce, hĭn'-dĕr-ạnce, *hin-der-aunce, *s.* [Eng. *hinder*; *-ance.*]

1. The act of hindering, impeding, or obstructing.

2. That which hinders, impedes, or obstructs; an impediment; an obstacle; an obstruction.

"What various *hindrances* we meet."
Cowper: Olney Hymns, xxix.

Hĭn-dū', *s.* [HINDOO.]

Hĭn-dū'-ĭsm, *s.* [HINDOOISM.]

Hĭn-dū-sta'-nĭ, *s.* [HINDOOSTANEE.]

***hīne,** *s.* [A.S. *hína.*] [HIND (2), *s.*] A farm-labourer; a servant; a hind.

"A number of slaves and hired *hines*."—*P. Holland: Livius*, p. 1,253.

hĭng, *s.* [Hindoost.] The Indian name for asafetida.

hĭng, *v.t. & i.* [HANG, *v.*]

hĭnge, *henge, *heeng, *s.* [Icel. *hengja* = to hang (q.v.), because the door hangs on the hinge.]

I. *Lit.:* A means of connecting a door, casement, or leaf, with its frame or an object, so that it will swing thereon; a hook or joint on which a door or lid turns.

"His entrance doors from off the *hinges* shook.
Drayton: The Miseries of Queen Margaret.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. The joint of a bivalve shell.

2. That point or principle on which anything depends or turns; the governing or ruling principle, or point; the cardinal point.

"The great *hinge*, which opened the door to the most important alteration."—*Mickle: Life of Camoens.*

*3. One of the cardinal points, as east, west, north, or south. (*Cardinal* is from Lat. *cardo* (gen. *cardinis*) = a hinge.)

"When the moon is in the *hinge* at East."
Creech: Manilius.

*¶ *To be off the hinges:* To be in a state of confusion, disturbance, or disorder.

"At other times they are quite *off the hinges*, yielding themselves up to the way of their lusts and passions."—*Sharpe: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 14.

hinge-joint, *s.* A junction of parts allowing a flexure and extension in a certain plane. The parts are usually connected by a pintle or ligature.

"First, the head rests immediately upon the uppermost of the vertebræ, and is united to the *hinge-joint*."
—*Paley: Natural Theology*, ch. viii.

hinge-line, hinge-margin, *s.*

Zool. (*Of the Mollusca*): The margin of a conchiferous shell on which the ligament and teeth are situated. (*S. P. Woodward.*)

hĭnge, *hindge, *v.t. & i.* [HINGE, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To furnish with hinges.

*2. *Fig.:* To bend as a hinge.

"Be thou a flatterer now, and *hinge* thy knee."
Shakesp.: Timon, iv. 3.

B. *Intrans.:* To turn on, as on a hinge; to depend; as, The matter *hinges* on this point.

hĭnk, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A hook for reaping; a reaping-hook.

hĭn'-neȳ, hĭn'-nȳ (1), *s.* [HONEY.]

1. Honey.

2. A darling; a pet.

"Ye maun ken, *hinnies*."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xl.

***hĭn'-nĭ-āte,** *v.i.* [Lat. *hinnio.*] To neigh.

***hĭn'-nĭ-ble,** *a.* [Lat. *hinnio* = to neigh.] Capable of neighing.

hĭn'-nȳ (2), *s.* [Lat. *hinnus*, from Gr. ἵννος (*hinnos*).] A mule; the offspring of a stallion and a she-ass.

"The pretended jumar is nothing more than a mere *hinny*."—*Sendysha: Blumenbach*, p. 70.

***hĭn'-nȳ,** *v.i.* [Lat. *hinnio.*] To neigh, to whinny.

hĭn'-ōĭd, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *hinoideus.*]

Bot.: The term used when veins proceed entirely from midrib of a leaf, and are parallel and undivided, as in the Zingiberaceæ and the Musaceæ.

hĭnt, *v.t. & i.* [HINT, *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To mention indirectly; to suggest; to allude to; to call to mind by a hint or allusion.

B. *Intrans.:* To make an indirect allusion or mention of anything; to touch slightly on a subject; to insinuate; frequently followed by *at.*

hĭnt, *s.* [Properly = a thing taken; a contraction of Mid. Eng. *hinted, hent* = taken, from *henten*; A.S. *hentan* = to seize, to catch.] A slight or distant allusion, mention, or suggestion; an insinuation; an indirect mention.

"I am no preacher, let this *hint* suffice."
Cowper: Progress of Error, 621.

hĭnt'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *hint*; *-er.*] One who hints.

***hĭnt'-ĭng,** *s.* [HENTING.]

hĭnt'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [HINT, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of giving a hint; a hint; a suggestion.

***hĭnt'-ĭng-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *hinting*; *-ly.*] In a hinting manner; by hints or suggestions.

hĭp (1), ***hepe, *hipe, *hippe, *hupe,** *s.* [A.S. *hype*; cogn. with Dut. *heup*; Icel. *huppa*; Dan. *hofte*; Sw. *höft*; Goth. *hups*; Ger. *hüfte*; O. H. Ger. *huf, huft.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* In the same sense as II. 1.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Anat.:* The projecting fleshy parts covering the hip-joint (q.v.); the haunch. Often plural.

2. *Building:*

(1) The external angle formed by the meeting sides of a roof.

(2) A truncated gable. [HIP-ROOF.]

(3) A timber which forms the angle of a hipped roof, and against which the ratters are laid.

¶ (1) *To catch on* (or *upon*) *the hip:* To occupy a position which gives one an advantage over.

"If I can *catch* him once *upon the hip*."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, i. 3.

(2) *To have on the hip:* To have the advantage over.

"I'll *have* our Michael Cassio *on the hip*."
Shakesp.: Othello, ii. 1.

*(3) *To smite hip and thigh:* To overthrow utterly and with great slaughter. (*Judges* xv. 8.)

hip-bath, *s.* A kind of portable bath in which the body can only be partially immersed; a sitz bath.

hip-gout, *s.* A popular name for sciatica (q.v.).

hip-joint, *s.*

Anat.: The articulation of the head of the femur with the acetabulum. The most complete form of joint, the ball and socket, is best exemplified here, and on account of its having to bear the whole weight of the body, the ligaments are remarkably strong. The action of the hip-joint is very extensive, combining flexion with extension, adduction, abduction, circumduction, and rotation. In strumous children it is apt to become diseased.

hip-knob, *s.*

Building: The finial at the apex of a gable, or on the top of the hips of a roof.

hip-moulding, hip-mould, *s.*

Arch.: A kind of moulding on the rafter that forms the hip of a roof.

hip-rafter, *s.*

Carp.: The rafter at the angle of a roof. Its two outer edges are sloped to range with the rafters on each side.

hip-roof, *s.*

Arch.: A roof having an obtuse angle formed

HIP-ROOF.

by the meeting of two portions of a roof of different slant, as in the case of a mansard,

curb, or French roof; also a short portion of a roof over a truncated gable. A roof having a double slope, the rafters at the exterior angles being in two pieces, meeting at an obtuse angle.

hip-strap, *s.*

Harness: A strap which crosses the buttocks of a horse and supports the breeching or the traces merely, according to the style of harness.

hip-tile, *s.* A saddle-shaped tile to cover a hip; a corner tile.

hĭp (2), ***hĕp, *hepe,** *s.* [A.S. *heóp*, in the compound *heóp-brymel* = hip-bramble.] The fruit of the dog-rose or wild briar.

"Yeares of store of hawes and *heps* do commonly portend cold winters."—*Bacon: Natural History*, § 787.

hip-tree, *s.*

Bot.: *Rosa canina.*

***hĭp** (3), *s.* [A contraction of *hypochondria* (q.v.).] Hypochondria, melancholy.

hĭp (1), *v.t.* [Hip (1), *s.*]

*1. *Ord. Lang.:* To dislocate or sprain the hip.

"His horse *hipped*, with an old mothy saddle."—*Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew*, iii. 2.

2. *Arch.:* To furnish with a hip: as, To *hip* a roof.

3. *Wrest.:* To throw by a cross-buttock.

***hĭp** (2), *v.t.* [Hip (3), *s.*] To render hypochondriac or melancholy; to put out of sorts.

"I cannot forbear writing to you, to tell you I have been, to the last degree, *hipped* since I saw you."—*Steele: Spectator*, No. 284.

hĭp, *interj.* [Onomatopoetic.] An exclamation intended to call attention, or as a signal.

***hĭp'-hâlt,** *a.* [Eng. *hip*, and *halt.*] Lame, limping.

***hĭp'-hŏp,** *adv.* [A reduplication of *hop* (q.v.).] With a hopping gait.

"Like Volscius *hiphop* in a single boot." *Congreve.*

hĭpp-, *pref.* [Hippo.]

hĭp'-pą, *s.* [From Gr. ἵππος (*hippos*) = a horse.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the family Hippidæ (q.v.).

hĭp-pärch'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Gr. ἱππαρχία (*hipparchia*) = a squadron of horse; ἵππαρχος (*hipparchos*) = a ruler of horses. Pref. *hippo-*, and Gr. ἀρχός (*archos*) = a leader, a commander.]

Entom.: A genus of butterflies, family Nymphalidæ, sub-family Satyridi. The wings are more or less rounded, the middle longitudinal nerve of the fore wings giving off posteriorly four nerves; head small. *Hipparchia Janira*, the Meadow-brown Butterfly, is a dull brown, slow-flying species; the larva, which is green, is seen in May on *Poa pratensis* and other grasses. The perfect insect is abundant. *H. Semele*, the Grayling Butterfly, frequents stony places or heaths and the borders of woods; it flies with *H. hyperanthus*, the Ringlet Butterfly. Is seen in July in woods and thickets.

hĭp-pär'-ĭ-ŏn, *s.* [Gr. ἱππάριον (*hipparion*) = a pony, dimin. of ἵππος (*hippos*) = a horse.]

Palæont.: A genus of fossil Equidæ, regarded by Prof. Huxley and others as in the line of the horse's ancestry. Though there is but a single toe, the second in order, which reaches the ground, and is hoof-like, yet two others, the first and third, exist, reduced in size, and elevated in position. The teeth nearly resemble those of the horse, but the crowns of the grinders are not so long. Prof. Boyd Dawkins mentions *Hipparion gracile* as occurring in the Upper Miocene of France, Spain, Germany, Hungary, and Greece, and in the Upper Pliocene of France. It has not been found in Britain. (*Quar. Jour. Geo. Soc.*, xxvi., p. xlix, l.; xxxvi. 390, &c.)

hĭp-pĕ-ăs'-trŭm, *s.* [Gr. ἱππεύς (*hippeus*) = a horseman, and ἄστρον (*astron*) = a star.]

Bot.: Knight's Star-lily: a genus of Amaryllidaceæ, tribe Amaryllieæ. The flowers are showy. Native of South America and the West Indies. About seven species are cultivated in Britain.

hĭpped (1), *a.* [Hip (1), *s.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Having the hip dislocated or sprained.

2. *Arch.:* Furnished with a hip: as, a *hipped* roof.

hipped-roof, *s.*

Arch.: A hip-roof (q.v.).

hĭpped (2), *a.* [Hip (3), *s.*] Rendered melancholy or dismal; melancholy.

"From the *hipped* discourses gather,
That politics go by the weather."
Green: The Spleen.

hĭp'-pĕl-ăph, *s.* [Gr. ἱππέλαφος (*hippelaphos*) = the horse-deer, pref. *hipp-*, and Gr. ἔλαφος (*elaphos*) = a deer.]

Zool.: The Hippelaphus, an animal described by Aristotle, and containing some of the characteristics of the stag and of the horse. It is sometimes said to have been *Rusa Hippelaphus*, but Cuvier ultimately considered it to have been *Rusa Aristotelis*, a species from the north of India.

hĭp'-pĭ-ą, *s.* [Gr. ἵππιος (*hippios*) = of a horse; so named because horses are fond of the plant.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the subtribe Hippieæ (q.v.).

hĭp'-pĭ-ąnş, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *hippa* (q.v.); *i* connective, and Eng. &c. pl. suff. *-ans.*]

Zool.: The English name of the family Hippidæ (q.v.).

hĭp'-pĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *hipp(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: Hippians, a family of decapod crustaceans, sub-order Anomoura. The carapace is longer than it is wide, and very convex transversely. The tail is articulated with a pair of movable appendages to the last joint but one, and has no fanlike fin at its termination. The species burrow in the sand. Found in the Arctic and Australian seas, on the coast of Brazil, &c.

hĭp'-pĭ-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *hippi(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A sub-tribe of Composites, tribe Senecionideæ.

hĭp'-pĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *hip* (3), *s.*; *-ish.*] Rather melancholy or out of sorts; hypochondriac. (*Byron: Beppo*, lxiv.)

hĭp-pô-, *pref.* [Gr. ἵππος (*hippos*) = a horse.]

Science, &c.: Of, belonging to, or in any way resembling a horse. The prefix generally is *hipp-* before a vowel, as hippelaphus (q.v.).

hĭp-pô-bŏs'-cą, *s.* [Pref. *hippo-*, and Gr. βόσκω (*boskō*) = to feed.]

Entom.: The typical genus of the family Hippoboscidæ (q.v.). *Hippobosca equina* is the Forest-fly, so troublesome to horses.

hĭp-pô-bŏs'-çĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *hippobosc(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: Forest flies; a family of diptera, sub-order Pupipara. The head is received into a cavity of the thorax, the antennæ rudimentary, the body short, flat, and very coriaceous; the wings are either very large or wanting, the legs are very strong, the last joint of the tarsi longish. Parasitic on various mammals and birds.

hĭp-pô-brō'-mą, hĭp-pô-brō'-mŭs, *s.* [Pref. *hippo-*, and Gr. βρῶμα (*brōma*) = food.]

Bot.: A genus of Sapindaceæ, tribe Melioslmeæ. It consists of very poisonous plants, *Hippobromus alatus* or *H. alatum*, commonly called Pardepis, is extensively used for timber at the Cape of Good Hope. (*Lindley.*)

***hĭp'-pô-cămp, *hĭp'-pô-cămp,** *s.* [Hippocampus.] An anglicised form of hippocampus (q.v.).

"Guiding from rockes her chariot's *hippocamps*."
Browne: Britannias Pastorals, bk. ii., s. 1.

hĭp-pô-căm'-pal, *a.* [Lat. *hippocamp(us)*, and Eng., &c. suff. *-al.*] Of or belonging to the hippocampus major or minor (q.v.).

hippocampal-commissure, *s.*

Anat.: A commissure in the brain. It is at its lowest stage in reptiles.

hĭp-pô-căm'-pĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *hippocamp(us)* (q.v.); fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

1. *Ichthy.:* A family of Teleostean fishes, sub-order Lophobranchii. Type Hippocampus (q.v.).

2. *Palæont.:* The family commenced apparently with the Eocene.

hĭp-pô-căm'-pŭs, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. ἱππόκαμπος (*hippocampos*) = a sea-horse.]

1. *Ichthy.:* The typical genus of the family Hippocampidæ (q.v.). It has a snout bearing a curious resemblance to a horse's head. The

HIPPOCAMPUS BREVIROSTRIS.

eggs are hatched and the young are reared for a time within a marsupial sac. *Hippocampus brevirostris*, the short-nosed species, is found in the British seas.

2. *Anat.:* See the compounds.

hippocampus-major, *s.*

Anat.: A large white eminence extending the whole length of the cornu in the cerebrum. It becomes enlarged towards its anterior and lower extremity, and is indented or notched on its edge, so as to resemble the paw of an animal, on which account it has been termed pes hippocampi. Named also Cornu Ammonis.

hippocampus-minor, *s.*

Anat.: A curved and pointed longitudinal eminence on the inner side of the posterior cornu, projecting backwards into the posterior lobe of the cerebrum. Its existence became known to the general public through a controversy whether or not the hippocampus minor was peculiar to man, or whether it existed also in the anthropoid apes. Prof. (now Sir Richard) Owen took the first view and Prof. Huxley the second.

hĭp-pô-căs-tā'-nĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *hippocastan(um)* (q.v.); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Sapindaceæ. The leaves are opposite, the ovules two in each cell, the one ascending, the other suspended. Embryo curved with great fleshy consolidated cotyledons. (*Lindley.*)

hĭp-pô-căs'-tą-nŭm, *s.* [Pref. *hippo-*, and Lat. *castanea*; Gr. κάστανος (*kastanos*) = a chestnut tree.]

Bot.: A synonym of Æsculus (q.v.). [Horse-chestnut.]

hĭp-pô-çĕn'-tâur, *s.* [Gr. ἱππόκενταυρος (*hippokentauros*), from ἵππος (*hippos*) = a horse, and κένταυρος (*kentauros*) = a centaur.]

Myth.: A fabulous monster, half man and half horse.

"In Thessalie there was borne an *Hippocentaur*—i.e., half a man, and halfe a horse."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. vii., ch. iii.

***hĭp'-ô-crăs, *hyp-o-cras, *yp-o-cras,** *s.* [Fr., from Lat. (*vinum*) *Hippocraticum* = (the wine) of Hippocrates.] A cordial made of wine and spices, supposed to be mingled according to the receipt of Hippocrates.

"And plaine water hath he preferred before the swete *hipocras* of the riche men."—*Udal: Luke* vii.

hĭp-pô-crăt'-ĕ-ą, *s.* [Named after Hippocrates, regarded as one of the fathers of botany.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the family Hippocrateaceæ (q.v.). It consists of more than thirty climbing shrubs from the hotter latitudes. The nuts of *Hippocratea comosa*, a native of the West Indies, are oily and sweet.

hĭp-pô-crăt-ĕ-ā'-çĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *hippocrate(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-ceæ.*]

Bot.: Hippocrateads; an order of perigynous exogens, alliance Rhamnales. It consists of arborescent or climbing, generally smooth, shrubs, with opposite somewhat coriaceous leaves, the stipules small and deciduous. Flowers in axillary racemes small,

inconspicuous; petals five, stamens three, forming a cup; ovary three-celled; style one, stigmas, one to three; fruit, either of three samaroid carpels or horned, cells one to three, seeds definite. Found chiefly in South America; a few are in Africa, the others in the East Indies. Known genera six, species about eighty-six.

hĭp-pō-crăt′-ĕ-ăds, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *hippocrate(a)*; Eng., &c. suff. *-ads.*]

Bot.: The name given by Lindley to the order Hippocrateaceæ (q.v.).

Hĭp-pŏc′-rą-tēs, *s.* [See def.] The most celebrated physician of antiquity, born in Cos, one of the Cyclades, B.C. 360. He delivered Athens from a pestilence in the beginning of the Peloponnesian War. The number of his works is very great.

Hippocrates' sleeve, *s.* A strainer-bag made by folding a square of flannel diagonally, and sewing it along the meeting edge; or by uniting the opposite angles of a square piece of cloth.

hĭp-pō-crăt′-ĭc, *a.* [Lat. *Hippocraticus.*] Of or pertaining to Hippocrates; described by Hippocrates.

hippocratic-face, *s.*

Path.: A face altered when death is approaching. It was well described by Hippocrates in his *Prognostica.*

Hĭp-pŏc′-rąt-ĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *Hippocrat(es); -ism.*] The teaching or system of medicine taught by Hippocrates.

Hĭp′-pō-crēne, *s.* [Gr., from ἵππου κρήνη (*hippou krēnē*) = the fountain of the horse.] A celebrated fountain on Mount Helicon in Bœotia, sacred to the Muses. It was fabled to have burst from the ground when struck by the feet of Pegasus, and to possess the power of poetic inspiration. [HELICON.]

"Nor maddening draughts of *Hippocrene.*"
Longfellow: Goblet of Life.

hĭp-pō-crĕp′-ĭ-ąn, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *hippocrep(is); -ian.*]

Zool.: A term applied to a section of polyzoa having the lophophore crescentiform, or horseshoe shaped. (*Nicholson.*) The same as Phylactolæmata (q.v.).

hĭp-pō-crĕp′-ĭ-form, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *hippocrepi(s)*, and Lat. *forma* = shape, appearance.]

Bot.: Shaped like a horseshoe.

hĭp-pō-crē′-pĭs, *s.* [Gr. ἵππος (*hippos*) = a horse, and κρηπίς (*krēpis*) = a shoe.]

Bot.: Horseshoe vetch; a genus of papilionaceous plants, having the legumes compressed, sub-membranous, composed of many joints. Known species twelve. *Hippocrepis comosa* is a much-branched and woody plant, six inches high, having unequally pinnate leaves, and pale yellow flowers like those of the Birdsfoot trefoil. It occurs in the chalky districts of England; in Scotland only near Ayr.

* **hĭp′-pō-dāme,** *s.* [A contraction or corruption of *hippopotamus* (q.v.).] A hippopotamus.

"Which foure great *hippodames* did draw in temewise tide." *Spenser: F. Q.*, III. xi. 40.

hĭp′-pō-drōme (1), *s.* [Gr. ἱππόδρομος (*hippodromos*) = a racecourse for horses and chariots: ἵππος (*hippos*) = a horse, and δρόμος (*dromos*) = a course, a running.] Originally a circus or course on which horses and chariot-races were run; now frequently applied to a circus.

"I have planted an *hippodrome*; it is a circular plantation, consisting of five walks."—*Swift: Works*, xiv.

* **hĭp′-pō-drōme** (2), *s.* [Properly *hypodrome*, from Gr. ὑποδρομή (*hupodromē*) = an asylum: ὑπό (*hupo*) = under, and δρόμος = a course, a running.] An enclosed portico.

"At one end of the inclosed portico, and, indeed, taken off from it, is a chamber that looks upon the *hippodrome*, the vineyards, and the mountains . . . an apartment connects the *hippodrome* with the house."—*Melmoth: Plinie*, bk. v., lett. 6.

hĭp-pō-glŏs′-sŭs, *s.* [Gr. ἱππόγλωσσος (*hippoglōssos*) = with horse's tongue, pref. *hippo-*, and Gr. γλῶσσα (*glōssa*) = the tongue.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Pleuronectidæ. The body is long, the two eyes on the right side, the jaws and pharynx armed with strong teeth. *Hippoglossus vulgaris* is the Halibut or Holibut (q.v.).

hĭp′-pō-grĭff, *s.* [Fr. *hippogriffe*, from Gr. ἵππος (*hippos*) = a horse, and γρύψ (*grups*) = a griffon.] A fabulous creature, half horse and half griffon; a winged horse.

"He caught him up, and without wing
Of *hippogriff*, bore through the air sublime."
Milton: P. R., iv. 542.

hĭp′-pō-lĭth, *s.* [Gr. ἵππος (*hippos*) = a horse, and λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone.] A stone or chalky concretion found in the intestines or stomach of a horse.

hĭp-pŏl′-ŭ-tē, *s.* [Gr. ἱππόλυτος (*hippolutos*) = letting horses loose: pref. *hippo-*, and Gr. λυτός (*lutos*) = that may be loosed; λύω (*luō*) = to loose.]

Zool.: A genus of crustaceans, family Palemonidæ: they resemble the typical genus, but their abdomen cannot be straightened. They are small crabs, of which about five are British.

hĭp-pŏm′-ą-nē, *s.* [Gr. ἱππομανές (*hippomanes*) = as adj. (of mares), mad after the horse; thence, lecherous; as subst. (1) an aphrodisiac plant of the spurge kind; (2) (see def.)]

1. *Folklore:* A substance supposed to possess aphrodisiac qualities, obtained from a mare or a recently dropped foal; it was used in preparing love-potions. (See *Dryden: Virgil; Æneid* iv. 745, 746, and *Georgic* iii. 442–47.)

2. *Bot.:* The typical genus of the euphorbiaceous tribe Hippomaneæ. *Hippomane Mancinella* is the Manchineel (q.v.).

hĭp-pō-mā′-nē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *hippoman(e)* (q.v.); and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Euphorbiaceæ. The ovule solitary; the flowers in spikes, apetalous; the bracts one or many-flowered.

hĭp′-pō-nŷx, *s.* [Gr. ἵππος (*hippos*) = a horse, and ὄνυξ (*onux*) = a claw.]

Zool. & Palæont.: A genus of gasteropodous molluscs, family Calyptreidæ. About thirteen recent species are known from the warmer regions, and ten fossil, the latter from the Chalk until now. No recent British species, but two fossil.

hĭp-pō-pą-thŏl′-ō-ğy, *s.* [Gr. ἵππος (*hippos*) = a horse, and Eng. *pathology* (q.v.).] The pathology of the horse; veterinary medicine.

hĭp-pŏph′-ą-ē, *s.* [Gr. ἱππόφαές (*hippophaes*) = a plant, *Euphorbia spinosa* (*Liddell & Scott.*)]

Bot.: Sallow-thorn, a genus of Elæagnaceæ. Flowers, diœcious, the barren ones collected into a small catkin, each scale bearing a flower, the perianth single of two deep roundish valves; fertile flowers solitary, the perianth single, tubular, cloven at the top. *Hippophea rhamnoides* is the Common Sallow-thorn or Black-thorn found on sand hills and cliffs upon the east and south-east of England, rarer, and scarcely wild, in Scotland. The Tartars make a jelly and the Bohemian fishermen a fish-sauce of the berries.

hĭp-pŏph′-ą-ğī, *s. pl.* [Gr. ἵππος (*hippos*) = a horse, and φαγεῖν (*phagein*) = to eat.] Eaters of horse-flesh; specif. applied to certain nomadic tribes of Scythia and the north of the Caspian Sea, who fed on horse-flesh.

hĭp-pŏph′-ą-ğīst, *s.* [Eng. *hippophag(y); -ist.*] One who eats or feeds on horse-flesh.

hĭp-pŏph-ą-ğoŭs, *a.* [HIPPOPHAGI.] Eating or feeding on horse-flesh.

hĭp-pŏph′-ą-ğy, *s.* [Gr. ἵππος (*hippos*) = a horse, and φαγεῖν (*phagein*) = to eat.] The act or practice of eating or feeding on horse-flesh.

hĭp-pō-pō′-dĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Pref. *hippo-*, and Gr. πούς (*pous*), genit. ποδός (*podos*) = a foot.]

Zool.: A subgenus of Myoconcha (?) It contains one species, *Hippopodium ponderosum*, looking like a ponderous cypricardia or cardita. Characteristic of the English lias. (*S. P. Woodward.*)

hĭp-pō-pŏ-tăm′-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *hippopotam(us)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

1. *Zool.:* A family of mammals, order Ungulats, section Artiodactyla, subsection Omnivora. Genera Hippopotamus and Chæropsis, if indeed the latter is more than a subgenus.

2. *Palæont.:* [HIPPOPOTAMUS].

hĭp-pō-pŏt′-ą-mŭs, ***hĭp-pō-pŏt′-ą-mŷ,** *s.* [Lat., from Gr. ἱπποπόταμος (*hippopotamos*) = the river horse of the Nile; ἵππος (*hippos*) = a horse, and ποτάμιος (*potamios*) = of or belonging to a river; ποταμός (*potamos*) = a river. The faint resemblance to a horse is either in the aspect of the head suddenly projected above the water or, according to M. F. Cuvier, in the voice.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* The River horse, *Hippopotamus amphibius* [II.]. It inhabits the great rivers and lakes of Africa. Anciently it was found in the lower part of the Nile: now it does not occur there. It is at home in the water, diving beneath it when danger arises, but at intervals raising its head above the surface to breathe. It feeds chiefly on the roots and bark of water trees and plants. It lands during the night to look for pasture, and is destructive to crops. Its tusks furnish the best ivory: its flesh is eaten.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Zool.:* The typical and only admitted genus of the family Hippopotamidæ. Muzzle short, blunt; incisors $\frac{2-2}{1-1}$, canines very large $\frac{2-2}{1-1}$, molars $\frac{7-7}{7-7}$ or $\frac{6-6}{6-6}$. Upper canines short, the lower developed into tusks, eyes and ears small; body heavy, massive; hide thick, toes four on each foot.

2. *Palæont.:* No fossil hippopotamus has been found in America. As far as is known, the genera came in with the subgeneric form of Hexaprotodon (q.v.), found in the Upper Miocene of India. Then followed the Tetraprotodon (q.v.), to which the living and various fossil forms belong. *Hippopotamus major* is enumerated by Prof. Boyd Dawkins among the Upper Pliocene mammalia of Italy and the Mid Pleistocene mammalia of Britain. It is called by him a survival from the early Pleistocene. Remains of it have been found at Ilford and Grays Thurrock, in Essex, showing that it was formerly an inhabitant of the Thames. As the molluscs contemporaneous with *H. major* in England were nearly the same as those now existing, the temperature cannot have been very different from that of our own time. The hippopotamus is closely allied to the common species. It is now found only where the water never freezes but is of nearly uniform temperature throughout the year. Prof. Boyd Dawkins states that *H. amphibius* was widely diffused in Upper Pliocene times through the forests of France and Italy, and it is found as a survival from the Pliocene in the Early Pleistocene of Britain. The remains of this animal occur here also in the Late Pleistocene, both in river strata and ossiferous caverns.

hĭp′-pō-pŭs, *s.* [Gr. ἵππος (*hippos*) = a horse, and πούς (*pous*) = a foot.]

Zool.: A subgenus of Tridacna (Clam-shell). *Hippopus maculatus* is the Bear's-paw clam. It has close valves, each with two hinge teeth, and a small byssus. Found on the reefs in the coral sea. (*S. P. Woodward.*)

hĭp-pŏs-tĕ-ŏl′-ō-ğy, *s.* [Gr. ἵππος (*hippos*) = a horse, and Eng. *osteology* (q.v.).] The branch of science dealing with the osteology of the horse.

***hĭp-pō-tâu′-rŭs** (*pl.* **hĭp-pō-tâu′-rī**), *s.* [Gr. ἵππος (*hippos*) = a horse; and ταῦρος = a bull.] A hippopotamus (q.v.).

"Cocodrilles be abundaunte there and horses of the floode, called *hippotauri.*" — *Higden: Polychronicon*, bk. i., ch. xvi.

hĭp-pō-thēr′-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. ἵππος (*hippos*) = a horse, and θηρίον (*thērion*) = a wild beast.]

Palæont.: A genus of Equidæ found by Prof. Kaup at Eppelsheim in Miocene strata.

hĭp-pō-thō′-ē, *s.* [Gr. ἱππόθοος (*hippothoos*) = swift-riding; pref. *hippo-*, and Gr. θοός (*thoos*) = quick, nimble.]

Zool. & Palæont.: The typical genus of the family Hippothoidæ. From the Silurian times till now. There are three British species: *Hippothoe catenularia*, *H. divaricata*, and *H. sica.* They are found encrusting shells, &c., in deep water.]

hĭp-pō-thō′-ĭ-dæ, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *hippotho(e)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool. & Palæont.: A family of Cheilostomatous Polyzoa. Polyzoary creeping, and attached to foreign bodies; cells, pyriform, distant, and arranged in linear series.

† hĭp-pŏt′-ō-my, *s.* [Pref. *hippo-*, and Gr. τομή (*tomē*) = a cutting.]

Anat.: The anatomy of horses, a branch of Zootomy.

hĭp′-pu-rāte, *s.* [Eng. &c., *hippur(ic); -ate* (*Chem.*) (q.v.).]

Chem.: A salt of hippuric acid. Hippurates fused with potash or lime give off ammonia, and yield benzene by distillation.

hĭp-pūr′-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. ἵππος (*hippos*) = a horse, and Eng. *uric* (q.v.).] Contained in the urine of horses.

hippuric-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_9H_9NO_3$, or $\begin{matrix} CH_2{\cdot}NH{\cdot}CO{\cdot}C_6H_5. \\ | \\ CO{\cdot}OH. \end{matrix}$

Benzamido-acetic acid. Hippuric acid occurs in the urine of horses and other graminivora; the quantity depends upon the food—animals fed with oat straw give off the most. When benzoic acid is eaten, it appears in the urine in the form of hippuric acid. The acid can be obtained by evaporating the fresh urine to a thick syrup, and extracting with alcohol, filtering, and then distilling off the alcohol: the residue, when cold, is treated with hydrochloric acid; the colour can be removed by dissolving the acid in dilute soda and adding to the boiling liquid a small quantity of permanganate of potassium, filtering off the oxide, and then precipitating the acid by HCl. The pure acid crystallizes in prisms easily soluble in boiling water and in alcohol; less soluble in ether. It melts over 130°, turning brown. By the action of $K_2Mn_2O_8$ and caustic soda solution it is decomposed, giving off its nitrogen as ammonia. An aqueous solution of hippuric acid, boiled with PbO_2, yields benzamide $C_6H_5{\cdot}CO{\cdot}NH_2$ and CO_2. Hippuric acid can be prepared synthetically by heating benzoyl chloride $C_6H_5{\cdot}CO{\cdot}Cl$ with glycocoll $CH_2{\cdot}NH_2{\cdot}CO{\cdot}OH$ to 120°, zinc oxide being added to neutralize the HCl given out; also by heating to 150° equivalents of benzamide and monochloracetic acid.

hĭp-pu-rĭd′-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *hippuris*, genit. *hippurid(is)*, fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ*.] [HIPPURIS.]

Bot.: The name given by Link to the botanical order called by Lindley and others Halorageæ (Hippurids).

hĭp′-pu-rĭds, *s. pl.* [HIPPURIDEÆ.]

Bot.: The name given by Lindley to the order Haloragaceæ (q.v.).

hĭp-pūr′-ĭs, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. ἵππουρις (*hippouris*), genit. ἱππούριδος (*hippouridos*) = the horse-tail (*C. Equisetum arvense* or *pratense*): pref. *hippo-*, and Gr. οὐρά (*oura*) = a tail. This is not the modern genus.]

Bot.: Mare's tail, a genus of Haloragaceæ, tribe Haloragеæ (q.v.). The perianth is single, superior, forming a very indistinct rim to the germen; stamen one; style one; fruit one-celled, one-seeded. Known species one or two. *Hippuris vulgaris*, Common Mare's tail, a plant with linear leaves in whorls of six, eight, or ten, is not uncommon in ditches and stagnant waters in England. In Scotland it is rarer.

hĭp′-pu-rīte, *s.* & *a.* [HIPPURITES.]

A. *As subst.:* A mollusc of the genus Hippurites, or more rarely of the family Hippuritidæ. (*S. P. Woodward: Mollusca* (3rd ed.), pp. 32, 33.)

B. *As adj.:* Of or belonging to the Hippurites or the Hippuritidæ [A].

hippurite-limestone, *s.*

Geol. & Palæont.: Limestone of Lower Cretaceous age, characterized by the abundance of fossil hippurites, especially *Hippurites organisans* and its casts. It occurs in the south of France, in Spain, Sicily, and Greece. (*Lyell.*)

hĭp-pu-rī′-tēs, *s.* [Gr. ἵππουρος (*hippouros*) = horse-tailed, and suff. *-ites* (*Palæont.*).] [HIPPURIS.]

Palæont.: The typical genus of the family Hippuritidæ (q.v.). The shell is very inequivalve, inversely conical or elongated and cylindrical, the fixed valve striate or smooth, with three parallel furrows on the cardinal side, the pallial line continuous. Thirty species are known, all from the Chalk of continental Europe, Algeria, and Egypt. Typical species, *Hippurites bioculatus* and *H. cornuvaccinum*. (*Woodward.*)

hĭp-pu-rĭt′-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *hippurit(es)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Palæont.: A family of mollusca, class Conchifera, section Siphonida. Shell thick, inequivalve, attached by the right umbo; structure and sculpturing of the two valves dissimilar; the ligament internal; hinge teeth one or two adductor impressions, two large; the pallial line simple submarginal. Found in the Cretaceous rocks. None are British. Known genera, Hippurites, Radiolites, &c.

hĭp′-pŭs, *s.* [Gr. ἵππος (*hippos*) = a horse.]

Path.: A morbid trembling and twinkling of the eyes.

*** hĭp′-shŏt,** *a.* [Eng. *hip*, and *shot*.]

1. *Lit.:* Having the hip dislocated or sprained.

"'Why do you go nodding and wagging so like a fool, as if you were *hipshot?*' says the goose to the gosling." —*L'Estrange.*

* 2. *Fig.:* Lame, awkward.

hĭp′-wŏrt, *s.* [Eng. *hip*, and *wort*.]

Bot.: *Cotyledon Umbilicus.*

*** hĭr,** *pro.* [HER, HE.]

1. Her.

2. Their.

hĭr′-æ-ą, *s.* [Named after J. N. de la Hire, a French botanist who died in 1727.]

Bot.: A genus of Malpighiaceæ, tribe Hireæ. The species are pretty climbers with white or yellow flowers, growing in the East and West Indies.

hĭr′-çīne, *a.* [HIRCINOUS.] Goatish, hence, strong smelling.

"A *hircine* man or two."—*C. Reade: Cloister & Hearth*, ch. xxiv.

hĭr′-çĭn-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *hircinus* = pertaining to a goat; *hircus* = a goat.]

Bot.: Smelling like a goat.

hĭr′-çīte, hĭr′-çīne, *s.* [Lat. *hircus* = a goat, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*). From the strong animal odour which the globule remaining after it has been burnt emits.]

Min.: An amorphous, brown, semi-translucent or opaque mineral. Sp. gr. 1·1. In boiling water it becomes soft, in cold alcohol it is slightly dissolved, and in boiling alcohol it is half so, imparting a golden colour to the solution. (*Dana.*)

hĭr′-cu-lŭs, *s.* [Lat., = a little goat, dimin. of *hircus* (q.v.).]

Bot.: A section of Saxifraga containing one British species, *Saxifraga Hirculus*. (*Sir Joseph Hooker.*)

hĭr′-cŭs, *s.* [Lat. = a he-goat.]

1. *Zool.:* The specific name of the goat (*Capra hircus*).

2. *Astron.:* A fixed star, the same as Capella (q.v.).

hĭr′-dĭd-gĭr-dĭd, *s.* [HURDY-GURDY.]

hĭr′-dĭd-gĭr-dĭd, *adv.* In confusion or derangement.

hīre, *v.t.* [A.S. *hýrian*, from *hýr* = hire (q.v.).]

1. To procure anything from another person at a certain price or consideration for temporary use; to engage.

"The Czar of Muscovy . . . *hired* my house at Say's Court."—*Evelyn: Memoirs*, Jan., 1698.

2. To engage in service for a stipulated price, payment, or wages; to contract for the services of for a period.

"Servants who are *hired* by the month or by the year."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. i., ch. viii.

3. To let for hire; to lease; to grant the use or services of for a stipulated price or consideration; now only with *out*.

"A man planntide a vyneyerd . . . and *hirede* it to tilleris."—*Wycliffe: Mark* xii. 1.

¶ Frequently used reflexively.

"They have *hired themselves out* for bread."—1 *Sam.* ii. 5.

* 4. To bribe. (*Dryden: Virgil; Æneid* ii. 42.)

hīre, * here, * huire, * hure, * huyre, * hyre, *s.* [A.S. *hýr*; cogn. with Dut. *huur*; Sw. *hyra*; Dan. *hyre*; Ger. *heuer*.]

1. The price, reward, recompense, or equivalent paid, or contracted to be paid, for the temporary service or use of persons or things.

"Thei saken hure *huyre* er thei hit have deservede." *P. Plowman*, ii. 91.

2. Reward or payment for illegal or dishonest services; a bribe.

"Friends, attendants, armies bought with *hire*." *Beattie: Minstrel*, bk. ii.

*** hīre,** *pro.* [HER.]

hĭr′-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *hir(eæ)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ*.]

Bot.: A tribe of Malpighiaceæ (q.v.).

hīred, * hir-id, * hyred, *pa. par.* or *a.* [HIRE, *v.*]

*** hīre′-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *hire; -less*.] Without hire or reward; freely, gratuitously.]

"This famed philosopher is Nature's spie,
And *hireless* gives the intelligence to Art."
Davenant: Gondibert, bk. i., c. 6.

hīre′-lĭng, * hyre-lynge, *s.* & *a.* [A.S. *hýreling*, from *hýr* = hire.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. One who serves for hire or wages; a hired servant or assistant.

"*Hirelings* whom want and idleness had induced to enlist."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

* 2. A prostitute.

"No *hireling* she, no prostitute to praise." *Pope: Ep.* i. 86.

B. *As adj.:* Serving for hire or wages; mercenary; ready or willing to give one's services for hire.

"Beautiful Florence at a word laid low . . .
Conquered and pardoned by a *hireling* Moor."
E. Browning: Luria, iv.

hīre′-mạn, *s.* [Eng. *hire*, and *man*.]

1. One who serves for hire or wages; a hired servant. (*Scotch.*)

2. A subject. (*Wharton.*)

*** hĭr′-ĕn,** *s.* [A corrupt. of Gr. *Irene*, the heroine in Peele's *The Turkish Mahomet & the Fair Hiren*.] A prostitute, a strumpet.

"Have we not *Hiren* here?"—*Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.*, ii. 4.

hĭr′-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *hir(e); -er*.]

1. One who hires or engages the services of a person or thing temporarily for hire; one who employs persons for wages.

"*Hiring* and borrowing are also contracts by which a qualified property may be transferred to the *hirer* or borrower. —*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 30.

2. One who lets out things, especially horses, for hire.

*** hire-self, * hire-selve,** *pro.* [Eng. *hire* = her, and *self*.] Herself.

hĭr′-ple, *v.i.* [Etym. doubtful; perhaps related to *cripple* (q.v.).] To walk lamely; to halt; to limp.

"They'll gie me quarters at Monkbarns readily eneugh, and I'll e'en *hirple* awa there wi' the wean."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xv.

*** hirs,** *poss. pro.* [THEIR.]

hīrse, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A kind of millet.

hĭr′-sęl, *s.* [HERD.]

1. A flock of sheep.

"She'll maybe get a Liddesdale joe that wants something to help to buy the *hirsel*."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. xxxviii.

2. A crowd; a throng; a multitude.

hĭr′-sęl, hĭr′-sle, *v.i.* [Imitative.] To creep along a rough surface with a rustling noise; to move or creep sideways while lying or sitting down.

"Sae he sat himself doun and *hirselled* doun into the glen."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. xiv.

hĭrst, *s.* [HURST.]

1. A wood; a grove.

2. A sandbank near a river; a shallow.

hĭr-sūte′, *a.* [Lat. *hirsutus*; allied to *horreo* = to bristle.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* Rough; rugged; hairy; shaggy; set or covered with bristles.

"There are bulbous, fibrous, and *hirsute* roots; the *hirsute* is a middle sort, between the bulbous and fibrous."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 618.

* 2. *Fig.:* Rough; coarse; rude; boorish; unmannerly.

"He looked elderly, was cynical and *hirsute* in his behaviour."—*Life of A. Wood*, p. 109.

II. *Bot.:* The same as hispid or setose, but with the hairs longer.

hĭr-sūte'-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *hirsute; -ness.*] The quality or state of being hirsute; roughness; hairiness; shagginess.

"Black colour argues naturall melancholy; so doth leanness, *hirsuteness*, broad veines, much haire on the browes."—*Burton: Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 39.

hĭr-tĕl'-ą, *s.* [Dimin. of *hirtus* = hairy.]

Bot.: A genus of Chrysobalanaceæ. The siliceous bark of *Hirtella silicea*, a tree growing in Trinidad, is said to be used by the Indians in making pottery.

hī-rū-dĭn'-ĕ-ą, *s. pl.* [From Lat. *hirudo*, genit. *hirudin(is)*=a leech; neut. pl. adj. suff. *-ea.*]

Zool.: An order of Annelids having a locomotive or adhesive sucker, either posteriorly or at both ends. The sexes are not generally distinct, and the young undergo no metamorphosis. It contains the Leeches. Called also Suctoria (q.v.).

hī-rū-dĭn'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *hirudo*, genit. *hirudin(is)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: The typical family of the order Hirudinea (q.v.). [LEECH.]

hī-rū'-dō, *s.* [Lat.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the family Hirudinidæ and the order Hirudinea. *Hirudo medicinalis* is the Common Leech. [LEECH.]

***hī-rŭn'-dĭne,** *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *hirundo* (genit. *hirundinis*) = a swallow.]

A. *As adj.:* Like a swallow; swallow-like.

"Activity almost super-*hirundine*." — *Carlyle: Sartor Resartus*, bk. ii., ch. ii.

B. *As subst.:* A swallow.

hī-rŭn-dĭn'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *hirundo*, genit. *hirundin(is)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ornith.: A family of Fissirostres. The plumage is compact and glossy, the bill very small and triangular. It contains the swallows and martins [HIRUNDO], and formerly included the genus Cypselus (Swift), which now forms the type of a new family Cypselidæ (q.v.).

hī-rŭn-dĭ-nī'-næ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *hirundo*, genit. *hirundin(is)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Ornith.: A sub-family of Hirundinidæ, containing the swallows and martins as distinguished from the swifts. Those who form the swifts into the family Cypselidæ abolish also the sub-family Hirundininæ.

hī-rŭn'-dō, *s.* [Lat. = a swallow.]

Ornith.: The typical genus of the family Hirundinidæ (q.v.). The bill is flattened its whole length, the margins not inflected, the rictus smooth, the feet insessorial; the lateral toes equal, the middle one longer than the tarsus. It contains the swallows and martins, of which four are British—viz., *Hirundo rustica*, the proper swallow; *H. urbica*, the martin; *H. riparia*, the sand-martin or dark-martin; and *H. purpurea*, the American purple martin (the last species a rare visitant). [MARTIN, SWALLOW.]

hĭz, *pro.* or *a.* [The poss. of *he* (q.v.).] Of or belonging to him. It may be used with or without the noun to which it refers: as, These are *his* books, or these are *his*. *His* was formerly neuter as well as masculine.

"Who can impress the forest, bid the tree
Unfix *his* earth-bound root?"
Shakesp.: Macbeth, iv.

¶ From a mistaken idea as to the origin of *'s* or *es* as the sign of the genitival inflection, *his* was also used as a sign of the possessive: thus in the Prayer Book we have "for Jesus Christ *his* sake," &c.

hĭs'-ĭn-ger-īte, *s.* [Named from W. Hisinger, a Swedish mineralogist.]

Min.: An amorphous compact mineral, black or brownish-black, without cleavage; its lustre greasy; its hardness 3; its sp. gr. 3·045. Compos.: silica, 33·07 to 40·97; alumina, 0 to 1·38; sesquioxide of iron, 26·04 to 40·28; protoxide of iron, 0 to 17·59; magnesia, 0 to 15·6; water, 15·12 to 22·83, &c. Found near Helsingfors, in Finland, &c. Varieties: Hisingerite, Degeröite, and Scotiolite (q.v.). (*Dana.*)

***hĭsk,** ***hĭske,** *v.i.* [Etym. doubtful.] To open the mouth wide.

hĭs'-lŏp-īte, *s.* [Named in 1859 by Prof. Haughton, of Dublin, after Rev. Stephen Hislop, of Nagpore, who, with Rev. Robt. Hunter, sent it and other minerals, fossils, &c., to the Geological Society in 1854. (*Phil. Mag.*, IV. xvii. 16, 1859.)]

Min.: A grass-green variety of Calcite, coloured by about fourteen per cent. of glauconite. From Nagpore in Central India.

hĭsn, *pro.* [A vulgarism for *his* (q.v.).]

hĭs'-pą, *s.* [Lat. *hispidus* = shaggy, hairy, bristly (?).] The typical genus of the family Hispidæ (q.v.). It is surrounded by formidable spines.

***Hĭs-păn'-ĭ-çĭsm,** *s.* [Lat. *Hispanicus* = pertaining to Hispania, or Spain.] A Spanish idiom or phrase; a phrase or mode of speech peculiar to the Spanish language.

hĭs'-pĭd, *a.* [Lat. *hispidus.*]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* Rough; hairy; bristly; shaggy.

"John of the wilderness? the hairy child?
The *hispid* Thesbite? or what satyr wild?"
More: Verses, Pref. to Hall's Poems (1646).

2. *Bot.* (*Of leaves, &c.*): Having hairs thinly scattered and moderately stiff. The same as SETOSE (q.v.).

hĭs'-pĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *hisp(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A family of tetramerous beetles, closely akin to the Cassididæ. They are depressed insects with short legs, and porrected moniliform antennæ. The larvæ feed between the membranes of leaves upon their parenchyma. Found both in the Old and in the New World.

***hĭs-pĭd'-ĭ-tĭ,** *s.* [Eng. *hispid; -ity.*] The quality or state of being hispid; roughness; hairiness.

"The *hispidity* or hairiness of his skin."—*More: On Godliness*, bk. iii., ch. vi., § 5.

***hĭs-pĭd'-ŭ-loŭs,** *a.* [A dimin. from *hispid* (q.v.).]

Bot.: Having short, stiff, or bristly hairs.

hĭss, ***hysse,** ***hyss,** *v.i.* & *t.* [A.S. *hysian*; cogn. with O. Dut. *hisschen*; cf. Dut. *sissen*, Ger. *zischen*. All of these words are formed from the sound.]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To make a sound like that of the letter *s* by forcing out the breath between the tongue and the upper teeth.

"Swaltering tongs did lick their *hissing* mouthes."
Surrey: Virgile; Æneis ii.

2. To make a sibilant sound; vocally as do geese and serpents, or by rapid motion through the air, like an arrow, a jet of steam, &c.

"His forceful spear, which, *hissing* as it flew,
Pierced through the yielding planks."
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid ii. 65.

3. To express disapprobation by hissing.

"It is the undoubted right of any visitor to a theatre to *hiss*."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, April 16, 1884.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To utter with a hissing sound: as, He *hissed* the words out.

2. To condemn by hissing; to express disapprobation of.

"He therefore wrote the opera of Rosamond, which, when exhibited on the stage, was either *hissed* or neglected."—*Johnson: Life of Addison.*

* 3. To procure hisses, disgrace, or ridicule for.

"So disgraced a part, whose issue
Will *hiss* me." *Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, i. 2.

hĭss, *s.* [HISS, *v.*]

1. A sound made by forcing the breath out between the tongue and upper teeth, as in pronouncing the letter *s*. It is generally used as an expression of derision, disapprobation, or censure.

"A clamour made up of yells of hatred, of *hisses*, of contempt, and of shouts of triumphant and half insulting welcome."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

2. A similar sound such as that made by a serpent, water falling on a hot substance, steam passing through a narrow opening, &c.

"The *hiss* of rustling wings." *Milton: P. L.*, i. 768.

hĭss'-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [HISS, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of emitting a hiss or hisses; a hiss.

"I heard a *hissing*: there are serpents here!"
Goldsmith: Prol. to Zobeide.

2. An expression of derision, disapprobation, or censure.

* 3. That which is hissed at, censured, or ridiculed.

"And I wil make this citie desolate and an *hissing*."
—*Bible* (1583): *Jer.* xix. 8.

hĭss'-ĭng-lĭ, *adv.* [Eng. *hissing; -ly.*] In a hissing manner; with a hiss.

hĭst, *pa. par.* or *a.*, & *interj.* [The same as *hushed* or *whist* (q.v.).]

***A.** *As pa. par. or a.:* Hushed, silenced. (*Milton: Il Penseroso*, 55.)

B. *As interj.:* A word enjoining silence.

hĭs'-tĕr, *s.* [The Etruscan form whence the Lat. *histrio* = a stage-player, an actor, was derived.]

Entom.: The typical genus of the family Histeridæ (q.v.). The form is quadrate and almost cubical. The posterior tibiæ have two rows of spines. Stephens enumerated thirty-two British species; Sharp reduces them to fifteen.

hĭs-tĕr'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *hister* (q.v.); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A family of beetles, tribe Pentamera, sub-tribe Helocera, or Clavicornes. The four hinder feet are more separated from each other at their insertion than the anterior two; the feet are contractile, and the external side of the legs denticulated or spinous. The antennæ are bent, and generally end in a knob. Body square or parallelopiped. They inhabit dead animals, dung, putrid fungi, &c., and feign death when caught. They can fly. Five genera are British. They have a wide distribution, both in the Old and the New World.

hĭst'-ĭĕ, *a.* [Etym. doubtful.] Dry, chapped, barren.

"The *hirie* stibble field."
Burns: To a Mountain Daisy.

hĭs-tĭ-ŏl'-ō-ğy, *s.* [HISTOLOGY.]

hĭs-tō-, *pref.* [Gr. ἱστος (*histos*) = a web or tissue.] Connected with or relating to the organic tissues.

hĭs-tō-chĕm'-ĭs-try, *s.* [Pref. *histo-*, and Eng. *chemistry.*] (See extract.)

"The special application of the facts of physiological and zoochemistry to the tissues composing our frame constitutes what is called *histochemistry*."—*Frey: Histology of Man* (ed. Barker), p. 6.

hĭs-tō-ğĕn'-ō-sĭs, *s.* [Pref. *histo-*, and Eng. *genesis.*]

Phys.: The science of the origin of tissues. Histogenesis, which has of late years received much attention, really dates from Schumann's proof that the cell is the starting-point of all animal structures. He also indicated the mode of origin of the various tissues from the cell. (*Frey: Histology* (ed. Barker), p. 4.)

hĭs-tō-ğĕ-nĕt'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *histo-*, and Eng. *genetic.*] Relating or pertaining to histogenesis (q.v.).

hĭs-tō-ğĕn'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *histogen(y); -ic.*] Tissue-forming; contributing to the formation of tissue. (*Frey: Histology* (ed. Barker), p. 11.)

hĭs-tŏğ'-ĕn-y, *s.* [Pref. *histo-*, and Gr. γεννάω (*gennaō*) = to produce.]

Phys.: The formation and development of the organic textures.

hĭs-tŏg'-rą-phy, *s.* [Pref. *histo-*, and Gr. γραφή (*graphē*) = a description.] A description of or treatise on organic tissues.

hĭs'-tōĭd, *a.* [Gr. ἱστος (*histos*) = tissue, and εἶδος (*eidos*) = form.] A term applied to tumours whose contents closely resemble the normal texture of the body. (*Dunglison.*)

hĭs-tō-lŏğ'-ĭc, hĭs-tō-lŏğ'-ĭc-ąl, *a.* [Eng. *histolog(y); -ic, -ical.*] Relating to histology; sometimes applied to the natural transformations that occur in the tissues of the embryo.

hĭs-tō-lŏğ'-ĭc-ąl-lĭ, *adv.* [Eng. *histological; -ly.*] In a histologic manner; with reference to histology.

hĭs-tŏl'-ō-ğĭst, *s.* [Eng. *histolog(y); -ist.*] One who is skilled in or devoted to the study of histology.

hĭs-tŏl'-ō-ğy, *s.* [Pref. *histo-*, and Gr. λόγος (*logos*) = a discourse.]

Phys. & Anat.: That branch of anatomy, called by Quain textural, which examines and treats of the minute structure of the com-

ponent tissues of the body. Frey divides histology into three sections: (1) General Histology, which considers the tissues of which the human and animal body generally is composed; (2) Histology (proper), in which the various tissues, in their anatomical relations and composition, are considered; and (3) Topographical Histology, dealing with the more minute structure of the organs and systems of the body. This branch of anatomy is, according to Barker, the translator of Frey's excellent work on the subject, "essentially the product of German industry."

hĭs-tŏl'-ŷ-sĭs, *s.* [Pref. *histo-*, and Gr. λύσις (*lusis*) = a dissolution, a parting.]

Path.: The decay and dissolution of the organic tissues and of the blood. It includes the various forms of retrograde metamorphosis and degeneration.

hĭs-tŏn'-ō-mȳ, *s.* [Pref. *histo-*, and Gr. νόμος (*nomos*) = a law.] The history of the laws which govern the formation and arrangement of organic tissues.

* **hĭs-tŏr'-ĭ-ạl,** * **hĭs-tŏr'-ĭ-ạll,** *s.* [Eng. *history; -al.*] Of or pertaining to history; historical.

"The *historiall* partes of the Bible, be ryght necessary for to be redde."—*Sir T. Elyot: The Governour*, bk. i., ch. xi.

hĭs-tŏr'-ĭ-ạn, * **his-tor-i-en,** *s.* [Fr. *historien*, from *histoire* = history.]

1. One who writes or compiles history; an historiographer.

"*Historians* do borrow of poets."—*Raleigh: Hist. of the World*, bk. ii., ch. xxi., § 6.

2. One who is learned or versed in history.

* **hĭs-tŏr'-ĭ-ạn-ĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *historian; -ess.*] A female writer of history.

hĭs-tŏr'-ĭc, * **hĭs-tŏr'-ĭck, hĭs-tŏr'-ĭc-ạl,** * **his-tor-ic-all,** * **hys-tor-ic-al,** *a.* [Lat. *historicus*, from *historia* = history; Fr. *historique.*] Pertaining to or connected with history; of the nature of or containing history; suited for history.

"Living in *historic* pages."
Longfellow: Norman Baron.

historic-painting, *s.*

Art: The art of representing by painting historical events with due regard to the time, place, and all the accessories of life at the period of the action of the picture.

historic-picture, *s.*

Art: A picture truthfully delineating a known event in history in all its accessories. It is a realization of the page of the historian.

historic-sense, historical-sense, *s.* The faculty of readily grasping and understanding historical facts in all their bearings, and of vividly picturing them in the mind with due regard to all their accessories.

hĭs-tŏr'-ĭ-ạl-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *historical; -ly.*] In an historical manner; according to the facts of history; in manner of a history.

"He setteth down *historically*, the kind and manner of this plague."—*Usher: Annals* (an. 3574).

* **hĭs-tō-rĭ'-cian,** *s.* [Eng. *histor(y); -ician.*] An historian.

"John de Hexam and Richard de Hexham [were] two notable *historicians*."—*Holinshed: Richard I.* (an. 1199).

* **hĭs-tō-rĭç'-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *historic; -ity.*] The quality of being historical.

* **hĭs-tŏr'-ĭ-çīze,** *v.t.* [Eng. *historic; -ize.*] To record or relate in manner of a history; to chronicle.

* **hĭs'-tŏr-ĭĕd,** *a.* [Eng. *history; -ed.*] Recorded or related in history.

* **hĭs-tŏr'-ĭ-ēr,** *s.* [Eng. *history; -er.*] An historian.

* **hĭs-tŏr-ĭ-ĕtto',** *s.* [Fr.] A short history or account; a tale.

* **hĭs-tŏr'-ĭ-fȳ,** * **his-tor-i-fie,** *v.t.* [Eng. *history; -fy.*] To relate or record in or as history. (*Brewer: Lingua*, ii. 1.)

hĭs-tŏr-ĭ-ŏg'-rạ-pher, * **hĭs-tŏr'-ĭ-ō-grăph,** *s.* [Gr. ἱστοριογράφος (*historiographos*), from ἱστορία (*historia*) = history, and γράφω (*graphō*) = to write; Fr. *historiographe.*] A writer of history; an historian. The title is given as a mark of honour in European courts to some learned historians.

"The duties which belonged to him as *historiographer* of France."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

* **hĭs-tŏr-ĭ-ō-grăph'-ĭc, hĭs-tŏr-ĭ-ō-grăph'-ĭc-ạl,** *a.* [Gr. ἱστοριογραφικός (*historiographikos*).] Of or pertaining to historiography.

* **hĭs-tŏr-ĭ-ŏg'-rạph-ȳ,** *s.* [Gr. ἱστοριογραφέω (*historiographeō*) = to write history: ἱστορία (*historia*) = history, and γράφω (*graphō*) = to write.] The art or occupation of an historian.

* **hĭs-tọr-ĭ-ŏl'-ō-ǵȳ,** *s.* [Gr. ἱστορία (*historia*) = history, and λόγος (*logos*) = a discourse.] A discourse on history; the knowledge of history.

* **hĭs'-tŏr-īze,** *v.t.* [Eng. *histor(y); -ize.*] To relate or record as history; to chronicle.

"Under which is *historized* the whole Ovidian Metamorphosis."—*Evelyn: Memoirs: Tivoli.*

hĭs'-tŏr-ȳ, *s.* [Lat. *historia* = a narrative of past events; history; Gr. ἱστορία (*historia*) = a learning or knowing by inquiry, inquiry, the knowledge so obtained, information; ἵστωρ (*istōr*), ἵστορ (*histōr*) = knowing, learned; ἴστω (*istō*), 3rd sing. imper. of οἶδα (*oida*) = know.

1. The record of the most important bygone events in human history chronologically arranged, with an inquiry into their causes, and the lessons which they afford with regard to human conduct; "philosophy teaching by example." This field of investigation is more limited than that of the Greek ἱστορία (*historia*), which was used for research on any subject [Etym.], and somewhat more extensive than the Roman *historia*, which would now be called annals. Accounts of the same event are distorted according to the prejudices or interest of the person by whom they are related. Historians in such cases must attempt with cold impartiality to ascertain and record the actual truth. Every nation has great gaps in its early history, which verbal tradition and written poetry have had no scruple in filling up with almost purely mythic narratives; the historian must attempt to discriminate truth from fable. The "eyes of history" are geography and chronology. The locality of an event should be recorded, and the date at which it occurred. If a wrong date be introduced the chain of causation in historic events is destroyed at that point; for every event is in that respect the consequent of those which preceded it, and the antecedent of those which followed. History is often divided into sacred and profane. The former is that obtained from the Bible; the lesson which it was designed to teach is what has been called "God in History." Profane, by which is meant not unholy, but secular, history, specially records the rise and growth of the several Gentile nations. A history may be of an institution, as, Church History (q.v.), the History of the Royal Society; an invention or art gradually perfected, as, the History of Shipbuilding, the History of Painting; or of thought, as, the History of Philosophy. Branches of history now named separately are Archæology and Biography (q.v.).

2. A narrative; a verbal relation of important occurrences.

3. A book treating of the history of any country, people, science, or art.

"Two sides of my library are filled with *histories*."—*Lytton: Godolphin*, ch. xii.

history-painting, *s.* [HISTORIC-PAINTING.]

history-piece, *s.* A painting or drawing representing historical events or actions.

"His works resemble a large *history-piece*, where even the less important figures have some convenient place."—*Pope.*

* **hĭs'-tŏr-ȳ,** *v.t.* [HISTORY, *s.*] To relate or record, to chronicle. (*Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.*, iv. 1.)

* **hĭs'-trĭ-ŏn,** *s.* [Lat. *histrionem*, acc. of *histrio* = a buffoon.] A stage-player, an actor.

hĭs-trĭ-ŏn'-ĭc, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *histrionicus*, from *histrio.*]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining to an actor or acting; belonging to or befitting the stage; theatrical, not real, affected.

"Foppish airs
And *histrionic* mummery, that let down
The pulpit."
Cowper: Task, ii. 563.

B. *As subst.* (*Pl.*): The art of theatrical representation.

hĭs-trĭ-ŏn'-ĭc-ạl, *a.* [Eng. *histrionic; -al.*] The same as HISTRIONIC (q.v.).

hĭs-trĭ-ŏn'-ĭc-ạl-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *histrionical; -ly.*] In a histrionic manner; theatrically.

* **hĭs'-trĭ-ŏn-ĭsm,** * **hĭs-trĭ-ŏn'-ĭ-çĭsm,** *s.* [Eng. *histrion; -ism.*] Stage representation; acting; feigned or affected representation.

"When personations shall cease, and *histrionism* of happiness be over."—*Browne: Christian Morality.*

* **hĭs'-trĭ-ŏn-īze,** *v.t.* [Eng. *histrion; -ize.*] To represent on the stage; to act.

hĭt, hitte, *v.t.* & *i.* [Icel. *hitta* = to meet with, to hit upon; cogn. with Sw. *hitta*; Dan. *hitte.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) To strike; to touch with a blow or some degree of force; to give a blow to.

"Whom they *hit*, none on their feet might stand."
Milton: P. L., vi. 592.

(2) To strike or touch after taking aim; not to miss; to reach or attain an object aimed at, as a mark.

"So hard it is to tremble and not to err, and to *hit* the mark with a trembling hand."—*South.*

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) To attain to, to reach, to effect successfully.

"Your father's image is so *hit* in you."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, v. 1.

(2) To guess, to find out.

"Thou hast *hit* it."
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, ii. 1.

(3) To suit, to be conformable to, to meet, to agree with.

"He scarcely *hit* my humour."
Tennyson: Edwin Morris, 58.

II. *Backgammon:* To take one of your opponent's men, lying single or uncovered, by moving one of your own men on to its point.

B. *Intransitive:*

I. *Lit.:* To strike, to deliver a blow or stroke, to come into collision, to collide. (Absolutely or followed by *against* or *on.*)

II. *Figuratively:*

* 1. To succeed, to be fortunate or successful, to fall out luckily or successfully.

† 2. To agree, to coincide, to be of one mind, to fall out as prognosticated.

"This *hits* right." *Shakesp.: Timon of Athens*, iii. 1.

¶ 1. *To hit off:*

* (1) To determine luckily or by guess, to guess, to hit upon.

(2) To represent or describe rapidly or cleverly.

(3) *Cricket:* To make the number of runs required to win.

2. *To hit on* or *upon:* To happen on; to meet with or find; to light or chance on.

"I have *hit upon* such an expedient."—*Goldsmith: Citizen of the World*, Let. 105.

3. *To hit out:*

* (1) *Trans.:* To perform by good luck.

(2) *Intrans.:* To strike out with the fists straight from the shoulder.

¶ For the difference between to *hit* and to *beat*, see BEAT.

hĭt, *s.* [HIT, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* A blow, a stroke, a striking against, a collision.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) A chance, a fortuitous event; especially a lucky or fortunate chance.

"Each lucky *hit*, or unsuccessful manœuvre."
Longfellow: Evangeline, i. 3.

(2) A striking, happy, or felicitous expression or turn of thought, which appears peculiarly applicable or apposite; as, He made some happy *hits* in his speech.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Backgammon:* A move by which an uncovered or open piece of the opponent is removed temporarily from the board and compelled to start afresh from the first point.

2. *Fencing:* A stroke, a touch with the sword or stick.

"The king hath laid, that in a dozen passes between you and him, he shall not exceed you three *hits*."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, v. 2.

hĭtçh, *s.* [HITCH, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A catch, an impediment, an obstacle.

2. A failure; anything which stops or breaks the easy and regular course.

3. The act of catching, as on a hook.

4. A heave; a pull or jerk up, as, To give one's trousers a *hitch*.

* 5. Temporary assistance or help in a difficulty.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Min.:* A small slip where the dislocation does not exceed the thickness of the vein.

2. *Naut.:* A species of knot by which a rope is bent to a spar or to another rope.

hĭtçh, * hic-chen, * hych-yn, * hytch-en, * hytch-yn, *v.t. & i.* [Etym. doubtful. According to Skeat, a weakened form of an older *hikken*, used to express a convulsive movement, as in *hiccough* (q.v.).]

A. *Transitive:*

* 1. To remove, to move.

"*Hytchyn, hychyn, hytchen,* or removyn. *Amoveo, moveo.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

2. To fasten, to tie, to make fast, to yoke, to catch or make fast by a hook: as, To *hitch* a rope, &c.

3. To raise or pull up with a jerk: as, To *hitch* up one's trousers.

4. To interpose, to bring in.

"Whoe'er offends at some unlucky time
Slides into verse and *hitches* in a rhyme."
Pope: Horace, bk. ii., sat. 1.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To move with jerks or by fits, to hobble, to fidget.

2. To become entangled, caught or joined together; to unite.

3. To work pleasantly or harmoniously together.

4. To hit the legs together in moving, as horses; to interfere.

5. To go or move irregularly or uneasily.

"Knots and impediments make something *hitch*."
Cowper: Conversation, 108.

hĭtçh'-cŏck-ĭte, *s.* [Named after Prof. E. Hitchcock of America.]

Min.: A variety of Plumboresinite (q.v.).

* **hĭtçh-ęl,** *v.t.* [HATCHEL.] To beat or comb flax or hemp.

hĭtçh'-ęl, *s.* [HITCHEL, *v.*] A hatchel.

hĭtçh'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *hitch; -er.*] One who or that which hitches or fastens; specif., a boat-hook.

hĭtçh'-ĭng, *s.* [HITCH, *v.*] A fastening in a harness.

hitching-clamp, *s.*

Manège.: A device for holding the strap of a bridle or halter.

hitching-post, *s.*

Manège.: A post with convenient means for the attachment of the strap of a horse's halter or bridle.

hĭthe, hȳthe, *s.* [A.S. *hȳdh* = a haven.] A small port or haven; the word still survives in Queen*hithe*, Lamb*hithe* (now Lambeth), &c.

"The *hithe* fell into the hands of King Stephen."
—*Pennant: London*, p. 472.

hĭth'-ĕr, * hid-er, * heth-er, * hyd-er, * hyth-er, *adv. & a.* [A.S. *hider, higder;* cogn. with Icel. *hédhra;* Dan. *hid;* Sw. *hit;* Goth. *hidre;* Lat. *citra.*]

A. *As adverb:*

1. To this place; used with verbs of motion: as, To come *hither*, to bring *hither*.

"Putte *hider* thin hond and putte into my side."—*Wycliffe: John* xx.

* 2. To this end; to this point; to this topic.

"*Hither* we refer whatsoever belongeth unto the highest perfection of man."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity.*

B. *As adj.:* On the side nearest to the person speaking; on this side.

"To go into the *hither* parts of Germany."—*Clarendon: Civil Wars*, iii. 831.

¶ *Hither and thither:* To this place and that; in this direction and in that; to and fro.

* **hĭth'-ĕr-mōre,** *a.* [Eng. *hither*, and *more.*] Nearer on this side.

"On the *hithermore* banke."—*P. Holland: Camden*, p. 472.

hĭth'-ĕr-mŏst, * hȳth'-ĕr-mŏst, *a.* [Eng. *hither; -most.*] The nearest on this side.

"That which is eternal can be extended to a greater extent at the *hithermost* extreme."—*Hale: Prim. Origin of Mankind*, p. 134.

hĭth'-ĕr-tō, *adv.* [Eng. *hither*, and *to.*]

* 1. To this place; hither.

"England from Trent and Severn *hitherto*."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV., iii. 1.

* 2. To this limit; thus far; so far.

"I am *hitherto* your daughter."
Shakesp.: Othello, i. 3.

3. Up to this point; up to this time.

"Europe, however, has *hitherto* derived much less advantage from its commerce with the East Indies."
—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. iv., ch. i.

4. In any time up to the present.

hĭth'-ĕr-ward, hĭth'-ĕr-wards, * hid-er-ward, * hyd-er-ward, *adv.* [Eng. *hither; -ward.*] In this direction; towards this place; hither.

"The Earl of Westmoreland, seven thousand strong,
Is marching *hitherwards*."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV., iv. 1.

hĭt'-tĕr, *s.* [Eng. *hit; -er.*] One who hits; one who deals or delivers blows, literally or figuratively.

hīve, * hyfe, *s.* [A.S. *hīw* = a house, found only in composition, as *hīwisc* = a household; *hīwan* = domestics; Icel. *hjú* = a household.]

I. *Literally:*

1. A box or basket for the reception and habitation of a swarm of bees.

"They work their waxen lodgings in their *hives*."
Dryden: Virgil; Georgic iv. 81.

2. A swarm of bees; the bees inhabiting a hive.

"The commons, like an angry *hive* of bees."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., iii. 2.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. A place full or swarming with busy occupants; a crowd; a cluster.

"There the *hive* of Roman liars worship."
Tennyson: Boadicea, 19.

* 2. A kind of bonnet resembling a hive.

"Upon her head a platted *hive* of straw."
Shakesp.: Complaint of a Lover, 8.

hive-bee, *s.* A bee housed in a hive; a domesticated bee. *Apis mellifica.* [BEE.]

hive-nests, *s. pl.*

Ornith.: Nests constructed by birds living in vast societies under one common roof. They are found only in Africa. The most remarkable are the work of the Republican Grosbeak (*Philæterus socius*), the nests of which are constructed in such numbers in trees that the latter often break down with the weight.

hīve, *v.t. & i.* [HIVE, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Lit.:* To collect, gather, or put into a hive.

"When bees are fully settled, and the cluster at the biggest, *hive* them."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To collect, gather, or store for future use or enjoyment.

"*Hiving* wisdom with each studious year."
Byron.

2. To contain; to receive, as in a place of deposit.

"Where all delicious sweets are *hived*."
Cleveland.

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To reside in a collective body; to take shelter or swarm together.

"Drones *hive* not with me."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, ii. 5.

* **hīve'-lĕss, * hīve'-lĕsse,** *a.* [Eng. *hive, -less.*] Destitute or deprived of a hive; having no hive.

"Like *hivelesse* bees they wander here and there."
Gascoigne: Hearbes; Fruit of Reconciliation.

hīv'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *hiv(e); -er.*] One who collects or puts bees into hives.

"Let the *hiver* drink a cup of good beer, and wash his hands and face therewith."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

hīves, *s.* [Pl. of Eng. *hive* (q.v.).]

Pathol.: A popular name for any eruptive disease characterized by a scattered eruption consisting of vesicles filled with a fluid; spec., *Cynanthe trachealis.*

* **hīve'-ward,** *adv.* [Eng. *hive,* s. (q.v.); *-ward.*] In the direction of the hive; hence, homeward.

"Less from Indian craft
Than bee-like instinct *hiveward* found at length
The garden portals." *Tennyson: Princess*, iv. 181.

* **hĭzz,** *v.i.* [HISS, *v.*] To hiss; to whizz.

"The wheels and horses' hoofs *hizz'd* as they passed them o'er."—*Cowley: The Exiles.*

hĭz'-zĭĕ, hiz-zy, his-sie, *s.* [HUSSY.]

hĭzz'-ĭng, *s.* [HIZZ.] A hissing; a hiss.

H.M.S. An abbreviation for Her (or His) Majesty's Ship or Service.

hō (1), **hōa** (1), *interj.* [Onomat.; cf. Icel. *hó* = ho! *hoa* = to shout out ho!] An exclamation or interjection to call attention.

hō (2), **hōa** (2), *interj.* [The same as whoa (q.v.); Fr. *ho.*] A cry or word used by teamsters to stop their teams: hence, a stop, moderation, bounds.

hō, *v.i.* [Ho (1), *interj.*] To cry out; to call out; to hallos.

Hōad'-lĕy-ĭşm, *s.* [See def.]

Ch. Hist.: The doctrine taught by the Latitudinarian political bishops of the eighteenth century, of whom Benjamin Hoadley, Fellow of Catharine Hall, Cambridge, and successively Bishop of Bangor, Hereford, Salisbury, and Winchester, is instanced by Blunt as the "most thorough specimen." [BANGORIAN CONTROVERSY.]

"He may write and preach as much *Hoadleyism* . . . as he pleases."—*J. S. Brewer: English Studies*, p. 300.

* **hōam'-ĭng,** *a.* [Prob. from Ger. *schaum* = foam.] Foaming; swelling; surging.

"It is a *hoaming* sea! we shall have foul weather."—*Dryden: Tempest*, i. 1.

höar, * hor, * hoor, * hore, * hoare, *a. & s.* [A.S. *hār;* cogn. with Icel. *hárr.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. White; a hoar frost.

2. Gray; grayish white; hoary; gray with age.

"The olde cherl with lok'kes *hore*."
Chaucer: C. T., 7,794.

* 3. Mouldy; musty.

"Something stale and *hoar* ere it be spent."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, ii. 4.

4. White with foam; foaming.

"The *hoare* waters from his frigot ran."
Spenser: F. Q., II. xii. 10.

* **B.** *As subst.:* Hoariness; antiquity.

"Covered with the awful *hoare* of innumerable ages."—*Burke.*

hoar-frost, *s.*

Meteor.: Dew which, having been deposited on bodies below the freezing point, itself has frozen. Hoar-frost is found, like dew, on bodies such as the extremities of leaves, from which radiation is great, and which, therefore, part most easily with the heat obtained during the day from the sun. The same, or nearly the same, as rime (q.v.).

"The rigid *hoar-frost* melts before his beam."
Thomson: Autumn, 1,168.

* **höar,** *v.i. & t.* [A.S. *hārian.*] [HOAR, *a.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To become mouldy or musty.

"But a hare that is hoare is too much for a score, when it *hoares* ere it be spent."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, ii. 4.

B. *Trans.:* To make hoary or white; to make mouldy.

"*Hoar* the flamen
That scolds against the quality of flesh."
Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, iv. 3.

höard (1), * **hord,** * **hoord,** *s.* [A.S. *hord;* cogn. with Icel. *hodd;* Goth. *hazd;* Ger. *hort.*] A stock; a store; a treasure; a quantity of things accumulated or laid up; especially applied to a hidden stock of treasure or provisions.

"*Hoards* after *hoards* his rising raptures fill."
Goldsmith: Traveller.

höard (2), *s.* [HOARDING.]

höard, * **hord,** * **hoord,** *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *hordian;* cogn. with Goth. *huzdjan.*]

A. *Trans.:* To collect and lay up; to accumulate; to store up; to treasure up; to lay in a hoard; to store secretly. (Generally followed by *up.*)

"Vast masses of old wealth were *hoarded*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

B. *Intrans.:* To lay up hoards; to make a hoard or store, especially of money or treasure.

"He did not think himself justified in *hoarding* for them."—*Macaulay: Hist. of Eng.*, ch. xi.

höard'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *hoard; -er.*] One who hoards or stores things in secret; a miserly, stingy, grasping person.

"We can say nothing further to the *hoarders* of this world."—*Gilpin: Sermons*, vol. iv., ser. 5.

hōard'-ĭng, *s.* [Either from Dutch *horde* = a hurdle, or O. Fr. *horde* = palisade, a barrier.]

Build.: A temporary screen of boards enclosing a building-site, where erections or repairs are proceeding.

***hōared,** *a.* [Eng. *hoar; -ed.*] Mouldy; musty.

hōar'-hound, *s.* [HOREHOUND.]

hōar'-ĭ-nĕss, *hoar-ie-nesse, *s.* [Eng. *hoary; -ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being hoary; whiteness or grayness through age.

"He grows a wolf, his *hoariness* remains."
Dryden: Ovid; Metamorphoses i.

2. The quality or state of being mouldy or musty; mouldiness.

"*Hoariness*, vinewedness, or mouldiness, comming of moisture, for lacke of cleansing."—*Baret: Alveario.*

hōarse, *hoos, *hos, *hors, *horse, *a.* [A.S. *hās;* cogn. with Icel. *hāss*, Dan. *hæs*, Sw. *hes*, Dut. *heesch*, Ger. *heiser.*]

1. Having a harsh, rough voice, as when suffering from a cold.

"Men of your large profession, that could speak . . .
Till they were *hoarse* again, yet all be law."
Ben Jonson: Fox, i. 3.

2. Harsh, rough, grating.

"The male utters a *hoarse* bellowing noise."—*Darwin: Descent of Man*, vol. ii., pt. ii., ch. xii., p. 28.

3. Giving out a harsh, rough noise or sound.

hoarse-sounding, *a.* Making a hoarse or harsh noise.

***hōarse,** *v.i.* [HOARSE, *a.*] To become hoarse. (*Adams: Works*, i. 355.)

hōarse'-lĭ, *hors-ley, *adv.* [Eng. *hoarse; -ly.*] In a hoarse manner; with a hoarse, rough or grating noise or sound.

"The name of Oscar *hoarsely* rings."
Byron: Oscar of Alva.

***hōars'-ĕn,** *v.t.* [Eng. *hoarsen; -en.*] To make hoarse. (*Richardson: Clarissa*, v. 79.)

hōarse'-nĕss, *hoarse-nesse, *s.* [Eng. *hoarse; -ness.*] The quality or state of being hoarse; harshness or roughness of voice or sound.

"The *hoarseness* of his note."
Cowper: Jackdaw.

***hōar'-stōne,** *s.* [Etym. of first element doubtful; Eng. *stone.*] A landmark; a stone marking out the boundary of an estate.

hōar'-ĭ, *hoar-ie, *a.* [Eng. *hoar; -y.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. White; whitish.

"The secrets of the *hoary* deep."
Milton: P. L., ii. 891.

2. White or gray with age; hoar.

"To lift one lock of *hoary* hair."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, ii. 4.

* 3. Mouldy, musty; covered with a white pubescence.

"There was brought out of the city into the camp very coarse, *hoary*, moulded bread."—*Knolles: Hist. of the Turkes.*

* 4. Remote in point of time; of great antiquity.

II. *Bot.:* Covered with very short, dense hairs, placed so closely as to give an appearance of whiteness to the surface from which they grow, as the leaves of *Matthiola incana*, *Olea oleaster*, &c.

hoary-footman, *s.*

Entom.: A moth, *Lithosia caniola*, one of the Noctuas. (*Newman.*)

hoary-headed, *hoarie-headed, *a.* Having hoary hair; gray-headed; white, hoar.

"The seasons alter; *hoary-headed* frosts
Fall in the fresh lap of the crimson rose."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, ii. 2.

hōast, *s.* [A.S. *hwosta;* Icel. *hósti;* O. H. Ger. *huosto.*] A severe cough.

"Mony a sair hoast was amang them."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. vi.

hōast, *v.i.* [HOAST, *s.*] To cough.

hōast'-man, *s.* [Cf. A.S. *hós* = an association, a fellowship, a host, and Eng. *man.*] One of an old guild or fraternity at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, who were engaged in selling or shipping coal.

hōax, *s.* [A corruption of *hocus; cf. hocus-pocus.*] A practical joke played to deceive or trick a person; a trick.

hōax, *v.t.* [HOAX, *s.*] To play a practical joke upon; to trick; to take in.

hōax'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *hoax; -er.*] One who hoaxes or plays a practical joke upon another.

hoay (as **hōy**), *interj.* [Ho! Hoy!] An exclamation or cry employed to call attention.

hō'-ą-zĭn, hō'-ąt-zĭn, hō'-ăct-zĭn, *s.* [Imitated, according to Hernandez, from its peculiar cry.]

Ornith.: Opisthocomus cristatus, a South American bird about the size of a peacock, living in small companies of six or eight on the flooded savannahs of South America. Called in Guiana Sasa.

hŏb (1), **hŭb,** *s.* [From the same root as *hop* and *hump.*]

1. *Build.* (*Of the form* hob): The flat iron shelf at the side of a grate, on which things are placed to keep warm.

2. *Mach.:* A hardened, threaded spindle by which a comb or chasing-tool may be cut.

3. *Vehicles:*

(1) The nave of a wheel.

(2) The runner of a sledge. (*C. Andrews: Agric. Engin.*, iii. 41.)

* **hŏb** (2), * **hobbe,** *s.* [A corrupt. and contr. of *Robin*, as *Hodge* from *Roger.*]

1. An elf, a sprite, a Robin-goodfellow.

2. A clown, a rustic, an awkward clumsy fellow. (*Drant: Horace; Arte of Portry.*)

hŏb'-ba-dĕ-hōy', hŏb'-bĕ-dy-hōy', *s.* [HOBBLEDEHOY.]

hŏb-bĕ-dy-hōy'-ĭsh, *s.* [Eng. *hobbedyhoy; -ish.*] Approaching the time of life between boy and man. (*Colman: Poetical Vagaries.*)

Hŏbb'-ĭsm, *s.* [See def.]

Hist., Phil., &c.: The system of philosophy contained in or to be deduced from the writings of Thomas Hobbes (1588-1679), one of the most celebrated of the English Deists of the seventeenth century. Among his friends and contemporaries were Ben Jonson, Bacon, Lord Herbert of Cherbury, Gassendi, and Galileo. He was a voluminous writer: his chief works are his *Elements of Philosophy*, the *Treatise on Human Nature*, and *Leviathan*, or *The Matter and Form of a Commonwealth, Ecclesiastical and Civil.* His philosophy was materialist. On page 5 of the *Elements*, he says: "Subjectum philosophiæ, sive materia circa quam versatur, est corpus omne cujus generatio aliqua concipi potest;" and similar expressions abound. He was the precursor of modern Sensationalism (q.v.). "There is no conception in a man's mind, which hath not at first totally or by parts been begotten upon the organs of sense." (*Leviathan*, ch. i.) In politics he was a strenuous upholder of absolute monarchy in its extremest form, going so far as to make the sovereign the supreme arbiter in faith and morals.

"*Hobbism* soon became an almost essential part of the character of the fine gentleman."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

Hŏbb'-ĭst, *s.* [HOBBISM.] A follower of the teaching of Hobbes.

hŏb'-ble, *hobelen, *hoble, *v.i. & t.* [A freq. from *hop* (q.v.).]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To walk or move lamely or awkwardly upon one leg more than the other; to walk with unequal and jerky steps.

2. To move unevenly or irregularly; to wriggle, to wobble. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"If it *hobbles* in its motion, upon perfectly level ground, it cannot be a perfect circle."—*Cogan: Ethical Questions* (Note B).

B. *Transitive:*

1. To tie the legs together so as to impede or prevent freedom of motion; to shackle, to clog. (*Dickens: Uncommercial Traveller*, xi.)

* 2. To perplex, to embarrass.

hŏb'-ble, *s.* [HOBBLE, *v.*]

1. *Lit.:* An awkward, uneven gait.

"One of his heels is higher than the other, which gives him a *hobble* in his gait."—*Swift: Gulliver's Travels.*

2. *Fig.:* A difficulty, a perplexity. (*Lytton: Caxtons*, bk. xiv., ch. i.)

hŏb'-ble-dĕ-hōy', *s.* [HOB (2), *s.*] A raw, gawky, or awkward young fellow, approaching manhood.

hŏb'-blĕr (1), *s.* [Eng. *hobbl(e); -er.*] One who hobbles.

* **hŏb'-blĕr** (2), * **hŏb'-ĭ-lĕr,** * **hŏb'-lĕr,** *s.* [HOBBY.]

1. A soldier mounted on a hobby and with light armour.

"For twenty *hobblers* armed, Irishmen so called."—*Davies.*

2. One who by his tenure was bound to maintain a hobby for military service.

hŏb'-ble-shōw, hŏb'-bĭl-shōw, *s.* [Eng. *hobble*, and *show.*] A hubbub, a disturbance, an uproar.

hŏb'-blĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [HOBBLE, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act or state of walking or moving awkwardly or unevenly; the act of shackling or fettering the legs.

hŏb'-blĭng-lĭ, *adv.* [Eng. *hobbling; -ly.*] In a hobbling manner; with a hobbling or halting gait or motion; awkwardly, clumsily.

hŏb'-bĭ (1), * **hŏb'-beĭ,** * **hobi,** * **hoby,** *s.* [A corrupt. of O. Fr. *hobreau*, from *hober* = to move about.]

Ornith.: Falco (*Hypotriorchis*) *subbuteo*, a British raptorial bird, brown above, whitish spotted with brown below, a brown mark on the cheek, the thighs and hinder part of the abdomen red. It is of small size, and preys on the smaller birds and quadrupeds, with cockchafers and other insects.

"Because there is one cause more for his dislike against the *hobby* than against the man (namely, the deformity of their constitutions), he will flie into the man's hand to avoid the hawk's talons."—*Digby: of Bodies*, ch. xxxviii.

hŏb'-bĭ (2), * **hob-bie,** *s.* [A corrupt. of Mid. Eng. & O. Fr. *hobin* = a nag, from *hoper* = to move about; cf. Sw. *hoppa* = a young mare, from *hoppa* = to hop; Dan. *hoppe* = a mare; North Fries. *hoppe.*]

* 1. A strong, active, middle-sized horse, said to have been originally brought from Ireland; a nag, a hack, an easy ambling horse.

"Mounted on a white *hobby*, he rode from rank to rank."—*Baker: Edward III.* (an. 1346).

* 2. An imitation horse; a wooden figure of a horse.

"Bring me the bells, the rattle bring,
And bring the *hobby* I bestrode."
Shenstone: Ode to Memory.

* 3. The old name of the velocipede (q.v.).

4. A favourite pursuit, plan, or object; a pursuit which one follows with zeal and enthusiasm: as, Every one has his *hobby.*

¶ *To ride a hobby to death:* To pursue a favourite object to death.

* **hŏb'-bĭ** (3), *s.* [Eng. *hob* (2), *s*; *-by.*] A stupid fellow; a lout.

hŏb'-bĭ-horse, *s.* [Eng. *hobby* (2), and *horse.*]

* 1. Originally, a horse taught to amble, and on which riding was easy and pleasurable; a nag; a hack.

"The French lackey and Irish foot-boy shrugging at the door with their master's *hobbyhorses*, to ride to the new play."—*Decker: Gull's Hornbook*, ch. v.

2. A wooden model of a horse given to children.

"Agesilaus . . . took a little *hobbyhorse* of wood and beatred it."—*Puttenham: Art of English Poesy*, bk. iii., ch. xxiv.

* 3. A hobby; a favourite pursuit or plan.

* 4. A stupid person; a loose and frivolous person of either sex.

"I have studied eight or nine wise words to speak to you, which these *hobbyhorses* must not hear."—*Shakesp.: Much Ado About Nothing*, iii. 2.

* **hŏb-bĭ-hors'-ĭ-cąl,** *a.* [Eng. *hobbyhors(e); -ical.*] Having a hobby; eccentric; whimsical. (*Sterne: Tristram Shandy*, iii. 46.)

* **hŏb-bĭ-hors'-ĭ-cąl-lĭ,** *adv.* [Eng. *hobbyhorsical; -ly.*] In an eccentric or whimsical manner; whimsically.

hŏb-gŏb'-lĭn, *s.* [Eng. *hob* (2), *s.*, and *goblin.*] A kind of goblin, elf, or fairy, especially one of a frightful appearance.

"Three friars should watch every night by his restless bed as a guard against *hobgoblins*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

* **hŏb'-ĭ-lĕr,** *s.* [HOBBLER (2).]

* **hŏb'-ĭt,** *s.* [Ger. *haubitze.*] [HOWITZER.]

Ordnance: An old form of mortar of six or eight inches' bore, mounted on a carriage.

hŏb'-līke, *a.* [Eng. *hob* (2); *-like.*] Clownish; boorish; clumsy; awkward.

hŏb'-lŏb, *s.* [Eng. *hob* (2), and *lob.*] A clown, a lout.

hŏb'-nāil, ***hob-nayle,** *s.* [Eng. *hob* (1), and *nail.*]

1. *Lit.:* A short, thick nail, with a pointed tang, a large head, and with pendent claws, which pierce the boot-sole.

"A good commodity for some smith to make *hob-nayles of.*"—*Ben Jonson: Every Man in his Humour,* i. 5.

* 2. *Fig.:* A clown; an awkward country fellow. (*Milton.*)

hobnail-liver, *s.*

Pathol.: A liver rendered pale and having the surface extremely irregular through the action of hepatitis (q.v.).

hŏb'-nāil, *v.t.* [Hobnail, *s.*] To trample on roughly, as with hobnailed shoes or boots.

"Your rights and charters *hobnailed* into slush."
Tennyson: Queen Mary, ii. 2.

hŏb'-nāiled, *a.* [Eng. *hobnail; -ed.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Set or furnished with hob-nails.

"Benedict knew by the *hob-nailed* shoes it was Basil the blacksmith." *Longfellow: Evangeline,* i. 2.

2. *Pathol.:* Irregular in outline. [Hobnail-liver.]

* **hŏb'-nŏb,** *adv.* [A compound of *hab* (A.S. *habban*) = to have, and *nab* (A.S. *nabban*) = not to have.]

1. Take or take not; take it or leave it; a familiar invitation to drink.

"*Hobnob* is his word; give 't, or take 't."—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night,* iii. 4.

2. At random; hit or miss; come what will.

hŏb'-nŏb, *v.i.* [Hobnob, *adv.*]

1. To drink familiarly; to invite to drink.

2. To associate familiarly; to be on terms of close intimacy.

* **hō'-boy,** *s.* [Hautboy.]

Hŏb'-sŏn, *s.* [See compound.]

Hobson's-choice, *s.* A proverbial expression denoting that there is really no power of choosing or alternative. It is popularly said to be derived from the name of a Cambridge livery-stable keeper, who insisted upon his customers taking that horse which in its turn stood next to the stable door.

* **hoby,** *s.* [Hobby (1).]

hŏc'-cō, *s.* [Fr. Remote etym. doubtful.]

Ornith.: A name given by Cuvier to the genus Crax (Curassow).

* **hoche-pot,** *s.* [Hotchpot.]

hŏck (1), ***hŏx,** *s.* [Hough.]

1. In animals the joint between the knee and the fetlock.

2. In man, the posterior part of the knee-joint; the ham.

hŏck (2), *s.* [A corruption of *Hockheim,* a place in Nassau, where the wine is made.] A kind of light wine, either still or sparkling; also formerly called *Hockamore.*

"And made 'em stoutly overcome
With bacrack, hockamore, and mum."
Butler: Hudibras, pt. iii., c. iii.

hŏck, hŏc'-kle, ***hŏcks,** *v.t.* [Hock (1), *s.*] To disable in the hock; to cut or maim the hock or hough; to hough; to hamstring.

"This way of *hocking* bullocks seems peculiar to the Spaniards."—*Dampier: Voyages* (an. 1676).

* **hŏck'-ą-more,** *s.* [Hock (2), *s.*]

* **hŏck'-dāy,** ***hŏke'-dāy,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful; cf. Icel. *hōku-nótt* = the night beginning yule-tide.] A day of feasting and merriment, held on the second Tuesday after Easter, because it was believed to have been on that day that the English overcame the Danes.

hŏcked, *a.* [Hock, *v.*] Cut or maimed in the hock; hamstrung.

hŏck'-eȳ, hoȯk'-eȳ, *s.* [Eng. *hook; -ey*] A game of ball played with a stick or club having a hooked or curved end. It is played by a number of persons arranged in two sides or parties, and the object of each side is to drive the ball through their adversaries' goal.

hŏck'-hĕrb, *s.* [A.S. *hóc*(*leaf*) = a mallow, a hollow hook, or *hoc* = a hook, and Eng. *herb.*]

Bot.: A term used sometimes for Althæa, or for Malva.

hŏc'-kle, *v.t.* [A frequent. from *hock,* v. (q.v.).]

1. To hock or hough; to hamstring.

2. To cut or mow, as stubble.

* **hŏck'-lēaf,** *s.* [A.S. *hócleaf.*] [Hockherb.]

* **hŏck'-mŏn-dāy,** *s.* [Hockday.] The Monday week after Easter.

* **hŏcks'-ēr,** *s.* [Eng. *hock* or *hocks; -er.*] One who houghs or hamstrings.

"The *hocker* is mounted on a good horse, bred up to the sport, who knows so well when to advance or retreat upon occasion, that the rider has no trouble to manage him."—*Dampier: Voyages* (an. 1676).

* **hŏcks'-ĭng,** *s.* [Hock or Hocks, *v.*] The act of houghing or hamstringing cattle, &c.

hocksing-iron, *s.* A knife or implement for hamstringing cattle, &c.

hŏck'-tīde, *s.* [Cf. Hockday.] The second Tuesday after Easter.

hō'-cŭs, *s.* [A word of doubtful etymology; see Hocus-pocus, *s.*]

1. A cheat, an impostor.

2. Drugged liquor given to a person to stupefy him.

* **hocus-pocus,** *s.* & *a.* [Supposed, but probably incorrectly, to be a corruption of "*hoc est corpus,*" the words of consecration pronounced by Roman Catholic priests in the sacrifice of the mass.]

1. *As substantive:*

(1) One of the words used by jugglers in playing tricks.

"At the playing of every trick he used to say, '*hocus-pocus,* tontus, talontus, vade celeriter jubeo.'"—*Ady: Candle in the Dark, Treatise of Witches, &c.,* p. 29.

(2) A trickster, a juggler, an impostor.

(3) A juggler's trick, a cheat, an imposition.

"Our author is playing *hocus-pocus* in the very similitude he takes from that juggler."—*Bentley: Free Thinking,* § 12.

2. *As adj.:* Cheating, fraudulent.

"Such *hocus-pocus* tricks, I own
Belong to Gallic bards alone."
Mason: Horace, Ode iv. 8.

* **hocus-pocus,** *v.t.* or *i.* [Hocus-pocus, *s.*] To cheat, to trick.

"The gift of *hocus-pocussing* and of disguising matters is surprising."—*L'Estrange.*

hō'-cŭs, *v.t.* [Hocus, *s.*]

1. To cheat, to impose upon.

2. To stupefy by drugging one's drink for the purpose of robbery or cheating.

3. To drug, as drink, for the purpose of stupefying the person who drinks it.

"'What do you mean by *hocusing* brandy and water?' inquired Mr. Pickwick."—*Dickens: Pickwick,* ch. xiii.

hŏd, *s.* [Corrupted from *hot;* Fr. *hotte* = a scuttle, dorser, basket to carry on the back; O. Dut. *hotte* = a pedler's box or basket.]

1. *Bricklaying:* A box with two sides and an end, set on edge, and with a handle by which it is carried, a padded cushion resting on the shoulder.

2. *Domestic:* A coal scuttle or box; a coal hod. (*American.*)

hod-elevator, *s.* An apparatus to raise hods, loaded with bricks or mortar, to the building height on a building, and return the empty ones.

* **hŏd,** *v.i.* [Etym. doubtful.]

1. To stammer, to stutter.

2. To bob up and down on horseback; to jog.

hŏd'-dęn, *a.* & *s.* [Etym. doubtful; perhaps from *hoiden* = rustic.]

A. *As adj.:* Coarse; rustic.

B. *As subst.:* Hodden-gray.

hodden-gray, *s.*

Fabric: A kind of cloth manufactured from undyed wool, much worn formerly by Scotch peasants.

"*Hodden-gray* was the garb he wore."
Longfellow: Musician's Tale, vii.

hŏd'-dĭng, *s.* [Hod, *v.*] The motion of one riding on a cart-horse; a jogging. (*Burns: Holy Fair.*)

* **hŏd'-dle,** *v.i.* [A frequent. from *hod,* v.] To waddle, to hobble.

hŏd'-dȳ, *s.* [A corrupt. of *hooded.*] The carrion-crow.

hoddy-dod, *s.* A snail.

"To heed certaine *hoddy-dods* or shell-snails sticking hard thereto."—*Holland: Plinie,* bk. xvii., ch. xxiv.

* **hoddy-doddy,** ***hoddie-doddie,** *s.* A foolish person, an awkward fellow.

"My master is a parsonable man, and not a spindle-shanked *hoddy-doddy.*"
Swift: Mary the Cook-maid's Letter.

* **hoddy-peak,** ***hoddy-peke,** *s.* A fool, a cuckold.

"Ye brain-sick fools, ye *hoddy-pekes,* ye doddypowies!"—*Latimer: Sermon.*

hŏdge, *s.* [A corrupt. of the proper name Roger.] A clown, a countryman, a farm labourer.

hŏdge'-pŏdge, hŏtch'-pŏtch, *s.* [Hotchpot.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A mixture or medley of ingredients.

"They have made our English tongue a gallimaufrey, or *hodgepodge* of all other speeches."—*Spenser: State of Ireland.*

2. *Law:* A commixture of lands.

hodgepodge Act, *s.*

Law: A statute relating to distinct subjects which had better have been kept separate.

hŏdg-sō'-nĭ-ą, *s.* [Named by Sir Joseph Hooker after Mr. Hodgson, British resident in Nepaul.]

Bot.: A genus of Cucurbitaceæ, containing a gigantic climber with immense yellowish-white pendulous blossoms, the petals with buff-coloured curling threads, several inches long. It grows in the Himalayas. The fruit is eaten by the Lepchas. (*Hooker: Himal. Journals,* ii. 7.)

* **hō'-dĭ-ērn,** * **hō-dĭ-ērn'-ąl,** *a.* [Lat. *hodiernus,* from *hodie* (= *hoc die* = on this day) = to-day.] Of or pertaining to this day; of the present day or time.

"Even of divers *hodiern* mathematicians."—*Boyle: Works,* iii. 754.

hŏd'-ją, *s.* [Pers. *khavadje* = a reader.] A professor in a secondary school attached to a mosque in Turkey.

hŏd'-mąn, *s.* [Eng. *hod,* and *man.*]

1. A labourer who carries mortar, &c., in a hod for bricklayers, masons, plasterers, &c.

2. *At Oxford:* A slang term for a young scholar from Westminster School admitted to Christ Church College, Oxford.

hŏd'-mąn-dŏd, *s.* [A reduplication of *dodman* (q.v.).] A shell-snail, a dodman.

"Those that cast their shell are the lobster, the crab, the crawfish, and the *hodmandod* or dodman."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.,* § 732.

hŏd'-ō-graph, *s.* [Gr. ὁδός (*hodos*) = a road, a way, and γράφω (*graphō*) = to write, to describe, to draw.]

Math.: A curve, originated by Sir W. Hamilton, and used to illustrate the theory of central forces.

hŏ-dŏm'-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [Gr. ὁδός (*hodos*) = a road, a way, and μέτρον (*metron*) = a measure.] An instrument for measuring the length of road travelled. It consists of a clockwork arrangement fixed to the side of the vehicle and connected with the axle. The distance travelled is recorded on a dial.

hŏd-ō-mĕt'-rĭc-ąl, *a.* [Eng. *hodometer; -ical.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Of or pertaining to a hodometer.

2. *Naut.:* Applied to the method of finding the longitude at sea by dead reckoning.

hōe (1), ***how,** ***haugh,** *s.* [Fr. *houe,* from O. H. Ger. *houwa;* Ger. *haue* = a hoe, from O. H. Ger. *houwan* = to hew.] [Hew.]

1. *Agric.:* A tool with a flat, thin blade, used to cut weeds or stir the earth around plants.

"With outstretched *hoe* I slew him at the door."
Cowper: Colubriad.

2. *Dentist.:* An excavating instrument, having a blade attached to a shank, and shaped like a miniature hoe.

hoe-cake, *s.* A name given to a cake of Indian meal, because sometimes cooked on a hoe.

hōe (2), *s.* [Dan. *haai*, Sw. *haj* = a shark, a dog-fish.] The name given in Orkney to the Picked Dog-fish or Picked Shark—*Acanthias vulgaris*—and also to some other species of sharks found on British coasts.

hoe-mother, *s.* In Orkney the basking shark, sometimes contracted into homer.

hōe, *v.t. & i.* [HOE (1), *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To clean, scrape, cut, or dig with a hoe; as, To *hoe* the beds in a garden.

2. To clean or clear from weeds with a hoe.

"His men were *hoeing* a field of turnips."—*Pennant: British Zoology; The Rook.*

B. *Intrans.:* To use a hoe; to scrape, dig, or clear ground of weeds with a hoe.

"They must be continually kept with weeding and *hoeing*."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

hōe'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [HOE, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act or operation of using a hoe.

hoeing-machine, *s.*

Agric.: An implement for hoeing drilled or dibbled crops. [HORSE-HOE.]

Hŏff'-măn-ĭst, *s.* [See def.]

Ch. Hist.: A follower of Daniel Hoffman, Professor of Theology at Helmstadt, who in 1598 maintained that there was a twofold truth, if it could be so called, one philosophical, the other theological, and that philosophical truth was falsehood in theology. Owen Günther, John Caselius, Conrad Martini, and Duncan Liddel, philosophers of his university, joined issue with him, and finally Henry Julius, Duke of Brunswick, compelled him, in 1601, to retract his opinions. (*Mosheim.*)

***ho-ful, *ho-full,** *a.* [A.S. *hohful, hogful*, from *hogu* = care, anxiety.] Careful, prudent.

"Ever *hafull* of his doings and behaviour."—*Stapleton: Fortress of the Faith*, p. 97.

***ho-ful-ly,** *adv.* [Eng. *hoful; -ly.*] Carefully, prudently.

"Women serving God *hofully* and chastely."—*Stapleton: Fortress of the Faith*, p. 419.

hŏg, *hogge, *s.* [Wel. *hwch* = a sow; Bret. *houch, hoch;* Corn. *hach* = a hog, a pig.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) In the same sense as II.

(2) A castrated boar.

(3) A sheep of a year old; a sheep that has not been shorn.

(4) A bullock of a year old.

2. *Fig.:* A dirty, filthy, mean, or low fellow; a dirty or gluttonous eater.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Naut.:* A scrub-broom for cleaning a ship's bottom, under water.

2. *Paper-making:* A revolving beater in a chest of paper pulp, which agitates the pulp so as to keep it of uniform consistence as it flows to the paper-making machine.

3. *Zool.: Sus scrofa.* It has two large teeth or tusks in the upper, and two in the lower jaw. The body is covered with bristles. When wild it is of a dark brindled hue, with soft short hairs beneath its bristles. In domestication, the ears become long, sharp-pointed, and pendent. The hog when wild feeds on beech-mast, chestnuts, acorns, crabs, haws, sloes, hips, grass, roots, &c. When he can obtain miry ground to wallow in, he regales himself with frogs, ferns, the roots of rushes, &c. In domestication he will eat almost anything in the least digestible—an uncleanly but valuable scavenger. The flesh of the hog when fresh is called pork, when cured, ham or bacon. The ordinary lard is used for culinary purposes, the fat of the bowels for greasing axles. The bristles are made into brushes, pencils, &c.; the skin into leather. The dung is only less valuable as manure than that of the sheep. There are many breeds of hogs, as the Chinese, the Suffolk, the Berkshire, the Shropshire, the Northampton, the Neapolitan, &c. The point aimed at, is to make the animal quickly increase in flesh without increasing in bone. Clover, potatoes, turnips, cabbages, carrots, parsnips, lettuces, pea-meal, barley-meal, bran, &c., are useful for fattening hogs. [SYBOTISM.] Their period of gestation is about four months; they begin to breed at the age of eighteen months to two years, do so twice in a year, and bring forth from five to ten, or more, at a time. The hog is wild in Continental Europe, many parts of Asia, and in North Africa. [SUS.]

¶ *Ground hog:*

Zool.: Orycteropus capensis.

hog-back, *s.* A curved or convex back like that of a hog.

hog-backed, *a.* Shaped like the back of a hog.

hog-chain, *s.*

Shipbuild.: A chain in the nature of a tension-rod, passing from stem to stern of a vessel, and over posts nearer amidships; designed to prevent the vessel from drooping at the ends.

hog-deer, *s.*

Zool: Hyelaphus (Cervus) porcinus.

hog-fish, *s.*

1. *Ichthy.: Scorpæna scrofa*, a large, red, spiny-headed fish, common in the Mediterranean.

2. *Zool.:* A popular name sometimes given to the porpoise, (*Phocæna communis*). The French call it Porc poisson, and the Germans Meerschwein, words of the same import.

hog-frame, *s.*

Shipwright.: A fore-and-aft frame, forming a truss in the main frame of the vessel to prevent vertical flexure. The term has been adopted into carpentry and engineering in some forms of trusses for roofs and bridges.

hog-gum, *s.* A gum derived from *Moronobea coccinea*, from Garcinia, and some other guttifers.

hog-hook, *s.* A hook used in handling hogs in scalding.

hog-louse, *s.*

Zool.: The genus Oniscus (q.v.). It is not an insect, but an isopodous crustacean.

hog-mane, *s.* The mane of a horse cut short, so as to stand erect.

"Two horses are seen, with *hog-manes* and large heads."—*Dawkins: Early Man in Britain*, ch. vii.

hog-maned, *a.* Having a hog-mane (q.v.).

"A series of fine oblique lines, stopping at the bend of the back, proves that the animal was *hog-maned*."—*Dawkins: Early Man in Britain*, ch. vi.

hog-nose, *a.* Having a nose or snout like a hog.

Hog-nose snake:

Zool.: A name applied to two species of Heterodon. They occur in America, and are non-venomous.

hog-peanut, *s.*

Bot.: Amphicarpæa monoica, a papilionaceous plant, tribe Clitorieæ. It has purplish flowers, and fleshy pea-shaped fruits.

hog-pen, *s.* A hog sty.

hog-plum, *s.*

Bot.: The name given in the West Indies and Brazil to the fruits of *Spondias purpurea* and *S. Mombin*, which are eatable. [SPONDIAS.]

hog-rat, *s.* [CAFROMYS.]

*** hog-reeve,** *s.* A district official who adjudicated on the damage done by hogs in trespassing.

hog-ring, *s.* A nose-ring for a pig, to prevent its grubbing.

hog-ringer, *s.* One who rings hogs.

hog-rubber, *s.* A low, coarse, rough fellow.

hog-shouther, *v.i.* To jostle with the shoulder. (*Burns: To William Simpson.*)

hog-shouther, *s.* A kind of horse play, by jostling with the shoulder. (*Scotch.*)

hog-skin, *s.* Tanned leather made of the skin of swine.

hog-wallow, *s.* A name given to rough ground in the prairies of North America, from its presenting the appearance of having been rooted up by swine.

hog's-back, *s. & a.*

Geography & Geology:

A. *As subst.:* A hill somewhat resembling the ridge of a hog's back.

B. *As adj.:* Having a conformation like that described under A.

hog's-bane, hogs'-bane, *s.*

Bot.: The same as SOWBANE (q.v.).

hog's-bread, *s.* The same as HOGMEAT (q.v.).

hog's-fennel, *s.*

Bot.: The umbelliferous genus Peucedanum (q.v.). Spec., *P. officinale*, a British plant, found, but very rarely, in salt marshes. The root yields a stimulant resin; the plant has an odour of sulphur. Called also common or sea sulphurwort, or harestrong.

hog's-lard, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The fat of the hog after having been separated from the flesh and melted.

2. *Pharm.: Adeps præparatus.* The prepared internal fat of the abdomen of *Sus scrofa*, the hog. It is a white fatty substance melting at 100° F. It is used in the preparation of ointments.

hŏg (2), *s.* [Dan. *hok* = a sty or pen.] In curling, a stone which does not go over the hogscore; a hogscore (q.v.).

hŏg (1), *v.t. & i.* [HOG (1), *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To cut the hair short like the bristles of a hog.

2. To clean a ship's bottom under water by scraping.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* To droop at both ends, so as to be hog-backed.

2. *Manége:* To carry the head down like a hog.

hŏg (2), *v.t.* [HOG (2), *s.*] In curling, to play the stone with so little force that it fails to clear the hogscore.

hŏg (3), *v.t.* [Ger. *hocken*, from *hocke* = the back.] To carry on the back.

hŏg'-au-īte (au as ŏw), *s.* [Named from Hogau, in Würtemberg, where it occurs.]

Min.: The same as NATROLITE (q.v.).

*** hŏg'-cōte,** *s.* [Eng. *hog*, and *cote.*] A pen or house for swine; a hogsty.

"Out of a small *hogcote* sixty or eighty load of dung hath been raised."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

hŏgged, *a.* [Eng. *hog* (1); *-ed.*] Curved like a hog's back; hog-backed.

hŏg'-gĕr (1), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A stocking without a foot, worn by coal miners when at work.

hŏg'-gĕr (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] (See the compounds.)

hogger-pipe, *s.*

Mining: The upper terminal pipe with delivery hose of the mining-pump.

hogger-pump, *s.*

Mining: The top pump in the sinking-pit of a mine.

hŏg'-gĕr-ęl, * hŏg'-rel, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A sheep in its second year.

"By sacrifice, with *hogreles* of two yeares."
Surrey: Virgile; Æneis iv.

hŏg'-gĕr-ў, *s.* [Eng. *hog; -ery.*]

1. A place where hogs or swine are kept.

2. Swine or hogs collectively.

3. Hoggishness, swinishness.

"Crime and shame
"And all their *hoggery* trample your smooth world."
E. B. Browning: Aurora Leigh, vii.

hŏg'-gĕt, *s.* [Norm. Fr. *hoget.*]

1. A two-year-old sheep.

2. A young boar in its second year.

3. A colt of a year old.

hŏg'-gĭn, hŏg'-gĭng, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] Screened or sifted gravel.

hŏg'-gĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *hog* (1); *-ish.*] Having the qualities, manner, or disposition of a hog; brutish; greedy; gluttonous; filthy; swinish.

"Is not a *hoggish* life the height of some men's wishes?"—*Shaftesbury: Moralists*, pt. ii., § i.

hŏg'-gĭsh-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *hoggish; -ly.*] In a hoggish manner; like a hog; greedily.

hŏg'-gĭsh-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *hoggish; -ness.*] The quality or state of being hoggish; brutishness; greediness; filthiness.

***hŏg'-gĭsm,** *s.* [Eng. *hog* (1); *-ism.*] Piggishness; excessive indulgence in the pleasures of the table. (*Wolcot: Peter Pindar*, p. 108.)

***hogh, *hoe,** *s.* [Ger. *hoch*; Dut. *hoog* = high.] A hill; rising ground.

"The western *hoyh*, besprinkled with the gore
Of mighty Geomot." *Spenser: F. Q.*, II. x. 10.

***hŏg'-hĕrd, *hŏg'-hēard,** *s.* [Eng. *hog* (1), and *herd.*] A keeper of hogs or swine; a swine herd.

"No lusty neatherd thither drove his kine,
Nor boorish *hogheard* fed his rooting swine."
Browne: Britannia's Pastorals, b. ii., s. 1.

***hŏg'-hood,** *s.* [Eng. *hog* (1); *-hood.*] The nature of a hog. (*Carlyle: French Revol.*, pt. iii., bk. i., ch. vii.)

***hŏg'-lĭng,** *s.* [Eng. *hog* (1); dimin. suff. *-ling.*] A young hog.

"So doo our *hoglings* sinke foorthwith."
Drant: Horace, Sat. 8, bk. ii.

hŏg'-man-āy, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; said to be from Fr. *au gui menez* = lead to the mistletoe, a cry used in some parts of France by boys when begging on the last day of the year.] In Scotland the last day of the year, or an entertainment, or a present given on that day.

hŏg'-mēat, *s.* [Eng. *hog*, and *meat.*]

Bot.: The name given in Jamaica to *Boerhaavia decumbens*, one of the order Nyctaginaceæ. It is emetic, and in Guiana is called ipecacuanha.

hŏg'-nŭt, *s.* [Eng. *hog*, and *nut.*]

Bot.: (1) The name given in Jamaica to Omphalea, a euphorbiaceous genus of plants. The embryo is cathartic, but, if this be extracted, the remainder of the fruit is said by Mr. Wm. Macleay to be eatable; (2) *Carya obcordata*, and (3) *C. glabra.*

hŏg'-pĕn, *s.* [Eng. *hog*, and *pen.*] A pen or sty for hogs or swine; a hogsty.

hŏg'-scōre, *s.* [Eng. *hog* (2), s., and *score.*] In curling, a distance-line drawn across the rink or course between the middle line and the tee. (*Scotch.*)

hŏgs'-hĕad, *s.* [O. Dut. *okshoofd, oxhoofd*; Ger. *oxhoft*, a word of obscure origin, though possibly so named from an *ox head* having been branded on the cask; Dan. *oxhoved*; O. Sw. *oxhufwud* = (1) the head of an ox, (2) a hogshead.]

1. A measure of capacity containing sixty-three wine gallons, or fifty-two and a half imperial gallons. Formerly the London hogshead of beer was fifty-four beer gallons, the hogshead of ale was forty-eight ale gallons, and the hogshead of beer or ale for the rest of England was fifty-one gallons. Now seldom used of beer, but almost invariably of cider.

"To send *hogsheads* of their best cider as peace offerings to the victors."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

2. In America a butt, a cask containing from one hundred to one hundred and forty gallons.

3. Any large cask or barrel.

***hŏg'-shĕar-ĭng,** *s.* [Eng. *hog*, and *shearing.*] A term used to denote much ado about nothing.

hŏg'-steĕr, *s.* [Eng. *hog*, and *steer*, s. (q.v.).] A wild boar of three years old. (*Stanyhurst: Virgil; Æneid* iv. 163.)

hŏg'-stȳ, *s.* [Eng. *hog*, and *sty.*] A sty or pen for hogs or swine; a place where hogs are shut up to be fed.

hŏg'-wāsh, *s.* The draff or swill given to swine; the refuse of a kitchen or brewery.

"Your butler purloins your liquor, and the brewer sells you *hogwash*."—*Arbuthnot: Hist. of John Bull.*

hŏg'-wēēd, *s.* [Eng. *hog*, and *weed.*]

Botany:

1. The umbelliferous genus Heracleum (q.v.). Called also Cow-parsnip.

2. The genus Boerhaavia (q.v.). (*Loudon.*)

3. *Polygonum aviculare.*

¶ *Poisonous hogweed: Aristolochia grandiflora.*

hōhl'-spath, *s.* [Hollow-spar.]

hō-hō'-nĭ, *s.* [A native word.] In the Pacific islands a large cocoa-nut shell used to hold water.

hōicks, *interj.* [Voicks.]

hōĭ'-dĕn, *hŏȳ'-dĕn, *hŏȳ'-dŏn, *s.* & *a.* [O. Dut. *heyden; heiden* = a heathen, a gentile, from *heyde* = heath; Welsh *hoeden.*] [Heath, Heathen.]

A. *As substantive:*

* 1. A clown; a lout; an awkward country fellow.

"Shall I argue of conversation with this *hoyden*, to go and practise at his opportunities in the larder."—*Milton: Colasterion.*

2. A romp; a rude, bold girl.

"You mean to make a *hoiden* or a hare
Of me." *Ben Jonson: Tale of a Tub*, ii. 1.

* **B.** *As adj.:* Rude, rough, bold, inelegant.

"They throw their persons with a *hoyden* air
Across the room." *Young: Love of Fame*, v. 477.

hōĭ'-dĕn, *v.i.* [Hoiden, *s.*] To romp or play about roughly or indecently.

"They had been *hoidening* with the young apprentices."—*Swift.*

hōĭ'-dĕn-hood, *s.* [Eng. *hoiden; -hood.*] The quality or state of being a hoiden.

hōĭ'-dĕn-ĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *hoiden; -ish.*] Like a hoiden; rough, bold, romping.

hōĭst, *hoise, *hoyse, *hoyst, *v.t.* [The *t* is excrescent, and due to confusion with the pa. par.; the true form is *hoise;* O. Dut. *hyssen;* Dut. *hijschen;* Dan. *heise, hisse.*]

1. To raise from the ground, to lift; specif., to raise or lift by means of a block and tackle; to run up, as a sail or a flag.

"*Hoising* up the sailes for to get the ship aconst in some safer place."—*Hacklyut: Voyages*, vol. ii., pt. ii., p. 100.

2. To lift on to the back of another person for the purpose of being flogged.

"He was *hoisted* . . . the birch descended with all the vigour of the Dominie's muscular arm."—*Marryat: Jacob Faithful*, ch. iv.

* 3. To torture by lifting with a rope and pulley, and then suddenly letting fall to the ground. (*Milman.*)

hoist-bridge, *s.* A form of drawbridge, in which the leaf or platform is raised. [Bascule.]

hoist-way, *s.* A passage through which goods are hoisted in a warehouse, &c.

* **hōĭst, *hoyst,** *pa. par.* [Hoist, *v.*] Hoisted.

"'Tis the sport to have the engineer
Hoist with his own petar."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, iii. 4.

hōĭst, *s.* [Hoist, *v.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of lifting or hoisting up; a lift.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Mach.:* That by which anything is hoisted, raised, or lifted: as, ore out of a mine; the elevating machinery of a factory, mine, or hotel; a lift, an elevator.

2. *Nautical:*

(1) The perpendicular height of a flag or ensign.

(2) The extent to which a yard or a sail can be hoisted.

hōĭst'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Hoist, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of lifting or raising.

hoisting-crab, *s.* A kind of windlass for hoisting or raising heavy weights.

hoisting-engine, *s.* A steam-engine for hoisting at a mine, or in a warehouse, factory, &c.

hoisting-jack, *s.* A contrivance by which hand-power is applied to lifting an object by working a screw or lever.

* **hōĭt, *hŏȳt,** *v.i.* [Etym. doubtful.] To be riotously or noisily merry.

"[He] sings and *hoyts*, and revels among his drunken companions."—*Beaum. & Fletc.: Knight of the Burning Pestle*, iv. 1.

hōĭt'-ȳ tōĭt'-ȳ, *a.* & *interj.* [A reduplication from *hoit* (q.v.).]

A. *As adj.:* Elated, flighty, giddy, petulant, huffy, fussy.

"If any *hoity toity* things make a fuss, they are sure to be taken to pieces the next visit."—*Guardian*, No. 19.

B. *As interj.:* An exclamation expressive of astonishment, mingled with disapproval and contempt.

* **hōke,** *s.* [Hook.]

* **hōked, *hokede,** *a.* [Hooked.]

* **hōke'-dāy,** *s.* [Hockday.]

* **hok-er,** *v.i.* [Hoker, *s.*] To mock, to deride, to scoff at.

"Nes hit nan swa wac mon that him ne *hoherede* on."
Layamon, 14,795.

***hok-er, *hok-ere,** *s.* [A.S. *hócor.*] Mockery, derision, frowardness.

"Full of *hoker* and of bismare."
Chaucer: C. T., 9,968.

* **hok-er-er,** *s.* [Hoker.] A mocker, a scoffer.

***hok-er-ful,** *a.* [Eng. *hoker; -ful*(1).] Froward.

* **hok-er-ing,** *s.* [Hoker.] Mockery, scoffing, derision.

* **hok-er-ly, *hok-er-liche,** *adv.* [Eng. *hoker; -ly.*] Frowardly, derisively.

* **hok-er-word,** *s.* [A.S. *hócor-wyrde.*] Mocking, derisive, or scornful language.

"Atwiten mid heore *hoherworden*."
Layamon, 19,098.

* **hol, hola,** *a.* [Whole.]

hŏl-ăs'-tĕr, *s.* [Pref. *hol-*, and Gr. ἀστήρ (*astēr*) = a star.]

Palæont.: A genus of Echinidea, family Ananchytidæ, or Echinocoridæ. Found in the cretaceous rocks.

hŏl-bŏl'-lĭ-ą, hŏl-bœl'-lĭ-ą (œ as ę), *s.* [Named by Dr. Wallich after Mr. Frederick Louis Holböll, superintendent of the Royal Botanic Gardens at Copenhagen.]

Bot.: A genus of Lardizabalaceæ. The Nepaulese eat the pulpy fruit, which is sweetish but insipid.

***hŏl'-căd,** *s.* [Gr. ὁλκάς (*holkas*), genit. ὁλκάδος (*holkados*), from ὁλκή (*holkē*) = a drawing; ἕλκω (*helkō*) = to drag or draw.]

Greek Antiq.: A large ship of burden.

hŏl'-cō-nō-tī, *s. pl.* [Gr. ὁλκός (*holkos*) = drawing to oneself, trailing, and νῶτος (*nōtos*) = the back.]

Ichthy.: Fishes having marsupial pouches.

hŏl'-cŭs, *s.* [Lat. *holcus;* Gr. ὁλκός (*holkos*) = a kind of grass, probably *Hordeum murinum.*]

Bot.: Soft grass; a genus of grasses, tribe Phalareæ (q.v.). The spikelets, which are in open panicles, are laterally compressed, the lower flower is hermaphrodite, the upper one male; empty glumes two, the lower one-nerved, the flower glumes five-nerved; the lower sessile, hermaphrodite, awnless, the upper pedicelled, male, and with a twisted awn; stigma sessile, feathery. There are two British species, *Holcus lanatus*, the meadow, and *H. mollis*, the creeping soft grass; the former is the more common. [Sorghum.]

hōld, *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *healdan, haldan;* cogn. with Dut. *houden;* Dan. *holde;* Sw. *hålla;* Icel. *halda;* Goth. *haldan;* Ger. *halten.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To grasp and retain in the hand; to have in the hand.

2. To connect, join, or unite; to keep from separation.

"The loops *held* one curtain to another."—*Exod.* xxxvi. 12.

3. To contain, to receive, to admit; to have capacity; to receive and contain: as, The jug *holds* a pint.

4. To retain within itself; to keep from running or flowing out.

"Broken cisterns that can *hold* no water."—*Jer.* ii. 13.

5. To keep in confinement; to detain or keep in a certain state.

"A knight called Virginius . . .
Holdeth expresse agein the will of me,
My servant." *Chaucer: C. T.*, 12,116.

* 6. To confine oneself to; to be confined to.

"She *halt* her chamber." *Chaucer: C. T.*, 5,142.

7. To bear or manage in a certain manner or position.

"Let him *hold* his fingers thus."—*Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream*, iii. 1.

8. To retain or keep possession of; to maintain, to uphold.

"She *holds* her virtue still, and I my mind."—*Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, i. 4.

9. To possess; to be in possession of; to occupy, to own.

"A place under the government is the least disgraceful to the man who *holds* it."—*Burke: On the Present Discontents.*

10. To derive or deduce a title or right to: as, To *hold* lands of the crown.

11. To maintain as an opinion.

"He *held* and taught the doctrines of indefeasible hereditary right."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

12. To regard, to consider, to look upon, to judge, to account.

"If my love thou *holdest* at aught."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, iv. 3.

13. To defend, to maintain; to keep safe or secure; to keep from loss, injury or diminution.

"With what arms
We mean to *hold* what anciently we claim
Of duty or empire." *Milton: P. L.*, v. 723.

14. To suspend, to refrain, to restrain, to withhold; to keep back: as, To *hold* one's hand, to *hold* one's tongue.

15. To keep or bind to any condition; to oblige. (Followed by *to*.)

"Do not *hold* me to mine oath."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, v. 2.

16. To maintain, to carry on, to continue.

"Seed time and harvest, heat and hoary frost
Shall *hold* their course." *Milton: P. L.*, xi. 900.

17. To prosecute, to take part in: as, To *hold* an argument or a discussion.

"I would *hold* more talk with thee."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, iv. 2.

18. To take part in, to direct and provide, to celebrate, to solemnize, to observe, to keep.

"He *held* a feast in his house, like the feast of a king."—1 *Samuel* xxv. 36.

* 19. To use, to employ, as language.

20. To keep employed, to occupy the time of, to detain.

* 21. To lay, to wager.

"I *hold* you a penny."
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, iii. 2.

* 22. To accept as a bet or wager.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To maintain a hold or attachment, to continue firm; to retain one's grasp, to adhere.

"To make his anchor *hold*."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, i. 2.

2. To be firm, not to break. (Of moral as well as material things.)

"If this sword *holds*." *Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI.*, v. 1.

3. To be valid or true, to stand, to be right, to apply as a rule or argument.

"The same bold maxim *holds* in God and man."
Dryden: The Medal, 214.

* 4. To be fit or consistent.

"Thou sayest well, and it *holds* well, too."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV., i. 2.

5. To stand one's ground; not to yield or give way; to continue unbroken or undefeated. [*To hold out.*]

"Our force by land hath nobly *held*."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, iii. 13.

* 6. To stand up for or maintain one's opinions. (Followed by *to*.)

"If they *hold to* their principles."—*Hale.*

7. To derive right or title. (Followed by *of*, *from*, or *under*.)

"Petty barons *holding under* them."—*Temple.*

8. To stop, to stay, to wait; generally in the imperative, as, *Hold!*

9. To refrain.

"We shall be flouting; we cannot *hold*."—*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, v. 1.

10. To cling, to adhere, to attach one's self. (Followed by *to*.)

"Else he will *hold to* the one and despise the other."—*Matthew* vi. 24.

¶ 1. *To hold a candle to the devil; to set a candle before the devil:* To connive at some wrong.

2. *To hold a candle to any one:* To act as an accessory.

3. *To hold forth:*

(1) *Trans.:* To reach or put forward; to propose, to offer.

(2) *Intrans.:* To speak in public; to harangue; to dilate.

"A petty conjuror, telling fortunes, *held forth* in the market-place."—*L'Estrange.*

4. *To hold in:*

(1) *Trans.:* To curb, to restrain; to keep in or back.

(2) *Intransitive:*

(*a*) To restrain oneself. (*Jeremiah* vi. 11.)

* (*b*) To continue in good luck; to be lucky or fortunate.

"A duke, playing at hazard, *held in* a great many hands together."—*Swift.*

5. *To hold off:*

(1) *Trans.:* To keep off or at a distance.

"*Hold off* your hands."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 4.

(2) *Intrans.:* To keep or remain at a distance. (*Lit. & fig.*)

6. *To hold on:*

(1) *Trans.:* To keep to; to continue: as, To *hold on* a note in music.

(2) *Intransitive:*

(*a*) To continue or proceed without interruption; to last.

"The trade *held on* for many years after the bishops became protestants."—*Swift.*

(*b*) To stop; to wait (only in the imperative).

7. *To hold on to:* To cling to; to hold fast to.

8. *To hold out:*

(1) *Transitive:*

(*a*) To hold forward; to reach out; to offer.

"The king *held out* to Esther the golden sceptre."—*Esther* v. 2.

(*b*) To endure; to bear; to be able to stand.

"*Hold out* this tempest."
Shakesp.: King John, iv. 3.

(2) *Intransitive:*

(*a*) To last; to endure; to continue.

"A consumptive person may *hold out* for years."—*Arbuthnot: On Diet.*

(*b*) To maintain one's ground; not to yield; to stand one's ground.

"The Spaniards, sore charged by Achimetes, had much ado to *hold out*."—*Knolles: Hist. of the Turkes.*

(*c*) To have strength; to endure.

9. *To hold over:*

(1) *Ord. Lang.:* To keep back or reserve for another time; to postpone: as, To *hold over* a question.

(2) *Law. Of a lessee:* To keep possession of land after the expiration of his term.

10. *To hold with:* To adhere to; to agree with in opinion; to side with.

"Part *held with* the Jews and part with the apostles."—*Acts* xiv. 4.

11. *To hold together:*

(1) To continue joined or united; not to come or fall apart.

(2) To remain in union.

"Even outlaws and robbers . . . must keep faith amongst themselves, or else they cannot *hold together*."—*Locke.*

12. *To hold up.*

(1) *Transitive:*

(*a*) To raise or lift up: as, To *hold up* one's hand.

* (*b*) To support, to maintain.

"The proudest he that *holds up* Lancaster."
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., i. 1.

* (*c*) To encourage, to buoy up.

"*Hold* him up with hopes."
Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, i. 5.

(*d*) To exhibit, to display.

"*Hold* the mirror *up* to nature."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, iii. 2.

* (*e*) To continue, to carry on; to follow out.

"*Hold up* the jest no higher."
Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor, v. 5.

(*f*) *Mech.:* To support a rivet with a hand-anvil or sledge in hand-riveting.

(2) *Intransitive:*

(*a*) To keep one's self up; to support one's self: as, To *hold up* under difficulties.

(*b*) Used impersonally of the weather; to keep fine; to cease raining.

* (*c*) To become clear or plain; to cease to be obscure.

* (*d*) To continue the same speed.

"The success of the first seems to press upon the reputation of the latter; for why could he not *hold up*?"—*Collier: Of Envy.*

13. *To hold water:*

(1) *Ordinary Language:*

(*a*) *Lit.:* To retain water or other liquid without allowing any to run or flow away; to be watertight.

(*b*) *Fig.:* To be consistent or probable throughout; to bear close examination or investigation: as, That argument will not *hold water*.

(2) *Naut.:* To stop a boat in her course by holding the oars in the water with their blades edge upwards.

* 14. *To hold in hand:* To keep in expectation; to play with.

* 15. *To hold in play:* To keep fully occupied so that the attention is withdrawn from the main point.

16. *To hold one's own:* To maintain one's present position or condition; to maintain one's ground; not to lose ground.

¶ To *hold* is a physical act; it requires a degree of bodily strength, or at least the use of the limbs. The mode of the action is the leading idea in the signification of *hold*. *Detain* and *retain* are modes of *keeping*; the former signifies *keeping* back what belongs to another; the latter signifies *keeping* a long time for one's own purpose. A person may be either *held*, *kept*, *detained*, or *retained*: when he is *held* he is *held* contrary to his will by the hand of another; as suspected persons are *held* by the officers of justice, that they may not make their escape. (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

hōld (1), *s.* [HOLD, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of seizing, grasping, or holding in the hand or arms; a grasp; a seizure; a clutch.

"Hope of laying *hold* of his reward."—*Horsley: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 17.

2. Mental or intellectual grasp or comprehension; a grasp or influence on the mind.

3. That which supports or holds up; a support.

"If a man be upon an high place, without rails or good *hold*, he is ready to fall."—*Bacon.*

4. Power of possessing or keeping; authority over.

5. A power of seizing; a claim; a catch.

"The law hath yet another *hold* on you."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, iv. 1.

6. Custody; power.

"He is in the mighty *hold* of Bolingbroke."
Shakesp.: Richard II., iii. 4.

7. A place of confinement; prison; confinement.

"They laid hands on them, and put them in *hold* unto the next day."—*Acts* iv. 3.

8. A lurking place, as of a wild beast.

9. A refuge; a retreat.

"On Devon's leafy shores; a sheltier'd *hold*,
In a soft clime."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iii.

10. A fortified place; a castle; a stronghold; a fort.

"And pain and grief enforcing more and more,
Besieged the *hold* that could not long defend."
Daniel: Civil Wars, iv.

II. *Technically:*

* 1. *Music:* The old name for the sign of a pause ⌒. [PAUSE.]

2. *Naut.:* The interior part of a ship, in which the cargo of a merchant vessel or the provisions and stores of a man-of-war are stored. The portions are distinguished as the fore, main, and after holds.

"You have not seen a hulk better stuffed in the *hold*."—*Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.*, ii. 4.

hold-beam, *s.*

Shipbuild.: One of the beams which support the lower deck in a merchantman, or the orlop deck in a man-of-war.

* **hōld** (2), *s.* [A.S.] Flesh, body, carcase.

"He wulleth ireten thin fule *hold*."—*O. Eng. Homilies*, ii. 183.

* **hōld** (3), *a. & s.* [A.S.; Icel. *holtr*; O. H. Ger. *holder*.]

A. *As adj.:* Friendly; well-disposed.

"Thin *holde* mon." *Layamon*, 14,091.

B. *As subst.:* A friend.

"*Hold* other fa."—*O. Eng. Homilies*, i. 221.

hōld'-băck, *s.* [Eng. *hold*, and *back*.]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* Anything which holds or keeps back; a restraint; a check; a hindrance; an obstacle.

"The only *holdback* is the affectionate and passionate love that we bear to our wealth."—*Hammond: Works*, iv. 555.

2. *Vehic.:* A holdback hook (q.v.).

holdback-hook, *s.*

Vehic.: A projection on a carriage-shaft to which the breeching-strap of a horse is connected, to enable the animal to hold back the vehicle.

* **hōld'-ęn,** *pa. par.* [HOLD, *v.*]

hōld'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *hold*; *-er*.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who or that which holds.

"The makers and *holders* of ploughs are wedded to their own particular way."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

2. A tenant; one who holds lands, &c., under or of another.

3. Something by or in which anything is kept or held: as, A pencil *holder*, a *holder* for a flat-iron, &c.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Comm.:* The payee of a bill of exchange or promissory note.

2. *Naut.:* A man employed in the hold of a ship.

holder-forth, *s.* One who harangues or speaks publicly.

"A pert, empty, conceited *holder-forth*, whose chief (if not sole) intent is to vaunt his spiritual clack, and (as I may so speak) to pray prizes."—*South: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 2.

holder-up, *s.* The man who supports a rivet with a hand-anvil or sledge-hammer in hand-riveting.

hōld'-fast, *s.* & *a.* [Eng. *hold*, and *fast*.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. A means by which something is clamped to another. The bench *holdfast* is an arched bar, whose shank passes through a mortise in the bench, the dog pressing upon the work to be held. A wall *holdfast* is a spike, which is driven into the wall, and has a flat head through which a nail is driven into the object to be attached.

2. A support, a hold.

"The several teeth are furnished with *holdfasts* suitable to the stress that they are put to."—*Ray: On the Creation*, pt. ii.

B. *As adj.:* Firm, steady. (*Davies: Muse's Sacrifice*, p. 12.)

hōld'-ing, *pr. par., a., & s.* [HOLD, *v.*]

* **A.** & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act or state of grasping or keeping in the hand or arms; a hold; a grasp.

2. Anything which holds, binds, or influences; a hold; an influence.

3. A tenure; a farm held of a superior.

"The recklessness with which they had driven off the peasants from their agricultural *holdings*."—*Gardiner & Mullinger: Introd. to Eng. Hist.*, ch. vi.

* 4. The burden or chorus of a song.

"The *holding* every man shall bear as loud
As his strong sides can volley."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, ii. 7.

holding-down bolt, *s.*

Steam-eng.: [FOUNDATION-BOLT].

holding-ground, *s.*

Naut.: Ground which affords good anchorage.

holding-up, *a.*

Spec.: Designed to hold up the head of a nail while it is being riveted.

holding-up hammer, *s.* A sledge-hammer used instead of a hand-anvil. [HAND-ANVIL.]

hōle, * **hol,** *s.* [A.S. *hol* = a cave; cogn. with Dut. *hol*; Sw. *hål*; Dan. *hul*; Icel. *hol*, *hola*; Ger. *hohl*; O. H. Ger. *hol* = a hole; Gr. κοῖλος (*koilos*) = hollow.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) A hollow place or cavity in any solid body, whether natural or artificial; a hollow; an aperture; an orifice; a perforation.

"A musket was fired after him, which fortunately struck the boat just at the water's edge, and made two *holes* in her side."—*Cook: First Voyage*, bk. ii., ch. iii.

(2) The excavated habitation of a wild animal.

"Bothe fox and fowel may flee to *hole* and crepe."
Piers Plowman, p. 294.

(3) A hiding or lurking place.

"The earth hath not a *hole* to hide this deed."
Shakesp.: King John, iv. 3.

(4) A mean habitation; a dirty lodging or abode.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) A subterfuge; a shift.

(2) A difficulty; a fix: as, To be put or left in a *hole*. (*Colloquial.*)

II. *Mining:* A cavity made to hold a blast.

¶ *To make a hole in anything:* To use up, employ, or require a part of anything.

A hole in one's coat: A flaw in one's reputation; a weak spot in one's character.

hole-and-corner, *a.* Secret, clandestine, underhand,

"Such is the wretched trickery of *hole-and-corner* buffery."—*Dickens: Pickwick*, ch. li.

hōle, *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *holean*; O. H. Ger. *holan*; Icel. *hola*.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To cut, dig, or otherwise form a hole or holes in; to perforate.

"His men yet pleased their hearts,
With throwing of the *holed* stone; with hurling of their darts."
Chapman: Homer; Iliad ii.

2. To drive, place, or put in or into a hole: as, To *hole* a ball at billiards, golf, &c.

II. *Mining:* To undercut a coal-seam.

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To go into a hole.

* **hole,** * **hol,** *a.* [WHOLE.]

hŏl-ĕc'-tȳ-pŭs, *s.* [Gr. ὅλος (*holos*) = whole, entire, and Lat. *ectypus* = Gr. ἔκτυπος (*ektupos*) = engraved in relief, embossed.]

Palæont.: A genus of Echinoidea, family Echinoconidæ (q.v.). Found chiefly in the Jurassic rocks.

hōled, *pa. par.* or *a.* [HOLE, *v.*]

holed-stones, *s. pl.*

Anthrop.: The name given to a peculiar kind of prehistoric stone monument, presumably sepulchral, occurring in Devonshire and Cornwall, in Ireland, Wales, Scotland, France, Cyprus, and India. The size of the hole varies considerably—some being no larger than a half-crown, others affording a passage for the human body. Their purpose is unknown. Fergusson (*Rude Stone Monuments*, p. 255) speaks of the peculiarly binding nature of an oath sworn by persons joining hands through a holed-stone at Stennis; in Scotland libations are poured through holed-stones in honour of Browny, the supposed guardian of bees; local superstition ascribes a curative property to the Men-an-tol, near Penzance, and people still creep through it in the hope of being cured of rheumatism. Miss A. W. Buckland suggests that this stone may have been connected with sun-worship.

"I never heard of libations being poured through these Cornish *holed-stones*."—*Miss A. W. Buckland*, in *Journ. Anthrop. Instit.*, ix. 153.

* **hole-full,** *a.* [Mid. Eng. *hole* = whole, and Eng. *full*.] Wholesome.

"Drawe ye therefore *holefull* water of lore of my wellys."—*Fabyan: Chronicle* (an. 1188).

hōl'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *hol(e)*; *-er*.]

Mining: One who undercuts a coal-seam for two or three feet, and then by driving in wedges breaks away the portions that have been holed.

* **hŏl-ĕr-ā'-çĕ-æ,** *s. pl.* [Nom. fem. pl. of Lat. *oleraceus* (?).]

Bot.: A now abandoned order of plants in the Natural System of Linnæus. He included under it the genera Spinacia, Herniaria, Callitriche, Petiveria, &c.

hōle'-wŏrt, *s.* [Eng. *hole*, and *wort*.]

Bot.: *Corydalis bulbosa.*

Hō'-lī, Hō'-leē, Hoō'-lī, *s.* [Mahratta, &c. *Holi* = (1) the festival so called (see def.), (2) the pile of wood then burnt.]

Religious Feasts: The great Hindoo spring festival, commencing on the full moon of the month Phalgun, and lasting for five days. It is meant to commemorate the gambols to which the god Krishna was addicted during his youth. The great amusement of the natives, who crowd the streets during the festival, is to throw red powder, made of lac and flour with rose-water, at each other. The tongue is allowed greater license than at other times, and much obscenity in word and action takes place, especially among such wild tribes as the Bheels around the village of Ahar. The Holi constitutes the Saturnalia of the Hindoos. Sir Joseph Hooker considered the amusements more childish than those of the Carnival. One of the Holi practices is to make what would be called in Europe April fools.

"Some slovenly Natch girls were dancing before us, kicking up clouds of dust, and singing, or rather bawling through their noses the usual indelicate hymns in honour of the *Hooli* festival."—*Hooker: Himalayan Journals*, i. 389.

* **hŏl'-ĭ-bŭt,** *s.* [HALIBUT.]

* **hŏl'-ĭ-dăm,** *s.* [HALIDOM.]

hŏl'-ĭ-dāy, * **hăl'-ĭ-dāy,** * **hŏl'-ȳ-dāy,** *s.* & *a.* [Eng. *holy*, and *day*.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. A day set apart for the commemoration of some important event, or in honour of some person; a holy or consecrated day; a festival. [RED-LETTER DAY.]

"Thei holden nat here *holydaies* as holy churche techeth."
Piers Plowman, p. 143.

2. An occasion of mirth and gaiety.

"The same bell . . . proclaimed a *holiday* to the whole country."—*Hurd. Dial.: Age of Queen Elizabeth.*

3. A day of exemption from work; a day of amusement or pleasure; a day or number of days during which a person seeks relaxation by release from work. [BANK-HOLIDAY.]

B. *As adjective:*

1. Of, pertaining to, or befitting a holiday; gay, cheerful, joyous. (*Shakesp.: Tempest*, iv. 1.)

* 2. Befitting or adapted for some special occasion.

hŏl-ĭ-gar'-nạ, *s.* [The Canarese name.]

Bot.: A genus of Anacardiaceæ. A fine black varnish is obtained in Munipore in Eastern Bengal from the fruit of *Holigarna longifolia*. (*Hooker: Himal. Journ.*, ii. 330.)

hō'-lĭ-lȳ, * **ha-li-ligh,** * **ho-li-liche** * **hoo-li-li,** *adv.* [Eng. *holy*; *-ly*.]

1. In a holy or devout manner; with sanctity and reverence; piously.

"Live in chastitee ful *holily*." *Chaucer: C. T.*, 9,929.

2. Faithfully, sacredly, inviolably.

"Friends, a rare thing in princes, more rare between princes, that so *holily* was observed to the last of those two excellent men."—*Sidney.*

* **hol-in,** * **hol-yn,** *s.* [A.S. *holen*, *holegn*. The holly (q.v.).

hō'-lĭ-nĕss, * **ha-li-nesse,** * **ho-li-nesse,** * **ho-ly-nes,** * **hoo-li-nesse,** * **hoo-ly-nesse,** *s.* [A.S. *hâlignes*, from *hâlig* = holy.]

1. The quality or state of being holy; sanctity, piety; religious goodness; moral purity or integrity.

"For God clepide not us into unclennesse, but into *hoolynesse*."—*Wycliffe: 1 Thess.* vi.

2. The state of being hallowed, sacred, or consecrated to God or His worship; sanctity, sacredness.

* 3. That which is consecrated or hallowed.

"Israel was *holiness* unto the Lord."—*Jer.* ii. 3.

¶ *His Holiness:*

1. *Ecclesiol. & Ch. Hist.:* A complimentary title given originally (in A.D. 465) to any bishop; then (about A.D. 590) limited to a patriarch; but since the fourteenth century given exclusively to the Pope.

"I here appeal unto the pope
To bring my whole cause 'fore *His Holiness*."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., ii. 4.

2. *Civil Hist.:* The title was given formerly also to the Greek emperors.

hŏl'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [HOLE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of making, cutting, or forming a hole; a putting or placing of anything in a hole.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Mining:* The undercutting of coal by means of a pick wielded by a man lying upon his side.

2. *Roofing:* The piercing of slates for holding nails.

holing-axe, *s.* A narrow axe for cutting mortises in fence-posts for a post-and-rail fence; a mortise-axe. (*American.*)

* **holk,** *s.* [A.S. *holc*.] A hole, a hollow.

"Et te breoste *holke*."—*O. Eng. Homilies*, i. 251.

* **holk,** * **holk-en,** *v.t.* [M. Low Ger. *holken*; Sw. *holka*.] To hollow out.

hŏl-la', **hŏl-lōa',** *interj.* or *s.* [Fr. *ho* = ho! *là* = there!] An exclamation or cry to call the attention of some one at a distance, or in answer to one calling.

"Cry '*holla*,' to thy tongue, I prithee."—*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, iii. 2.

hŏl'-lạ, **hŏl'-lō,** *v.i.* & *t.* [HOLLA, *s.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To call or shout aloud; to give a holla.

"No more now must we *holla*."
Shakesp. & Fletc.: Two Noble Kinsmen, ii. 2.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To shout out or cry aloud; to call loudly.

"Spur thee on with full as many lies
As may be *holla'd* in thy treacherous ear."
Shakesp.: Richard II., iv. 1.

* 2. To cry or shout to.

"He that first lights on him *holla* the other."
Shakesp.: Lear, iii. 1.

hŏl'-land, *s.* [From the name of the country where it was originally made.]

Fabric: Linen or linen and cotton goods, white or self-coloured, and with a glazed surface. It is used for linings, window-blinds, covers for furniture, &c. As originally imported from Holland (whence its name), it was closely woven linen cloth.

"Instead of fine *holland* he might mourn in sackcloth."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 350.

Hŏl'-land-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *Holland; -er.*] A native of Holland.

Hŏl'-land-ĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *Holland; -ish.*] Like Holland.

hŏl'-lands, *s.* [HOLLAND.] A kind of gin made in Holland.

* **hol-len,** *s.* [HOLLY.]

hŏl-lō', *s.* [HOLLA.]

hŏl'-lōw, * **hol-ow,** * **hol-owe,** * **hol-lowe,** * **holgh,** * **hol-ough,** * **hol-u,** * **holw,** * **holwe,** *a., s., & adv.* [A.S. *holh* (a. & s.), *holg.*]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Literally.*

1. Containing a cavity or empty space, natural or artificial; having a void space within; not solid, excavated.

"The son of Japhet, of immortal fame,
Brought the bright sparks clandestine from above
Closed in a *hollow* cane." *Cooke: Hesiod*, 847.

2. Sunken, concave.

"With *hollow* eye, and wrinkled brow."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, iv. 1.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Deep, low; such as would be produced in a cavity or hollow place.

"A *hollow* burst of bellowing."
Shakesp.: Tempest, ii. 1.

2. Insincere, false, not genuine, sham, counterfeit.

"I rather wish you foes than *hollow* friends."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., iv. 1.

3. Complete, decided, thorough, out-and-out: as, a *hollow* defeat, a *hollow* victory.

B. *As subst.:* A depression or unoccupied space below the general level or in the substance of anything; a cavity, natural or artificial; a hole, a cave, a groove, a channel, a valley.

"All the *hollowes* and valleys thereabout rebounding with the voice of so many thousands."—*Brende: Quintus Curtius*, fo. 236.

C. *As adv.:* Completely, utterly: as, He was beaten *hollow*. (*Colloquial.*)

¶ *Hollow* respects the body itself; the absence of its own materials produces hollowness; *empty* respects foreign bodies; their absence in another body constitutes *emptiness*. *Hollowness* is therefore a preparative to *emptiness*, and may exist independently of it; but *emptiness* presupposes the existence of *hollowness*: what is *empty* must be *hollow*; but what is *hollow* need not be *empty*. (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

hollow-adze, *s.*

Coopering: A howel; a tool having a curved blade to chamfer the chine on the inside of a cask end.

hollow-auger, *s.* An auger for making round tenons in chair-work, on spokes, &c.

Hollow-auger bit: A wood-boring tool adapted to be used in a brace. It is of a hollow cylindrical form, and has cutters presented inwardly which make a cylindrical tenon on the end of the stuff. [HOLLOW-AUGER.]

hollow-brick, *s.* A brick made with perforations through it for purposes of ventilation, warming, &c.

hollow-drift, *s.*

1. A tubular tool for driving a hole.

2. A tool used in filling signal-rockets.

hollow-edge, *a.* Having a concave edge.

Hollow-edge file: A file with a concave edge for dressing teeth of small gear wheels and pinions.

hollow-eyed, *a.* Having eyes sunk deep in the orbit.

"*Hollow-eyed* Abstinence, and lean Despair."
Cowper: Hope, 88.

hollow-hearted, *a.* Insincere; not true or genuine; false.

"Many doubtful *hollow-hearted* friends."
Shakesp.: Richard III., iv. 4.

hollow-horned, *a.*

Zool.: Having hollow horns.

¶ *Hollow-horned ruminants:*

Zool.: Cavicornia (q.v.).

hollow-newel, *s.*

Build.: The well-hole or opening in the centre of winding stairs. Open-newel, in contradistinction to solid-newel or corkscrew staircase.

hollow-plane, *s.* A moulding-plane with a convex sole; a round-sole plane.

hollow-punch, *s.*

Saddl. & Shoemaking: A hollow punch is employed to make holes for rivets in leather; for laces in boots and shoes, &c. [EYELET-PUNCH.]

hollow-quoin, *s.*

Hydr. Eng.: A quoin having a vertical recess for the hanging-post of a lock-gate to abut against.

hollow-root, *s.*

Bot.: The tuberous Moschatel, *Adoxa Moschatellina.*

hollow-sounding, *a.* Having a hollow rumbling sound.

"What hidest thou in thy treasure-caves and cells,
Thou *hollow-sounding* and mysterious main?"
Mrs. Hemans: Treasures of the Deep.

* **hollow-spar,** *s.*

Min.: The same as Chiastolite or Macle, a variety of Andalusite. The English name is the rendering of Ger. *hohlspath.*

hollow-square, *s.*

Mil.: A body of troops drawn up in form of a square with a vacant space in the middle.

hollow-wall, *s.*

Build.: A wall built in two thicknesses, with an empty space in the middle for the purpose of maintaining an equal temperature in rooms, or of preventing wet from being driven through.

hollow-ware, *s.* Cast-iron culinary vessels, such as pots, kettles, &c.

hollows and rounds, *s. pl.*

Join.: Concave and convex planes, respectively for working mouldings. They are made in pairs, and as many as eighteen pairs to a set.

hŏl'-lōw (1), * **hol-owe,** * **hol-wen,** *v.t.* [HOLLOW, *a.*]

1. To make hollow; to excavate.

"*Hollowed* bodies made of oak or fir."
Milton: P. L., vi. 574.

2. To stoop, to bend.

"*Hollow* your body more, sir, thus. Now stand fast o' your left leg."—*Ben Jonson: Every Man in his Humour*, i. 5.

hŏl'-lōw (2), *v.i. & t.* [HOLLA.]

hŏl'-lōw-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [HOLLOW, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of making hollow.

hollowing and backing machine, *s.*

Coopering: A machine for rounding staves, giving the outer convexity and inner concavity.

hollowing-knife, *s.*

Coopering: A drawing-knife for working on concave surfaces.

hollowing-plane, *s.* [HOLLOW-PLANE.]

hollow-joint, *a.* (See the compound.)

Hollow-joint wire: Small tubes employed in making joints, as in the casing of watches.

hŏl'-lōw-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *hollow; -ly.*]

1. *Lit.:* With hollows or cavities.

2. *Fig.:* Insincerely; not truly or genuinely; falsely.

"Try your penitence, if it be sound,
Or *hollowly* put on."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, ii. 2.

hŏl'-lōw-nĕss, * **hol-ough-nes,** * **hol-** * **ow-nesse,** *s.* [Eng. *hollow; -ness.*]

I. *Lit.:* The quality or state of being hollow; a hollow, a cavity; a depression of the surface.

"Old trees, quite decayed with an inward *hollowness*."—*Evelyn: Pomona*, ch. iii.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Insincerity, falseness, deceitfulness, emptiness.

"Nor are those empty-hearted, whose low sound
Reverbs no *hollowness*." *Shakesp.: Lear*, i. 1.

2. Completeness, utterness; as, the *hollowness* of the defeat.

hŏl'-lȳ, * **hol-in,** * **hol-yn,** *s.* [A.S. *holen, holegn*, from Wel. *celyn*; Corn. *celin*; Bret. or Armor. *kelen, kelennen*; Gael. *cuilonn, cuilfhionn*; Ir. *cuileann*; Dut. *hulst.*]

Bot.: *Ilex Aquifolium*, a shrub or small tree, ten to forty feet high, with glossy leaves, the lower ones uniform, with waved spinous cartilaginous margins, the upper ones sometimes entire; flowers in umbellate cymes, white, often subdiœcious; fruit a scarlet or more rarely a yellow drupe, with four bony furrowed stones. Wild in Britain, the continent of Europe, and Western Asia. The beautiful white wood of the holly is valued by cabinet-makers for inlaying, the bark is used in the manufacture of birdlime, the berries are so violently purgative that six or eight will excite violent vomit; the leaves are said to be equal to Peruvian bark for the cure of intermittent fevers. Haller recommends that their juice should be given in icterus. The root and bark are said to be emollient, resolving, expectorant, and diuretic. The leaves and berries form, with ivy, the principal material of Christmas decoration.

¶ The Cape-holly is *Crocoxylon excelsum*; the Knee-holly, *Ruscus aculeatus*, the Mountain-holly, *Nemopanthes*, and the Sea-holly, *Eryngium maritimum*; South American Holly, *Ilex paraguensis.* (*Treas. of Bot.*)

¶ Obvious compound: *Holly-sprinkled.* (*Wordsworth: Evening Walk.*)

holly-oak, *s.*

Bot.: *Quercus Ilex*, called also the Holy Oak or Common Evergreen Oak. It is found in the south of Europe, in the vicinity of the sea, with leaves varying in form, some of them prickly, others entire on the margins. It does not form forests. Its wood is good, but very hard and heavy.

holly-rose, *s.*

Bot.: *Turnera ulmifolia.*

* **hol-ly,** *adv.* [WHOLLY.]

hŏl'-lȳ-hŏck, † **hŏl'-lĭ-hŏck,** † **hŏl-ȳ-hōke,** * **hol-i-hocce,** * **hol-i-hoke,** *s.* [Mid. Eng. *holihoc*, from *holi* = holy, and *hocce, hoke, hoc*; A.S. *hoc* = a mallow. So called, according to Wedgwood, because it was brought at first from the Holy Land.]

Bot.: *Althæa rosea.* [ALTHÆA.]

hŏl'-lȳ-wŏrts, *s. pl.* [Eng. *holly*, and *worts.*]

Bot.: The English name given by Lindley to the order Aquifoliaceæ (q.v.).

hōlm (1), **hōlme** (1) (*l* silent), *s.* [A.S. *holm* = a mound, the sea; cogn. with Icel. *hólmr, hólmi, holmr* = an islet; Ger. *holm*; Sw. *holme*; Russ. *kholm*; Lat. *culmen.*] Flat ground along the side of a river. Used in the north for an island in a river.

"The bonny *holms* of Yarrow!"
Wordsworth: Yarrow Unvisited.

¶ *Holm*, or *holme*, is frequently used as the second element in the names of places: as, Step*holme*, &c.

* **hōlm** (2), * **holme** (2), *s.* [A corrupt. of Mid. Eng. *holin* = holly.]

1. The holly. (*Chaucer: C. T.*, 2,923.)

2. The holm-oak (q.v.).

¶ The Knee-holm is *Ruscus aculeatus* [BUTCHER'S-BROOM], the Sea-holm, *Eryngium maritimum.*

holm-oak, *s.* [HOLLY-OAK.]

* **holm-en,** *a.* [Eng. *holm; -en.*] Belonging to the holm-tree.

"To cut an *holmen* pole."
Sylvester: Maiden's Blush, 541.

hŏl'-mĭ-ą, *s.* [HOLMIUM.]

Chem.: The oxide of the Holmium. It is said to have a yellow colour.

hōl'-mīte, hōlm'-ĕs-īte, *s.* [Named after Dr. Holmes, of Montreal.]

Min.: The same as SEYBERITE (q.v.).

hŏl'-mĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Chem.: An element said to exist along with

erbium; it is supposed to have an atomic weight of about 162. It belongs to the earth metals.

hŏl-ō-, *pref.* [Gr. ὅλος (*holos*).] Whole, entire.

hŏl-ō-blas′-tĭc, *a.* [Pref. *holo-*, and Gr. βλαστός (*blastos*) = a sprout, a shoot; offspring.]

Biol.: Having the whole yolk-mass, or its greater part, directly formative or germinal. (Used of the mammalian ovum.) (*Quain.*)

hŏl′-ō-câust, *s.* [Lat. *holocaustum*, from Gr. ὁλόκαυστον (*holokauston*), neut. of ὁλόκαυστος ὁλόκαυτος (*holokaustos, holokautos*), from ὅλος (*holos*) = whole, entire, and καίω (*kaiō*), fut. καύσω (*kausō*) = to burn.] A sacrifice, the whole of which was consumed by fire, nothing being retained; such sacrifices were practised by the Jews. The word is now sometimes applied to a general sacrifice of life or slaughter.

"Not by sacrifices, or *holocaustes*, but by simple and plaine words."—*Udal: Matthew* ix.

hŏl-ō-çĕph′-ą-lī, *s. pl.* [Pref. *holo-*, and Gr. κεφαλή (*kephalē*) = the head.]

Ichthy.: An order of fishes founded by Siebold, and adopted by Sir Richard Owen, in whose classification it is the tenth order. They have the endoskeleton cartilaginous, the exoskeleton as placoid granules; most of the fins with a strong spine for the first ray; the ventrals abdominal; the gills laminated, attached by their margins, a single external gill aperture; no swim bladder; the intestine with a spiral valve. He includes under it the families Chimæroidei and Edaphodontidæ. (*Owen: Compar. Anat.; Fishes* (1846), p. 50.)

¶ It is now made a sub-order of Elasmobranchii.

hŏl-ō-crÿp′-tĭc, *a.* [Pref. *holo-*, and Eng. *cryptic* (q.v.).] Concealing wholly or entirely; specifically applied to a cipher capable of being read only by those who have the key.

hŏl-ō-crÿs′-tăl-līne, *a.* Pref. *holo-*, and Eng. *crystalline.*]

Min., Petrol., &c.: Wholly crystalline.

"Which are not of a glassy texture, but for the most part *holocrystalline*."—*Dr. Bundjiro Koto: Proc. Geol. Soc.* (1883-4), No. 434, p. 82.

hŏl′-ō-graph, *s.* & *a.* [Pref. *holo-*, and Gr. γράφω (*graphō*) = to write.]

A. *As subst.:* Any writing or document which is wholly in the handwriting of the person by whom it is executed, or from whom it proceeds.

B. *As adj.:* A term applied to a writing or document wholly in the handwriting of the person from whom it proceeds; holographic.

hŏl′-ō-grăph-ĭc, hŏl-ō-grăph′-ĭc-ąl, *a.* [Eng. *holograph; -ic.*] The same as HOLOGRAPH, *a.* (q.v.).

hŏl-ō-grăph′-ĭc-ąl, *a.* [HOLOGRAPHIC.]

hŏl-ō-hē′-drąl, *a.* [Pref. *holo-*, and Gr. ἕδρα (*hedra*) = seat, bottom, foundation, base.]

Crystallog. & Min.: Having all the corresponding parts of a crystal similarly replaced.

hŏl-ō-mĕ-tăb′-ō-lą, *s.* [Pref. *holo-* (q.v.), and Gr. μεταβολή (*metabolē*) = change.]

Entom.: A sub-class of insects, consisting of those which undergo a complete metamorphosis, the larva, pupa, and perfect insect being all unlike each other; the larva is vermiform and the pupa quiescent. It contains the orders Aphaniptera, Diptera, Lepidoptera, Hymenoptera, Strepsiptera, and Coleoptera (q.v.).

hŏl-ō-mĕt-ą-bŏl′-ĭc, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *holometabol(a)* (q.v.); Eng., &c. suff. *-ic.*]

Entom.: Of or belonging to insects which undergo a complete metamorphosis.

hŏl-ŏm′-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [Pref. *holo-*, and Gr. μέτρον (*metron*) = a measure.] An instrument for taking all sorts of measurements; a pantometer.

hŏl-ō-phăn′-ĕr-oŭs, *a.* [Pref. *holo-*, and Gr. φανερός (*phaneros*) = visible; Fr. *holophanère.* (*Larousse.*)] A term applied to the metamorphoses of insects when they are complete.

hŏl-ō-phō′-tąl, *a.* [Pref. *holo-*, and Gr. φῶς (*phōs*), genit. φωτός (*phōtos*) = light.]

Optics: A name applied to such forms of lighting-apparatus for lighthouses as utilize the whole of the available light, by subjecting it all to the collective action of the instrument.

hŏl-ō-phrăs′-tĭc, *a.* [Pref. *holo-*, and Gr. φραστικός (*phrastikos*) = expressive, eloquent.]

Philol.: A term applied to characters expressing a whole word.

"A *holophrastic* or word-sentence alphabet."—*Wilson: Prehistoric Man*, ii. 67.

hŏ-lŏp′-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *holop(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool. & Palæont.: A family of Crinoidea. The species are permanently fixed, but have no stem.

hŏ-lŏp-tÿch′-ĭ-dæ, hŏ-lŏp-tÿch′-ĭ-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *holoptych(ius)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Palæont.: In Sir Richard Owen's classification a family of ganoideau fishes, sub-order Lepidoganoidei. Dr. Traquair places it as a family under the Crossopterygidæ, defining it as having two dorsal fins; the ventrals subacutely lobate; the scales thick, sculptured. Genera, Holoptychius, Glyptolepis, Dendrodus (?), Cricodus (?).

hŏ-lŏp-tÿch′-ĭ-ŭs, *s.* [Pref. *holo-*, and Gr. πτύχιος (*ptuchios*) = folded, doubled up; πτύξ (*ptux*), πτυχός (*ptuchos*) = a fold.]

Palæont.: A genus of fossil fishes, the typical one of the family Holoptychiidæ (q.v.). The scales, which are very large, are deeply corrugated, and the bones of the head sculptured and granulated; the teeth are large, conical, and of great density. Found in the Upper Old Red Sandstone of Dura Den, &c., in Scotland. A fine specimen of *Holoptychius nobilissimus*, called after the Rev. Jas. Noble, was presented by him to the British Museum.

hŏl′-ō-pŭs, *s.* [Pref. *holo-* (q.v.), and Gr. πούς (*pous*) = foot.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the family Holipidæ (q.v.). The basals of the first, if not also the second, radials are fused together.

hŏl-ō-sĕ-rĭç′-ĕ-oŭs, *a.* [Pref. *holo-*, and Lat. *sericeus* = silken.]

Bot.: Silky; so completely covered with minute hairs that it feels soft.

hŏl-ŏs′-tĕ-ī, hŏl-ŏs′-tĕ-ą, *s. pl.* [Pref. *holo-*, and Gr. οστεόν (*osteon*) = a bone.] [HOLOSTEUM.]

Ichthy.: A sub-order of ganoid fishes, established by Prof. Müller for those ganoids which have a completely bony skeleton. Its divisions are into two groups or tribes, Cyclifera, comprising the families Amiidæ, Cœlacanthidæ, and Holoptychiidæ; and Rhombifera, with the families Polypteridæ, Dipteridæ, Acanthodidæ, Pycnodontidæ, Lepidosteidæ, Lepidotidæ, Palæoniscidæ, and Dapediidæ.

hŏl-ŏs′-tĕ-ŭm, *s.* [Cf. Lat. *holosteon*; Gr. ὁλόστεον (*holosteon*) = a whitish plantain, *Plantago holostea.* The name *holosteon* = all bone; pref. *hol-*, and ὀστέον (*osteon*) = a bone. This is not the modern genus Holosteum, the species of which are nowhere bony.

Bot.: A genus of Carophyllaceæ, tribe Alsineæ. Sepals five, petals five, toothed or notched; stamens three to five, rarely ten. Styles three; capsule sub-cylindrical, one-celled, many-seeded, opening at the extremity with six teeth. Known species three. One, *Holosteum umbellatum* (Umbelliferous Jagged Chickweed), occurs wild in the east of England, &c., but is rare.

hŏl-ō-stŏm′-ą-ta, *s. pl.* [Pref. *holo-*, and Gr. στόματα (*stomata*), pl. of στόμα (*stoma*) = the mouth.]

Zool.: Sea-snails; gasteropodous molluscs, the shells of which have the margin of the aperture entire, and generally covered with a horny or shelly, usually spiral operculum. The animal has a short retractile muzzle, and gills pectinated or plume-like. They are generally vegetable feeders. It contains the families:

Naticidæ, Pyramidellidæ, Carthiadæ, Melaniadæ, Turritellidæ, Litterinidæ, Paludinidæ, Neritidæ, Turbinidæ, Haliotidæ, Fissurellidæ, Calyptræidæ, Patellidæ, Dentaliadæ, and Chitonidæ.

hŏl-ō-stŏm′-ą-toŭs, *a.* [Mod. Lat. or Gr. *holostomat(a)*; Eng. suff. *-ous.*]

Zool.: Having the aperture of the mouth entire. Used of gasteropodous molluscs.

† **hŏl′-ō-stōme,** *s.* [Pref. *holo-*, and Gr. στόμα (*stoma*) = mouth.]

Zool.: A mollusc of the sub-order Holostomata (q.v.).

hŏl′-ō-thrix, *s.* [Pref. *holo-*, and Gr. θρίξ (*thrix*) = hair.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the family Holotrichidæ (q.v.).

† **hŏl′-ō-thūre,** *s.* [HOLOTHURIA.]

Zool.: An animal of the genus Holothuria; the family Holothuridæ, or the order Holothuroidea (q.v.).

hŏl-ō-thūr′-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Lat. *holothuria* (*Pliny*) = a water polype, Cuvier thought an Alcyonum, Gr. ὁλοθούριον (*holothourion*) (*Aristotle*) = a kind of zoophyte.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the family Holothuridæ, and the order Holothuroidea.

HOLOTHURIA ELEGANS.

¶ *Holothuria Argus* or *edulis*, Trepang, is collected on the north-east coast of Australia and elsewhere, and exported to China, where it is regarded as a great delicacy. [TREPANG.]

hŏl-ō-thūr′-ĭ-ąn, *a.* & *s.* [HOLOTHURIA.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or belonging to the animals of the genus Holothuria.

B. *As subst.:* An animal of the genus Holothuria. (*Nicholson: Zool.* (3rd ed.), p. 207.)

hŏl-ō-thūr′-ĭ-dæ, hŏl-ō-thūr′-ĭ-ą-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *holothuri(a)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: The typical family of Holothuridea, sub-order Pneumonophora.

hŏl-ō-thūr-ĭd′-ĕ-ī, hŏl-ō-thūr-ōĭ′-dĕ-ą, *s. pl.* [Lat. *holothuria*, and Gr. εἶδος (*eidos*) = form.]

1. *Zool.:* Sea Slugs. An order of Echinodermata. The body is vermiform, the ambulacral tubes extend from the mouth to the apex, but there are no regular ambulacral and inter-ambulacral plates. The genital organs have a single aperture towards the anterior part of the body. The larvæ are vermiform, or have no skeleton. (*Huxley.*) The species are called Sea-cucumbers, Trepangs, and Bêches-de-mer. The order is divided into two sub-orders, Apneumona, with no respiratory tree, and Pneumonophora, with a respiratory tree. The Holothuroidea are found in most seas; their metropolis is in the Pacific Ocean.

2. *Palæont.:* The harder parts of the Holothuroidea have been found as early as the Carboniferous period.

hŏl-ō-thūr′-ōĭd, *a.* & *s.* [HOLOTHUROIDEI.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or belonging to the order Holothuridea.

B. *As subst.:* An animal of that order.

"Or it may be wanting, as in the Asteroids and *Holothuroids*."—*Nicholson: Zool.* (ed. 2), p. 182.

hŏl-ō-thūr-ōĭ′-dĕ-ą, *s. pl.* [HOLOTHURIDEA.]

hŏl-ō-trĭch′-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *holothrix* (genit. *holotrichis*); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Bot.: A family of orchids, tribe Ophryeæ.

HOLSTER.

* **holour,** *s.* [O. Fr. *houlier.*] A whoremonger. (*Chaucer: C. T.*, 5,836.)

* **hŏlp,** * **hŏlp′-ęn,** *pret.* & *pa. par.* [HELP, *v.*]

hōl′-stĕr, *s.* [Dut., cogn. with A.S. *heolstor* = a hiding-place, a covering; Icel. *hulstr* = a case, a sheath; from Dut. *hullen* = to cover; Icel. *hylja*; Goth. *hulja*n; A.S. *helan.*] A leather case by the saddle-bow to hold a pistol; a pistol-case.

hōl'-stĕred, *a.* [Eng. *holster*; *-ed.*] Bearing or furnished with a holster or holsters.

hōlt, *s.* [A.S. *holt*; cogn. with Dut. *hout*; Icel. *holt*; Ger. *holz*; cf. also Wel. *celt* = a covert; Ir. *coill* (pl. *coillte*) = a wood; *ceilt* = concealment.] A wood, a woodland, a woody hill, a plantation, a grove. (It occurs frequently as an element in the names of places.)

"Comes a vapour from the margin, blackening over heath and *holt*." *Tennyson: Locksley Hall*, 191.

***hōlt,** *3rd pers. sing. pres. indic. of v.* [For *holdeth*.] [HOLD, *v.*]

hōl-tĕn'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Named after M. Holten, resident in the Faroe Islands.]

Zool.: A genus of vitreous sponges. *Holtenia Carpenteri*, discovered in 1868 at the bottom of the North Atlantic, has been called the Sea-nest.

hō'-lȳ, *halghe, *halewe, *haligh, *halow, *hali, *holi, *hooly, *a.* [A.S. *hálig*, from *hál* = whole; cogn. with Dut. *heilig*, from *heel* = whole; Icel. *heilagr*, *helgr*, from *haill* = whole; Dan. *hellig*, from *heel* = whole; Sw. *helig*, from *hel*; Ger. *heilig*, from *heil*. The original meaning is thus whole, perfect, excellent.] [HALE, WHOLE.]

1. Free from sin or sinful affections; pious, pure in heart, godly, religious, righteous.

"*Holy* men at their death have good inspirations." *Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice*, i. 2.

2. Sainted, beatified, divine, immaculate.

"By God's *holy* mother." *Shakesp.: Richard III.*, i. 3.

3. Consecrated or set apart for some sacred use or service; sacred, hallowed, reverend.

¶ *Holy* conveys the most comprehensive idea; *pious* and *devout* designate most fervour of mind. *Piety* lies in the heart, and may appear externally; but *devotion* does not properly exist except in an external observance: a man *piously* resigns himself to the will of God in the midst of his afflictions; he prays *devoutly* in the bosom of his family. *Divine* . . . signifies either belonging to the Deity or being like the Deity; but from the looseness of its application it has lost in some respects the dignity of its meaning. What is *holy* and *sacred* is in its very nature *divine*; but the *divine* is not always either *holy* or *sacred*. (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

***holy-ale,** *s.* A rural festival; a holiday. [ALE.]

Holy-alliance, *s.*

Hist.: An alliance formed at Paris on Sept. 26, 1815, between the Emperors of Russia and Austria and the King of Prussia. On Dec. 25, 1816, the Emperor of Russia, who was believed to be the real author of the alliance, publicly made known its character. These sovereigns undertook in future to act on the principles of the Gospel, and to support each other's authority. Other sovereigns were invited to join the alliance. The King of England declined the invitation, for this, among other reasons, that the constitution of his country did not permit him personally to sign such a document. Ultimately it became apparent that the object of the alliance was to support absolutism against popular aspirations for constitutional government, and when in 1821 the allied sovereigns invited the co-operation of other countries in putting down revolution at Naples, Lord Castlereagh sent an unfavourable reply. Byron (*Don Juan*, xiv. 83) sneers at the "Holy Three," and to Moore's *Fables for the Holy Alliance* were prefixed Dryden's lines (*Virgil: Georg.* iv. 162, 163)—

"Clip the wings
Of these high-flying arbitrary kings."

The Holy Alliance subsequently interfered in the Spanish Revolution, and then disappeared from history.

"Apprehensions at all resembling those which, in our age, induced the *Holy Alliance* to interfere in the internal troubles of Naples and Spain."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

holy-coat, *s.*

Ch. Hist., Relics, &c.: A coat, alleged to be the seamless vestment worn by Jesus at his trial, and for which, after his crucifixion, the soldiers cast lots (John xix. 23, 24). Several exist, the custodians of each claiming that it is the genuine one. The exhibition of one of them at Treves, in 1844, and the actual worship of the coat by some of the pilgrims who resorted thither in multitudes, led to a small secession from the Roman Church, headed by two priests, Ronge and Czerski. The tendencies of Ronge were towards rationalism, those of Czerski towards evangelical Protestantism. Neither rose to much power.

holy-cross, *s.*

I. *Ch. Hist., Relics, &c.*: What is alleged to be the actual cross on which Christ suffered. Rufinus, Socrates, Sozomen, Theodoretus, &c., relate the discovery (about A.D. 326) by Helena, mother of Constantine, of three crosses, with the inscription in Greek, Hebrew, and Latin. The question which of the three was the cross of Jesus was satisfactorily settled when, on the suggestion of Macarius, bishop of Jerusalem, trial was made which could work miracles, and it was found that only one had this power. Eusebius, who was well acquainted with the parties concerned, seems never to have heard of these alleged discoveries.

II. *Religious Orders or Societies*:

*1. An order of Augustinian canons, suppressed in the seventeenth century.

2. A religious order established in 1834 in France. The members devote themselves to education and works of mercy, the brothers teaching boys trades, agriculture, &c., the sisters educating girls and visiting the sick.

3. A society consisting of clerical members of the ritualistic school of the English Church. It was founded in 1855.

Holy-cross day: [*Holy-rood day*].

***holy-cruel,** *a.* Cruel by being too virtuous. (*Shakesp.: All's Well*, iv. 2.)

holy-cyamus, *s.*

Bot.: The Nebumlium, a water-lily, the Pythagorean-bean.

Holy Family, *s.* The Infant Saviour, the Virgin Mary, Joseph, Elizabeth, Anna, and John the Baptist. A picture in which all or most of the subordinate personages are introduced is called a "holy family."

holy-father, *s.* The English rendering of *Sancte Pater*, a title used in addressing the Pope.

holy-fire, *s.*

1. The fire kindled on Holy-Saturday. [HOLY-WEEK.]

2. That at Jerusalem is maintained by the Greek and Armenian priests to be miraculous. At the time of its expected appearance, the Church of the Holy Sepulchre is crowded, and the eagerness to light torches and candles when the sacred fire first appears is so great that it requires great energy on the part of the Mohammedan police to keep a semblance of order, and even then people are at times trampled to death. The liberality of the devotees is much excited by the alleged miraculous enkindling of the holy fire.

holy-flower, *s.*

Bot.: *Peristeria alata.*

Holy Ghost, Holy Spirit, *s.*

1. *Theol.*: Literal renderings of the Greek Πνεῦμα Ἅγιον (*Pneuma Hagion*), but ghost is from Anglo-Saxon *gâst* = the breath; a spirit, a ghost, and spirit from Latin *spiritus* = a gentle breath of air; a spirit, a soul. He is regarded as the third Person of the Trinity, and He is named with the other two Divine Personages in the baptismal formula (Matt. xxxviii., 19), and the apostolic or other benediction (2 Cor. xiii. 14). He is identical with the Comforter (q.v.) or Paraclete (q.v.) (John xiv. 26). Whether he "proceeds" from the Father alone, or from the Father and Son, is a question which has divided the Eastern and Western Churches. [GREEK CHURCH, PRECESSION.] On the day of Pentecost the apostles and others, "were all filled with the Holy Ghost, and began to speak with tongues as the Spirit gave them utterance" (Acts ii. 4).

2. *Bot.* (*Of the form* holy-ghost): *Angelica sylvestris.*

holy-grail, *s.* [GRAIL.]

holy-grass, *s.* [HIEROCHLOE.]

holy-herb, *s.*

Bot.: *Verbena officinalis.*

Holy-land, *s.* A name applied to Palestine, because there Jesus was born, lived, and was crucified, and there Christianity was first preached. The Chinese Buddhists call India the holy-land, because it was the birthplace of Sakya-Muni. [HOLY-PLACES.]

holy-league, *s.*

Hist.: A league, founded in 1576, to prevent Henry of Navarre, who at the time was a Protestant, from ascending the French throne. At his becoming a Roman Catholic, in 1593, the league was dissolved and he became king under the title of Henry IV. The name was also given to a combination formed in 1508 by Pope Julius II. with Louis XII. of France, Maximilian of Germany, Ferdinand III. of Spain, and some Italian princes, against Venice.

***holy-office,** *s.* The Inquisition (q.v.).

***Holy of Holies,** *s.*

Judaism: The inner or most sacred apartment, first of the Tabernacle, then of the Temple, into which none was permitted to enter but the high priest, and he only once a year, and then "not without blood." It was separated from the Holy Place or Outer Chamber by a veil. [SANCTUM, VEIL.]

holy-one, *s.* Any being or person specially holy.

¶ *The Holy One, Holy One of Israel*:

Scrip.: Jehovah. The appellation is common in Isaiah (q.v.).

holy-orders, *s. pl.* [ORDERS.]

holy-places, *s.pl.* The sites in Palestine connected with the ministry and death of Christ, especially those traditionally located within the Church of the Holy Sepulchre. The Greek and the Latin Churches both claim the custody of these sacred spots, the Russians supporting the pretensions of the former, the French those of the latter. A dispute about these holy places led, in 1853, to the Russo-Turkish war, followed, in 1854, by the Crimean war.

Holy Roman Empire, *s.*

Hist.: The name given to that German empire which began under Otho I., A.D. 962.

holy-rood, *s.* A cross or crucifix; especially one placed on the rood-beam in churches over the entrance to the chancel. [ROOD.]

Holy-rood day: A festival kept on Sept. 14, in commemoration of the exaltation of the Saviour's Cross. Also called holy cross day.

holy-rope, *s.*

Bot.: *Eupatorium cannabinum.*

Holy Saturday, *s.* In the Roman Church, the vigil of Easter. [HOLY-WEEK.]

***holy-seat,** *s.* The Popedom.

"The reserving of the first-fruits of all vacant benefices to the *holy-seat*."—*Clarendon: Religion & Policy*, ch. v.

holy-see, *s.* [SEE.]

holy-sepulchre, *s.*

1. The sepulchre in which the body of Jesus was laid between his death and his resurrection.

2. The traditional or other site of that grave.

3. The Byzantine Church built at Jerusalem on what is by some believed to be the site of the sepulchre.

¶ *Order of the Holy Sepulchre*:

Hist. & Her.: An order founded by Godfrey of Bouillon, the commanding chief, revived by Pope Alexander VI., in 1426, and reorganised in 1847 and 1868.

holy-stone, *s.* A kind of soft sandstone used with sand for scrubbing or cleaning the decks of vessels.

¶ Smyth (*Sailor's Word-Book*) suggests that holy-stone was "so called from being originally used for Sunday cleaning, or obtained by plundering churchyards of their tombstones, or because the seamen have to go on their knees to use it."

holy-stone, *v.t.* To scour or scrub with holy-stone.

holy-synod, *s.*

Eccles. & Ch. Hist.: A council established at St. Petersburg to act for the Emperor of Russia in ecclesiastical affairs, he being the earthly head of the Greek Church in Russia. The first president was Stephen Javorski, in the seventeenth century. (*Mosheim.*)

holy-thistle, *s.*

Bot.: *Carduus marianus*, called also *Silbyum marianum*, &c.

Holy Thursday, *s.* In the English Church, Ascension Day (q.v.); in the Roman Church the Thursday in Holy-week, Maundy-Thursday (q.v.). Its title to sanctity is that on that day what the Roman and Greek Churches

consider the Sacrifice, and the English Church and Dissenters the Sacrament of the Eucharist, was instituted.

holy-water, *s.*

Ch. Hist., Ritual, &c.: In Numbers (viii. 7) we read of the preparation of a "water of purifying," and (xix. 9) of a "water of separation," which is "a purification for sin." The custom passed with appropriate ceremonies into the early Christian Church. Water is blessed, or made "holy-water," by any cleric in priest's orders. The service may be consulted in the *Rituale Romanum*, or in English in Rock's *Hierurgia* (ch. xiii.). In the Roman Church it is usual to sprinkle the altar and the people with holy-water immediately before the high-mass on Sundays, "to remind them that they ought to appear before God with a pure heart, to awaken penitential feelings, and to wash them from venial sins." (*Goschler.*) In the Greek Church this observance is confined to the first Sunday of the month. Holy-water is also employed whenever anything is solemnly blessed. Stoups of it are placed at the entrance of all churches; into them the people dip their fingers, signing themselves with the cross with the right hand, touching first the forehead, then the centre of the breast, then the left and right shoulders, saying, "In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost." Catholics keep it in their houses, and use it on retiring to rest, on getting-up, before undertaking a journey, or in time of temptation. [LUSTRATION.]

"Clean washed in *holy-water* from the count
Of things terrestrial."
E. B. Barrett: Aurora Leigh, vii.

* *Holy-water clerk:* The person by whom the holy-water is carried; a name given to a poor scholar, to whom this duty was assigned.

Holy-water fount: The vessel containing the holy-water, also called the holy-water stock, stoup, stone, or vat.

"Here stands the *holy-water stoup!*"
Longfellow: The Golden Legend, ii.

Holy-water sprinkler:

1. A brush or bundle of twigs, &c., used for sprinkling the holy-water over the congregation. An aspergillum (q.v.).

* 2. An offensive weapon used in the middle ages, called also a morning star (q.v.).

holy-week, *s.*

Ch. Hist., Ritual, &c.: The week from Palm Sunday to Holy Saturday, or Easter-even, inclusive. In the English Church, each day has a proper epistle and gospel, and the psalms on Good Friday are also proper. Of late the observance of holy-week has become general; in many churches passion-music (q.v.) is chanted and, especially among the Ritualists, the services on Good Friday have direct reference to the solemn events which that day commemorates. In the Roman Church the whole of the functions are peculiarly solemn and impressive; those of Holy Thursday are marked by pomp and splendour. On Palm Sunday the Passion according to St. Matthew is chanted, and palm-branches (or sprigs of willow in their stead) are blessed and distributed to the people (John xii. 12–15). Tenebræ are chanted on Wednesday, Holy Thursday, and Good Friday; on Holy Thursday at high-mass two Hosts are consecrated, the oils and chrisms are blessed, the Host for Friday's mass is carried processionally to the reposoir, whilst the "Pange Lingua" is sung, and, in cathedral churches and religious houses, the Washing of the Feet (John xiii. 4–17) follows. On Good Friday the altar and sanctuary are stripped of their ornaments, the Passion according to St. John is chanted, the crucifix is unveiled and kissed by the clergy, kneeling, whilst the Improperia or Reproaches are sung, the consecrated species is brought from the reposoir, and the celebrant says the Mass of the Præsanctified (q.v.); on Holy Saturday there is the blessing of the fire, the paschal candle, and the baptismal font.

holy-wells, *s.pl.*

Compar. Relig.: In very many forms of faith water plays an important part, and is invested with miraculous powers. In the Old Testament we have the cleansing of Naaman in the Jordan (2 Kings v.); in the New, the man "blind from his birth," who "washed and came seeing" (John ix.), and the "troubling of the water" (John v.). Horace (*Od.*, iii. 13) and Ovid (*Fast.*, v. 300) speak of sacrifices to holy-wells, and Juvenal (vi. 533) mentions the oracular fountain of Jupiter Ammon. When Paganism was yielding to a purer faith, laws were passed forbidding the old adoration at fountains; but Tylor says (*Prim. Cult.*, ii. 195), "with a varnish of Christianity, and sometimes the substitution of a saint's name, water-worship has held its own to our day." St. Winifred's Well, at Holywell, Flintshire, has still many votaries; Ireland and Scotland can show their holy-wells in scores of parishes, and in the latter country some bush adjacent, bedecked with rags, testifies to the survival, in a mutilated form, of the rite of sacrifice. Bishop Hall (*Invisible World*, bk. ii., § 8) bears witness to a cure wrought upon a cripple by the waters of St. Madern's Well, and the virtues of the "water which sprang forth under the hands of Bernadette at the command of the Virgin Mary" (*Lasserre: Notre Dame de Lourdes*, liv. iii., § vii.) are boldly asserted by that Parisian journalist, who claims to be one subject among many of its miraculous efficacy.

"Cornish folk still drop into the old *holy-wells* offerings of pins, nails, and rags, expecting from their waters cure for diseases, and omens from their bubbles."—*Tylor: Primitive Culture*, ii. 124.

holy-writ, *s.* The Holy Scriptures.

"Science severe, or word of *Holy Writ*."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vii.

* **hō'-lȳ,** *v.t.* [HOLY, *a.*] To canonize. (*Massinger: Virgin Martyr*, ii. 2.)

* **hŏl'-ȳ-dāy,** *s.* & *a.* [HOLIDAY.]

hŏm'-age (age as **ĭj),** *s.* [O. Fr.; Fr. *hommage*, from Low Lat. *homaticum*, *hominium*, from Lat. *homo* (genit. *hominis*) = a man.]

1. The service paid and fealty professed to a sovereign or superior lord; the acknowledgment made by a vassal to his lord on being invested with a fee; fealty.

"The vassal or tenant upon investiture did usually *homage* to his lord; openly and humbly kneeling, being ungirt, uncovered, and holding up his hands both together between those of the lord, who sate before him; and there professing, that 'he did become his man, from that day forth, of life and limb and earthly honour:' and then he received a kiss from his lord. Which ceremony was denominated homagium, or manhood, by the feudists, from the stated form of words, devenio vester homo."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 4.

2. Obeisance; respect paid by external action; deference; respectful regard; court.

"Paying ignominious *homage* to all who possessed influence in the courts."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

3. Reverential attitude towards the Divine Being; reverence; devoutness.

"For sothly he ne shuld have than in all his lif corage to sinne, but yeve his herte and body to the service of Jesu Crist, and thereof do him *homage*."—*Chaucer: The Persones Tale.*

¶ *Homage* is paid or done to superior endowments; *court* is paid to the contingent, not the real, superiority of the individual. . . . The Romans did *homage* to the talent of Virgil, by always rising when he entered the theatre; men do *homage* to the wisdom of another, when they do not venture to contradict his assertions or call his opinions in question.

homage-ancestral, *s.* Homage which has been rendered for particular lands by the same tenant and his ancestors to the same lord and his ancestors from time immemorial.

homage-jury, *s.* A jury in a court-baron, consisting of tenants that do homage, who are to inquire and make presentments of the death of tenants, surrenders, admittances, and the like. (*Wharton.*)

* **hŏm'-age (age** as **ĭj),** *v.t.* & *i.* [HOMAGE, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To pay homage or respect to by external actions; to pay reverence to.

2. To subject in token of reverence and fealty.

"To her great Neptune *homaged* all his streams."
Cowley.

B. *Intrans.:* To pay homage, respect, or reverence.

"To whom Jove sometimes bends, and Neptune kneels, Mars *homageth*." *Heywood: Love's Mistress*, sig. D. 3.

* **hŏm'-age-a-ble (age** as **ĭj),** *a.* [Eng. *homage*; *-able.*] Bound to pay homage.

"He of Holland being *homageable* to none."—*Howell*, bk. i., § 2, let. 15.

* **hŏm'-ag-ēr (ag** as **ĭj),** *s.* [Eng. *homag(e)*; *-er.*] One who pays, or is bound to pay, homage to a superior lord; one who holds a fee of another by homage; a vassal.

"Those which have been *homagers* and tributaries unto us of old time."—*P. Holland: Livius*, p. 973.

* **hŏ-mā'-ĝĭ-ŭm,** *s.* [Low Lat., from *homo* = a man.] Homage (q.v.); fealty.

hŏm-ăl-ĭ-ā'-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *homali(um)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: Homaliads; an order of epigynous exogens; alliance Cactales. It consists of trees or shrubs with the calyx funnel-shaped, adherent, with from five to fifteen divisions; petals the same number, glands present; stamens in threes or sixes, opposite the petals; styles, three to five; ovary, one-celled, with two, three, or five parietal placentæ; ovules, many, pendulous; fruit, capsular or berried. From tropical Africa or India; known genera, three; species, thirty or more.

hŏ-măl'-ĭ-ăds, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *homali(um)*; and Eng., &c. pl. suff. *-ads.*]

Bot.: The name given by Lindley to the order Homaliaceæ (q.v.).

hŏ-măl'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. ὁμαλός (*homalos*) = even, smooth, equable, consistent; Lat. suff. *-ium.* Named because the stamens are regularly divided into fascicles of three.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the order Homaliaceæ (q.v.). The roots of some American species of Homalium are astringent, and used as a remedy in blennorrhœa.

hŏm-ą-lō-nō'-tŭs, *s.* [Gr. ὁμαλός (*homalos*) = even, smooth, and νῶτος (*nōtos*), νῶτον (*nōton*) = the back.]

Palæont.: A genus of Trilobites, having the tripartite division of the dorsal crust almost lost. From the Silurian and Devonian rocks.

hŏm-ą-lŏp'-sĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *homalips(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of colubrine snakes, group Suspecta. The nostrils are close together and provided with valves. They inhabit the rivers of Southern Asia.

hŏm-ą-lŏp'-sĭs, *s.* [Gr. ὁμαλός (*homalos*) = even, smooth, and ὄψις (*opsis*) = appearance.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the family Homalopsidæ (q.v.). There are small plates over the face and between the eyes.

hŏm-ą-lŏp'-tĕr-ą, *s. pl.* [Gr. ὁμαλός (*homalos*) = even, smooth, and πτερά (*ptera*) = wings, pl. of πτερόν (*pteron*) = a wing.]

Entom.: A suborder of Diptera; the same as Pupipara (q.v.).

hŏm-ą-lō'-tą, *s.* [Gr. ὁμαλός (*homalos*) = smooth.]

Entom.: A large genus of Staphylinidæ. Sharp enumerates 158 species as British.

hŏm'-ą-rŭs, *s.* [Gr. ὁμαρής (*homarēs*) = well adjusted: ὁμοῦ (*homou*) = together, and an obsolete ἄρω (*arō*) = to join, to fit.]

Zool.: A genus founded by Milne Edwards to comprehend the lobsters. [LOBSTER.]

* **hŏm'-bre (bre** as **bĕr),** *s.* [OMBRE.]

hōme, * hame, * hom, * hoom, *s.*, *a.*, & *adv.* [A.S. *hám* = a home, a dwelling; cogn. with Dut. *heim*; Icel. *heimr* = a village, *heima* = home; Dan. *heim* = home; Sw. *hem*; Ger. *heim*; Goth. *haims* = a village; Gr. κώμη (*kōmē*).]

A. *As substantive:*

1. One's own house or abode; the house or dwelling in which one habitually lives; the residence, dwelling, or abode of the family to which one belongs.

"Pilgrims who journey afar from their *home* and their country." *Longfellow: Evangeline*, i. 5.

2. One's own country; one's fatherland; one's native country.

"Why thou departed'st from thy native *home*."
Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, i. 1.

3. The place of constant residence; the seat.

"Flandria, by plenty made the *home* of war."
Prior: Ode to the Queen, 32.

4. A place or state of rest or comfort; a future state; the grave.

"These that I bring unto their latest *home*."
Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, i. 1.

5. A benevolent or charitable institution or establishment: as, a *home* for sailors, an orphans' *home*.

B. *As adjective:*

1. Connected with or pertaining to one's home or native country; domestic, internal; opposed to foreign: as, *home* affairs, *home* comforts, &c.

2. Close, pointed, poignant, to the point, direct.

"More direct and *home* remonstrances to the faulty are necessary."—*Secker: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 23.

C. *As adverb:*

1. To one's home; to one's native country or place of abode; homewards.

"We'll be a day before our husbands *home*."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, iv. 2.

2. To the point; to the desired end or aim; to the mark aimed at; pointedly, thoroughly, closely, hard, fully: as, To strike *home*.

"I cannot speak him *home*."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, ii. 2.

3. To the end; fully; to the full extent: as, To drive a nail *home*.

¶ 1. *At home:*

(1) *Literally:*

(*a*) In or about one's own house or abode; near home; not at a distance.

(*b*) In one's own country, as distinguished from abroad.

"There was peace abroad and *at home*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

(2) *Fig.:* At one's ease: as, To feel oneself *at home*.

2. *At home in* or *with anything:* Perfectly conversant, familiar, or acquainted with a subject.

3. *To come home:*

(1) *Ord. Lang.:* To return to one's own home or native country.

(2) *Naut.:* Said of an anchor when it loosens from the ground by the violence of the wind or current.

4. *To come home to a person:* To reach one's conscience; to touch a person deeply.

5. *To make one's self at home:* To act or conduct one's self in the house of another as unrestrainedly as in one's own home.

* 6. *To bring one's self home:* To recover what one had previously lost.

*** home-blow,** *s.* A well-directed, effective, or direct blow or thrust.

home-bound, *a.* Weather-bound; kept at home by extraneous circumstances.

"*Home-bound* by weather or some stated feast."
Cowper: The Salad.

home-brewed, *a. & s.*

A. *As adj.:* Brewed or made at home, as distinguished from that made at a brewery. (Said of liquors.)

B. *As subst.:* Ale or beer brewed at home, as distinguished from that made in a brewery.

home-circle, *s.* The members of one household or family; a family circle.

Home-department, *s.* That department of the executive government which regulates the internal affairs of the country; it is presided over by the Home Secretary (q.v.). [HOME-OFFICE.]

home-farm, *s.* A farm on the lands adjoining the residence of a landed proprietor.

home-grown, *a.* Grown or produced in one's own garden or country; not foreign.

Home-office, *s.* The office in which the affairs of the Home-department are transacted.

*** home-return,** *s.* A return to one's own country.

"The precious jewel of thy *home-return*."
Shakesp.: Richard II., i. 3.

Home-rule, *s.*

Hist. & Polit.: The liberty of ruling a country by means of a governing power which has its seat at home—*i.e.*, within the country itself, and with the members of the government elected from its inhabitants. The expression has been used chiefly in connection with Irish politics. Some of those claiming Home Rule for Ireland use the term in the foregoing comprehensive sense, which is its natural one; but many do so in a much more limited one, their aim being the restoration of the Irish Parliament, on a wider basis than that swept away in 1800, imperial matters being reserved for the British Parliament in London. A manifesto in favour of Home Rule, in this restricted sense, was issued on Oct. 25, 1873. On March 25, 1874, a Parliamentary motion in its favour was rejected by 314 votes to 52. A motion by Mr. Isaac Butt, then the leader of the party, for a Commission of Inquiry on the subject, was negatived in 1875, 1876, and 1877. The belief of both great parties in the State is that much difficulty would be experienced in determining which questions were national and which imperial; that collisions between the Houses meeting in London and in Dublin would be sure to occur; and that sooner or later the concession of Home Rule would lead to a demand for the complete independence of Ireland. They are, therefore, against Home Rule, but enlightened statesmen have for some years shown themselves desirous of removing every acknowledged grievance of the Irish, so as to prove to them that all the real advantages which Home Rule would produce may be more simply obtained by parliamentary action in London.

Home-ruler, *s.*

Hist.: One of an Irish political party which aims at obtaining Home Rule for Ireland. [HOME-RULE.]

Home Secretary, *s.* The Secretary of State for the Home department.

home-sick, *a.* Longing for home; affected with home-sickness.

home-wind, *s.* A term used by Longfellow in connection with the Indian heaven towards the West.

"To the regions of the *home-wind*."
Longfellow: Song of Hiawatha, xxii.

hōme'-born, *a.* [Eng. *home*, and *born*.]

1. Native, domestic; not foreign.

"With *homeborn* lies or tales from foreign lands."
Pope: Temple of Fame, 465.

2. Natural, native.

3. Of or pertaining to the home or family; domestic.

"Fireside enjoyments, *homeborn* happiness."
Cowper: Task, iv. 140.

hōme'-brĕd, *** home-bread,** *a.* [Eng. *home*, and *bred*.]

1. Domestic, not foreign.

"This lowering tempest of your *homebred* hate."
Shakesp.: Richard II., i. 2.

2. Natural, native.

"Benignity and *homebred* sense."
Wordsworth: To a Highland Girl.

3. Not polished by travel; plain, artless, uncultivated, rude.

hōme'-built, *a.* [Eng. *home*, and *built*.] Built in one's own country.

*** hōme'-drĭv-ẹn,** *a.* [Eng. *home*, and *driven*.]

1. Driven to one's home or country.

2. Driven, forced, or pushed in to the full extent: as, a *homedriven* nail.

*** hōme'-dwĕll-ĭng,** *a.* [Eng. *home*, and *dwelling*.] Dwelling at home; not given to travelling; domesticated.

*** hōme'-fĕlt,** *a.* [Eng. *home*, and *felt*.] Inward, private.

"Such a sacred and *homefelt* delight."
Milton: Comus, 262.

*** hōme'-keēp-ĭng,** *a.* [Eng. *home*, and *keeping*.] Staying at home; not given to roaming. (*Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona*, i. 1.)

hōme'-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *home*; *-less*.] Destitute of or without a home; having no home.

"The child of misery, the outcast of society · friendless, *homeless*, unbeloved."—*Knox: Essays*, No. 145.

hōme'-līke, *a.* [Eng. *home*; *-like*.] Resembling or like home; homely.

*** hōme'-lĭ-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *homely*; *-ly*.] In a homely manner; rudely, inelegantly, plainly, without affectation.

hōme'-lĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *homely*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being homely; plainness; freedom from affectation; simplicity; absence of polish or refinement.

"She knew well that she was not handsome, and jested freely on her own *homeliness*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

*** hōme'-lĭng,** *s. & a.* [Eng. *home*; suff. *-ling*.]

A. *As subst.:* A native; one born in the country.

"So long as our *homelings* had the dominion of this Ile."—*Holinshed: Description of England*, ch. ix.

B. *As adj.:* Native.

"The *homeling* inhabitants call it Achileos-dromon."—*P. Holland: Ammianus*, p. 299.

hōme'-lŏt, *s.* [Eng. *home*, and *lot*.] An inclosure on or in which a mansion stands; a home-farm. (*American.*)

hōme'-lȳ, *a. & adv.* [Eng. *home*; *-ly*; Ger. *heimlich*.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Living at home with one.

"And the enemyes of a man ben thei that ben *homeli* with him."—*Wycliffe: Matthew* x. 36.

2. Familiar with one, whether living at home with him or not.

"With all these men I was right *homely*, and communed with them long and oft."—*Foxe: Book of Martyrs: Exam. of W. Thorpe.*

3. Of plain features; plain, not beautiful, not handsome. (It is not so strong as ugly.)

"It is for *homely* features to keep home."
Milton: Comus, 748.

4. Plain, as intended for home use; not fine or elegant.

5. Without affectation; plain, simple, unvarnished.

"That *homely* prudence the want of which has often been fatal to men of brighter genius and of purer virtue."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

*** B.** *As adv.:* Plainly, simply, rudely, without affectation.

"There he was welcomed of that honest syre,
And of his aged beldame *homely* well."
Spenser: F. Q., VI. ix. 17.

hōme'-lȳn, *s.* [Eng. *home*; second element doubtful.]

Ichthy.: Raia miraletus, the home sand ray, or spotted ray, a British fish.

homelyn-ray, *s.*

Ichthy.: The same as HOMELYN (q.v.).

hōme'-mādc, *a.* [Eng. *home*, and *made*.] Made at home or in one's own country; not manufactured abroad.

hō-mĕ-ŏp'-ą-thȳ, *s.* [HOMŒOPATHY.]

¶ For this word and others derived therefrom, see under HOMŒOPATHY.

hō'-mĕr (1), **† chō'-mĕr,** *s.* [Heb. חֹמֶר (*chhomer*) = a tide, a wave of the sea; cement, dirt, filth, mire; a mound, a heap; the measure mentioned in the definition.]

Metrol.: A Hebrew dry measure containing ten baths or ephahs (Ezek. xlv. 14). It is mentioned also in Lev. xxvii. 16; Isa. v. 10, and Hos. iii. 2. Estimates of its capacity founded on Josephus make it 86·696 gallons; founded on statements by the Rabbins, 44·286.

¶ The homer or chomer must not be confounded with the omer or ghomer (Heb. עֹמֶר (*ghomer*) = (1) a sheaf of corn, (2) a measure) mentioned in the Bible only in Exod. xvi. 16, 18, 33, 36, which was the tenth part of an ephah, and therefore only the hundredth part of the homer.

hō'-mĕr (2), *s.* [HOEMOTHER.]

Hō-mĕr (3), *s.* [The Greek epic poet.] (For def. see etym.)

Homer's moly, *s.*

Bot.: Allium magicum.

hōm'-ẽr (4), *s.* [Eng. *hom(e)*; *-er*.] A pigeon trained to fly home from distant places.

"The principal classes are devoted to *homers*."—*Daily News*, Nov. 23, 1881.

Hō-mĕr'-ĭc, *** Hō-mĕr'-ĭc-ąl,** *a.* [Lat. *Homericus*, from Gr. Ὁμηρικός (*Homērikos*), from Ὅμηρος (*Homēros*) = Homer.] Of or pertaining to Homer, or to the poems that bear his name; resembling the poetry or verse of Homer.

Hō-mĕr-ŏl'-ō-ǵȳ, *s.* [Eng. *Homer*, the great Greek poet, and Gr. Λόγος (*logos*) = a discourse.] A discourse regarding Homer; a study of the personality and date of Homer, and the origin and character of his poems.

"Mr. Gladstone, in treating of Homer, or, to use his own word, of *Homerology*."—*Times*, March 8, 1876.

hōme'-sĭck-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *home*, and *sickness*.]

Mental Path.: A vehement desire to return home, which sometimes affects exiles, especially the Swiss and other natives of mountainous countries. If the mental disease be trifled with, it affects the physical health, and sometimes terminates fatally. [NOSTALGIA.]

*** home-sock-en,** *s.* [HAMESUCKEN.]

*** hōme'-spēak-ĭng,** *s.* [Eng. *home*, and *speaking*.] Direct, plain, forcible; speaking to the point.

hōme'-spŭn, *a. & s.* [Eng. *home*, and *spun*.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. *Lit.:* Spun or wrought at home; homemade; of domestic manufacture.

"Instead of *homespun* coifs were seen
Good pinners." *Swift: Baucis & Philemon.*

2. *Fig.:* Plain, homely, unaffected, rude.

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Lit.:* Cloth spun or made at home.

"Making . . . the modest apparel of *homespun*."
Longfellow: Miles Standish, iii.

* 2. *Fig.:* A coarse, homely, simple, or unpolished person.

"What hempen *homespuns* have we swaggering here?"
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, iii. 1.

hōme'-stăll, *s.* [Eng. *home*, and *stall*.] A homestead (q.v.).

"[Thy] *homestall* thatched with leaves."
Cowper: Task, i. 641.

hōme'-stĕad, *s.* [Eng. *home*, and *stead*.]

1. A native seat or place.

2. A person's dwelling-house, with the ground and buildings immediately adjoining.

"The smouldering *homestead*."
Tennyson: Princess, v. 122.

hōme'-ward, hōme'-wardş, *adv.* & *a.* [A.S. *hámweard*.]

A. *As adv.:* In the direction of home; towards home; towards one's native country.

B. *As adj.:* Being in the direction of or towards home; directed or turned towards home.

"At evening in his *homeward* walk."
Wordsworth: Ruth.

homeward-bound, *a.* Bound or destined for home or one's native country; especially applied to ships returning home from a foreign country, or to persons coming home by sea.

hŏm-ĭch'-līne, *s.* [Gr. ὁμιχλη (*homichlē*) = a mist, a fog; suff. *-ine*; Ger. *homichlin*.]

Min.: A variety of Barnhardite (q.v.).

hŏm'-ĭ-çīd-ăl, *a.* [Eng. *homicid(e)*; *-al*.]

1. Of or pertaining to a homicide; murderous, deadly, bloody.

"The troop forth issuing from the dark recess,
With *homicidal* rage, the king oppress."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey iv. 718.

2. Inclined to homicide: as, *homicidal* mania (q.v.).

homicidal-mania, *s.*

Path.: A species of moral insanity in which there is an irresistible tendency to take the life of one or more human beings. Called also androphonomania.

hŏm'-ĭ-çīde, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *homicidium*, from *homo* = a man, and *cædo* = to kill; Sp. *homecida*; Ital. *omicida*; also Lat. *homicida* = a murderer, a homicide. Puttenham, in 1589, classed this word among those then quite recently introduced into English. Another writer, a little earlier, ranks it among "inkhorn terms, smelling too much of the Latin." (*Trench: English Past & Present*, p. 37.)]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of killing a human being.

* 2. Destruction.

"The *homicide* of names is less than lives."
Dryden. (*Todd.*)

3. One who kills another; a manslayer.

"Every man's conscience is a thousand swords,
I. To fight against that bloody *homicide*."
Shakesp.: Richard III., v. 2.

II. *Law:* (See extract).

"*Homicide* is of three kinds; justifiable, excusable, and felonious. . . . 1. Justifiable *homicide* is of divers kinds: (1) Such as is owing to some unavoidable necessity, without any will, intention, or desire, and without any inadvertence or negligence in the party killing, and therefore without any shadow of blame. (2) *Homicides* committed for the advancement of public justice are: (*a*) Where an officer, in the execution of his office, kills a person that assaults and resists him. (*b*) If an officer, or any private person, attempts to take a man charged with felony, and is resisted, and, in the endeavour to take him, kills him. (*c*) In case of a riot or rebellious assembly, as has already been explained. (*d*) Where the prisoners in a gaol, or going to a gaol, assault the gaoler or officer, and he in his defence kills any of them, it is justifiable for the sake of preventing an escape. . . . (3) Such *homicide* as is committed for the prevention of any forcible and atrocious crime is justifiable by the law of nature. . . . 2. Excusable *homicide* is of two sorts: either *per infortunium*, by misadventure, or *se defendendo*, upon a principle of self-preservation. *Homicide per infortunium* or misadventure, is where a man doing a lawful act, without any intention of hurt, unfortunately kills another. . . . 3. Felonious *homicide* is an act of a very different nature from the former, being the killing of a human creature, of any age or sex, without justification or excuse. This may be done either by killing one's self or another man."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 14.

* **hŏm'-ĭ-form,** *a.* [Lat. *homo* = a man, and *forma* = form, shape.] Having the form of a man; in human shape.

hŏm-ĭ-lĕt'-ĭc, *a.* & *s.* [Gr. ὁμιλητικός (*homilētikos*), from ὁμιλία (*homilia*) = a homily (q.v.).]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Pertaining to familiar intercourse; conversational, companionable, familiar.

2. Pertaining or relating to homiletics; hortatory.

B. *As subst.:* [HOMILETICS].

homiletic-theology, *s.* The same as HOMILETICS (q.v.).

hŏm-ĭ-lĕt'-ĭc-ăl, *a.* [Eng. *homiletic*; *-al*.] The same as HOMILETIC (q.v.).

"These are commonly called *homiletical* vertues."—*Wilkins: On Real Character*, pt. ii., ch. viii.

hŏm-ĭ-lĕt'-ĭcs, *s.* [HOMILETIC.] The art of preaching, so far as this is an art; sacred eloquence; the method of addressing an audience on the highest subjects which, with the Divine blessing, is most likely to affect the consciences, the hearts, and the intellect of the hearers.

* **hŏm-ĭl-ĭ-ăr'-ĭ-ŭm,** *s.* [Low Lat., from Lat. *homilia* = a homily.] A collection of homilies.

¶ Used specially of a book of homilies issued in the eighth century by or under the auspices of Charlemagne. (*Mosheim*, &c.)

hŏm'-ĭ-lĭst, *hŏm'-ō-lĭst, *s.* [Eng. *homil(y)*; *-ist*.] The writer or composer of homilies; a preacher.

"To this good *homelist* I have been ever stubborn."
—*Beaum. & Fletc.: Scornful Lady*, iv.

hŏm'-ĭ-lȳ, *s.* [Lat. *homilia*, from Gr. ὁμιλία (*homilia*) = living together, instruction, meeting, assembly, a homily, a sermon.]

Ord. Lang., Rhetoric, &c.:

1. *At first:* *Homilia* (homily), and *logos* (discourse), were used interchangeably; then the former term, as Photius says, was limited to a familiar conversation between the preacher and the congregation, who questioned each other.

2. *In modern times:* The term has often been used for a discourse read from a book, as distinguished from a discourse of one's own composition. Two Books of Homilies, to be read in churches when no sermon was prepared, were published in England by authority in 1547 and 1562. The first is attributed mainly to Cranmer and the latter to Jewell.

"*Homilies* were a third kind of readings usual in former times; a most commendable institution, as well then to supply the casual, as now the necessary defect of sermons."—*Hooker.*

3. *Now:* Often used for a simple discourse of the preacher's own composition on some practical subject.

4. *Fig.:* A tedious exhortation by any one, a father for instance, on some moral point.

"As I have heard my father
Deal out in his long *homilies*." *Byron: Cain*, ii. 2.

hŏm'-ĭ-nēş, *s. pl.* [HOMO.]

hōm'-ĭng, *a.* [Eng. *hom(e)*; *-ing*.] Coming or returning home; specifically applied to such birds as the carrier-pigeon, which have the faculty of returning home from great distances to the place where they are reared or kept.

hŏm-ĭn'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *homo*, genit. *homin(is)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.] [HOMO.]

Zool., &c.: A family sometimes constituted for the reception of Homo or man. Now more generally called by Prof. Huxley and others Anthropidæ (q.v.).

hŏm'-ĭ-nȳ, *s.* [West Indian *auhûminea* = parched corn.] Maize hulled and coarsely ground, used as food when mixed with water and boiled or baked.

* **hom-li-ness,** *s.* [HOMELINESS.]

* **hom-ly,** *a.* [HOMELY.]

* **hŏm'-mŏc,** *s.* [HUMMOCK.]

* **hŏm'-mō-nȳ,** *s.* [HOMINY.]

hō'-mō (pl. **hŏm'-ĭ-nēş**), *s.* [Lat. = a human being, including a man, woman, or child.]

Anthropol., Zool., &c.: Linnæus's name for the crowning genus of the class Mammalia. He makes it include two species, *Homo sapiens*, or man, and *H. Troglodytes*, or the chimpanzee. Cuvier limited his order Bimana to man. Prof. Huxley also excludes the chimpanzee and other apes from the family Anthropidæ of the order Primates, and relegates them to the Simiadæ. [ANTHROPIDÆ.]

hō-mō-, hŏm-ō, *pref.* [Gr. ὁμός (*homos*) = same.] A prefix used to signify sameness, similarity, or likeness; the opposite to hetero- (q.v.).

hŏm-ō-car'-pŏŭs, *a.* [Pref. *homo-*, and Gr. καρπός (*karpos*) = fruit.]

Bot.: Having all the fruits of a flower-head exactly alike. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

hŏm-ō-çĕn'-trĭc, *a.* [Pref. *homo-*, and Gr. κέντρον (*kentron*) = a centre.] Having the same centre; concentric.

hŏm-ō-çĕr'-çal, *a.* [Pref. *homo-*, and Gr. κέρκος (*kerkos*) = tail.]

Ichthyology & Palæontology:

1. *Of a tail:* Equally lobed; having equal lobes.

2. *Of a fish:* Having an equally-lobed tail.

homocercal-tail, *s.*

Ichthy. & Palæont.: The name given by Agassiz to the caudal fin or tail of a fish when the tail, if not single, is equally divided. It is first known in the Magnesian limestone, which is of Middle Permian age, becoming more common with each new formation, till now nearly, though not quite, all the 9,000 known species of fish have homocercal tails.

hŏm-ŏch'-rō-mŏŭs, *a.* [Pref. *homo-*; Gr. χρῶμα (*chrōma*) = colour, and Eng. suff. *-ous*.]

Bot.: Having all the flowers on a capitulum of the same colour.

hŏm-ŏd'-rō-mŏŭs, hŏ-mŏd'-rō-mal, *a.* [Gr. ὁμόδρομος (*homodromos*), from ὁμός (*homos*) = same, and δρόμος (*dromos*) = a course, a running.]

1. *Bot.:* A term used when the generating spiral of a flower turns in the same direction as that of the central stem. Example, the Bird-cherry, *Prunus Padus*.

* 2. *Mech.:* Applied to levers of the second and third kinds, in which the power and weight are on the same side of the fulcrum, and so move in the same direction. [LEVER.]

hō-mœ-ō-, *pref.* [Latinised form of Gr. ὅμοιος (*homoios*), and ὁμοῖος (*homoios*) = like, resembling.] Like, resembling.

* **hō-mœ-ō-mĕr'-ĭ-ą,** *s.* [Gr. ὁμοιομέρεια (*homoiomereia*), from ὅμοιος (*homoios*) = like, and μερίς (*meris*) = a share, a portion.] Likeness or identity of parts; homogeneity in elements.

"The doctrine of *homœomeria*, or the similarity of the parts of a body to the whole."—*Encyc. Brit.* [ed. 9th], iii. 35.

hō-mœ-ō-mĕr'-ĭ-æ, *s. pl.* [HOMŒOMERIA.] (See extract.)

"Anaxagoras of Clazomenæ, born about B.C. 500, reduced all origin and decay to a process of mingling and unmingling, but assumed as ultimate elements an unlimited number of primitive qualitatively determinate substances, called by him seeds of things, by Aristotle elements consisting of homogeneous parts, and by later writers (employing a term formed from Aristotelian phraseology) *homœomeriæ*."—*Ueberweg: Hist. Philos.*, i. 62.

hō-mœ-ō-mĕr'-ĭ-ąn-ĭşm, *s.* [Eng., &c. *homœomeria*; *n* connective, and suff. *-ism*.] The Anaxagorean system of philosophy. [HOMŒOMERIÆ.]

"Atomism is *homœomerianism* stripped of phenomenal qualities."—*Lewes: Hist. Philosophy*, i. 102.

* **hō-mœ-ō-mĕr'-ĭc, * hō-mœ-ō-mĕr'-ĭc-ăl,** *a.* [HOMŒOMERIA.] Pertaining to or having sameness of parts or elements; supporting or receiving the doctrine of the homogeneity of elements.

hō-mœ-ŏm'-ĕr-ȳ, *s.* [HOMŒOMERIA.] The same as HOMŒOMERIANISM (q.v.).

"Next, let's examine with a curious eye
Anaxagoras's philosophy,
By copious Greece termed *homœomery*."
Creech: Lucretius, i. 848.

* **hō-mœ-ŏm'-ō-trȳ,** *s.* [Gr. ὁμοῖος (*homoios*) = like, and μέτρον (*metron*) = a measure.] The same as HOMŒOMERIA (q.v.).

hō-mœ-ō-morph'-ĭşm, *s.* [HOMŒOMORPHOUS.] The same as ISOMORPHISM (q.v.).

hō-mœ-ō-morph'-ŏŭs, *a.* [Gr. ὁμοιόμορφος (*homoiomorphos*) = of like form: ὅμοιος (*homoios*) = like, and μορφή (*morphē*) = form.] The same as ISOMORPHOUS (q.v.).

† **hō'-mœ-ō-păth,** *s.* [Fr. *homéopathe*.] The same as HOMŒOPATHIST (q.v.).

hō-mœ-ō-păth'-ĭc, hō-mœ-ō-păth'-ĭc-ạl, *a.* [Eng., &c. *homœopath(ic); -ic, -ical.*]

1. *Lit.:* Of or belonging to homœopathy: as, *homœopathic* medicines.

2. *Fig.:* In infinitesimally small doses; on a very small scale: as, a *homœopathic* measure of reform.

hō-mœ-ō-păth'-ĭc-ạl-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *homœopathical; -ly.*] In a homœopathic manner; according to the rules or principles of homœopathy.

hō-mœ-ŏp'-ạ-thĭst, *s.* [Eng. *homœopath(y); -ist.*] One who practises or believes in homœopathy; a homœopath.

hō-mœ-ŏp'-ạ-thȳ, *s.* [Gr. ὅμοιος (*homoios*) = like, similar, and πάθη (*pathē*) = a passive state, suffering, or πάθος (*pathos*) = suffering.]

Med.: The system of medicine which aims at curing diseases by administering medicines which produce symptoms similar to those which they are designed to remove. The Latin dictum on the subject is "Similia similibus curantur." Its founder was Samuel Hahnemann (1755-1843), born at Meissen in Upper Saxony. In 1790, while investigating the operation of Peruvian bark in intermittent fevers, he found that a dose of the bark which he took produced in himself phenomena like those of the fever it was designed to combat. Pursuing his experiments, he believed he had discovered a general law that like was cured by like, and in 1810 published his *Organon of the Healing Art*, in which he explained his system, calling it for the first time homœopathy. Thus to rub the affected part with snow is beneficial in frostbite, so are heated spirits of wine or oil of turpentine in burns. He appealed also to the effects of vaccination in preventing or mitigating small-pox. This, however, is not curing like by like, though there is a certain analogy between the two cases. Hahnemann and his followers have attempted experimentally to ascertain what therapeutic agent to prescribe in each case. Experience has shown them that the doses should be exceedingly minute. The great majority of medical men reject the system, though it has many advocates here and abroad. Homœopathy is opposed to Heteropathy or Allopathy (q.v.).

hŏm-œ-ō-ṣâu'-rī-ạ, *s. pl.* [[Pref. *homœo-*, and Gr. σαῦρος (*sauros*), σαύρα (*saura*) = a lizard.]

Zool.: A genus of fossil Saurians, resembling lizards; two species occur in the Solenhofen schist. (*Larousse.*)

hŏm-œ-ō-sō'-lĕn, *s.* [Pref. *homœo-*, and Lat. *solen*, Gr. σωλήν (*sōlēn*) = a channel, a gutter, a pipe.]

Palæont.: A genus of Polyzoa, family Tubuliporidæ. *Homœosolen ramulosus* is from the Upper Chalk of Lewes, in Sussex. (*Morris.*)

hŏm-œ-ō-zō'-ĭc, hŏm-ōĭ-ō-zō'-ĭc, *s.* [Pref. *homœo-*, and Gr. ζῷον (*zōon*) = a living being, an animal.]

Phys. Geog. & Biol.: Zones or belts upon the earth's surface containing similar forms of life. They are not identical with zones of latitude, but depend partly on the present climate of the regions, partly on the former geological distribution of land and sea.

¶ Prof. Edward Forbes constructed a map representing the homœozoic belts of marine life.

hŏm-ŏg'-ạ-moŭs, *a.* [Gr. ὁμόγαμος (*homogamos*) = married together: pref. *homo-*, Gr. γάμος (*gamos*), and Eng. suff. *-ous.*]

Botany:

1. Having all the flowers of a capitulum hermaphrodite. (*Lindley.*)

2. Having the stamens and pistils ripe at the same time. This occurs in most cases in hermaphrodite flowers. [1.]

hŏm-ŏg'-ạ-mȳ, hŏm-ō-gā'-mĭ-ạ, *s.* [HOMOGAMOUS.]

Botany:

1. The name given by Sprengel and others to a composite plant having the flowers of the capitule all hermaphrodite.

2. A term used when both stamens and pistils in an hermaphrodite flower were "formed exactly at the same period"—*i.e.*, came to maturity together. The same as SYNACMY.

hŏm-ō-găn-glĭ-ā'-tạ, *s. pl.* [Pref. *homo-*, and Mod. Lat. *ganglia*; Gr. γάγγλιον (*ganglion*) = a tumour under the skin.] [GANGLION.]

Zool.: A name given by Professor Owen to the class Articulata, from the symmetrical disposition of its nervous centres. The body presents a correspondingly symmetrical form. (*Owen: Compar. Anat. Invertebrata* (1843), pp. 13, 14.)

hŏm-ō-găn'-glĭ-āte, *a.* [HOMOGANGLIATA.]

Zool.: Having a ganglionic nervous system, in which the ganglia are symmetrically arranged; of or belonging to the homogangliata. (*Owen*, &c.)

"We find in fact at the lowest step of the great *homogangliate* series of the Animal Kingdom, an extensive group of vermiform animals."—*Owen: Invertebrata*, p. 130.

* **hŏm'-ō-ġēne,** *a.* [Fr. *homogène*, from Gr. ὁμογενής (*homogenēs*).] The same as HOMOGENEOUS (q.v.).

"Know you the sapor pontick? sapor styptick?
Or, what is *homogene* or heterogene?"
Ben Jonson: Alchymist, ii. 5.

* **hŏm-ō-ġēn'-ē-ạl,** *a.* [Eng. *homogen(e); -al.*] Homogeneous.

"Forth steps the spruce philosopher, and tells
Of *homogeneal* and discordant springs
And principles." *Cowper: Task*, ii. 190.

hŏm-ō-ġēn'-ē-ạl-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *homogeneal; -ness.*] The quality or state of being homogeneous; homogeneity.

hŏm-ō-ġē-nē'-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Eng. *homogene; -ity.*] The quality or state of being homogeneous; sameness or uniformity of parts or elements.

"I say, that it cannot but be a very strong presumption, that Nature intends an utter *homogeneity* of matter before she fall upon her work of efformation; she so constantly bringing it to as perfect *homogeneity* as we can possibly discern with our senses."—*More: Antidote against Atheism*, App. ch. ii, s. 8.

hŏm-ō-ġēn'-ē-oŭs, *a.* [Gr. ὁμογενής (*homogenēs*) = of the same kind; ὁμός (*homos*) = same, and γένος (*genos*) = kind.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* Consisting or composed of the same or similar parts or elements; of the same kind or nature; uniform in structure or elements.

"It was against the first principles of Nature, and false, that a heap or accumulation should be, and not be of *homogeneous* things."—*State Trials; Earl of Strafford* (an. 1640).

II. *Technically:*

1. *Nat. Science:* Of the same kind; having a uniform nature, principle, or composition; having a uniform substance or structure. (*Loudon, Harvey*, &c.)

2. *Alg.:* A polynomial is said to be homogeneous when each term contains the same number of literal factors; thus, $ax^3 + bxy + c^3$ is a homogeneous expression.

homogeneous-light, *s.*

Optics: Light purer than an ordinary luminous body can furnish. To obtain a pure yellow, common salt should be placed in the flame of a Bunsen's burner. To produce a pure red, ordinary light must be transmitted through glass coloured with suboxide of copper. For a pure blue, ordinary light should be transmitted through a glass trough with parallel sides. Called also monochromatic light.

¶ *Homogeneous vitreous rocks:*

Petrol.: Vitreous rocks which are apparently homogeneous. The microscope, however, shows that they enclose microliths. (*Rutley.*)

hŏm-ō-ġēn'-ē-oŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *homogeneous; -ness.*] The quality or state of being homogeneous; homogeneity.

"The *homogeneousness* of the population drew even the foreign element of the Church into harmony with the established institutions."—*Gardiner & Mullinger: Introd. to English Hist.*, ch. ii.

hŏm-ō-ġĕn'-ē-sĭs, *s.* [Pref. *homo-*, and Eng. *genesis* (q.v.).]

Biol.: The ordinary method of biogenesis, that is, of the production of living matter from that which is itself living matter of the same kind. By homogenesis "the living parent gives rise to offspring which passes through the same cycle of changes as itself; like gives rise to like." (*Huxley: Pres. Add. Brit. Assoc.*, 1870, p. lxxvii.) It is opposed to Xenogenesis (q.v.).

hŏm-ō-ġĕn-ĕt'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng., &c., *homogen(esis); -etic.*] Of or belonging to, or connected with homogenesis (q.v.).

hŏm'-ō-ġĕnṣ, *s. pl.* [Pref. *homo-*, and Gr. γεννάω (*gennaō*) = to produce.]

Botany:

1. A name given by Lindley, in 1839, to Exogens.

2. A name given by Lindley to such exogens as have only one zone of wood, however old, instead of annual zones. Examples, the Nepenthaceæ, &c.

* **hŏm-ŏg'-ĕn-ȳ,** *s.* [Gr. ὁμογένεια (*homogeneia*), from ὁμογενής (*homogenēs*) = of the same kind.] Joint or like nature.

"Every part returneth to his nature, or *homogeny*."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 333.

¶ The word has been revived by some biologists to signify the same as homology, but embodying in the etymology, in a way that homology does not, the idea of evolution.

hŏm'-ō-grăph, *s.* [Gr. ὁμός (*homos*) = same, and γράφω (*graphō*) = to write.]

1. *Mil.:* A system of telegraphic signals by means of a white pocket-handkerchief.

2. *Philol.:* A word which has exactly the same form as another, but is of a different origin and meaning: as *fair*, the noun = a market, and *fair*, the adjective = handsome, &c.

hŏm-ō-grăph'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *homograph; -ic.*]

1. *Geom.:* A term applied to two figures so related that to any point in one only one point in the other corresponds, and *vice versa*; whilst to points situated in a line in either correspond collinear points in the other; also to rows of points, pencils of light, &c.

2. *Orthog.:* Of or pertaining to homographs or homography; employing the same character always to represent the same sound.

hŏm-ŏg'-rạ-phȳ, *s.* [Eng. *homograph; -y.*]

Orthog.: The representation of each distinct sound by a distinctive character, which is employed for that sound only.

hŏm-ōĭ-ō-, *pref.* [Gr. ὁμοῖος or ὅμοιος (*homoios*) = like, resembling, similar.] [HOMŒO.]

hŏm-ōĭ-ŏp'-tō-tŏn, *s.* [Gr. ὁμοιόπτωτος (*homoioptōtos*), from ὁμοῖος (*homoios*) = like, and πτῶτος (*ptōtos*) = falling.]

Rhet.: A figure of speech in which the several parts of a sentence end with the same case or a term of like sound.

Hŏm-ōĭ-oû'-sĭ-ạn, *a. & s.* [Gr. ὁμοιούσιος (*homoiousios*), from pref. *homoi-*, and οὐσία (*ousia*) = essence.] [HOMOUSIAN.]

Theol. & Ch. Hist.: A term used at the Council of Nice, A.D. 325, to express the Arian view that the second Person of the Trinity was of a similar (not the same) substance with the first. The Arians used Homoiousian as a watch-word or rallying-cry at the Council of Seleucia, in A.D. 359.

hŏm-ōĭ-ō-zō'-ĭc, *a.* [HOMŒOZOIC.]

hŏm'-ō-lạ, *s.* [A mythological name (*Agassiz*). Ὁμολώιος (*Homolōios*) = a name of Zeus in Bœotia, whence a gate in Thebes was called *Homoloides pulai* (the gates or gate of Zeus); ὅμολος (*homolos*), Æol. for ὁμαλός (*homalos*) = even, level, smooth.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the family Homolidæ. The head is very spiny, with an advanced and denticulated projection at the middle of the forehead. Type, *Homola spinifrons*, from the Mediterranean Sea.

hŏm-ō'-lĭ-ạnṣ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *homol(a); -ian.*]

Zool.: The family Homolidæ (q.v.).

hŏm-ŏl'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *homol(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: Homolians; a family of decapod crustaceans; sub-order Anomoura; carapace spiny and rostrate; inner antennæ long; three middle pairs of claws long and cylindrical; the fifth short, not used in locomotion.

hŏm-ŏl'-ō-gāte, *v.t.* [Low Lat. *homologatum*, sup. of *homologo*, from Gr. ὁμολογέω (*homologeō*) = to agree: ὁμός (*homos*) = same, and λέγω (*legō*) = to say: λόγος (*logos*) = a discourse.] To approve, to agree to, to ratify, to establish.

hŏ-mŏl-ō-gā'-tion, *s.* [Eng. *homologat(e); -ion.*]

*1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of homologating; ratification, approval.

2. *Scots Law:* A technical expression, signifying an act by which a person approves of a deed, the effect of which approbatory act is to render that deed, though in itself defective, binding upon the person by whom it is homologated.

hŏm-ō-lŏj′-ĭ-cal, *a.* [Eng. *homolog(y); -ical.*] Of or pertaining to homology; homologous.

hŏm-ō-lŏj′-ĭc-al-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *homological; -ly.*] In a homological manner or sense.

"*Homologically* this plane in all these related species is I—I."—*Dana: Mineralog.* (5th ed.), p. 163.

hŏm-ō-lō-goū′-mĕn-a, *s. pl.* [Gr. ὁμολογούμενα (*homologoumena*) = things granted; ὁμολογέω (*homologeō*) = to speak the same language; to agree with.]

Scrip. Canon: The term used by Eusebius of Nicomedia regarding those books of the New Testament, the evidence for the genuineness and authenticity of which was deemed so strong that they were accepted at once, or at least without lengthened inquiry. The books thus designated were the four gospels, the Acts of the Apostles, thirteen of the Epistles of St. Paul (that to the Hebrews not being one), 1 John, and 1 Peter. (Opposed to Antilogoumena.)

hō-mŏl′-ō-goŭs, *a.* [Gr. ὁμόλογος (*homologos*) = saying the same, agreeing: ὁμός (*homos*) = same, and λόγος (*logos*) = a word, a discourse; λέγω (*legō*) = to say, to speak.] Having the same position, proportion, value, or structure; used in—

1. *Alg.:* Having the same relative proportions or value, as the two antecedents or the two consequents of a proportion.

2. *Biol.:* Of or belonging to parts constructed upon the same fundamental plan.

3. *Chem.:* A term applied to organic compounds differing from each other in composition by CH_2 or any multiple thereof, as formic acid, HCO·OH, and acetic acid CH_3·COOH are homologous. Bodies thus related exhibit for the most part a regular gradation of properties both physical and chemical. The chemical energy of bodies thus related continually decrease as their molecules become heavier. Bodies belonging to the same homologous series exhibit for the most part regular gradations of boiling points and atomic volume. (*Watts: Dict. Chem.*)

4. *Crystallog:* Essentially the same as in Geometry (q.v.).

5. *Geom.:* Applied to the parts of similar magnitudes, which are like placed. Between any two magnitudes whatever, which are similar, the ratio of any two homologous elements of the same name is always constant.

hŏm-ō-lō-grăph′-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. ὁμός (*homos*) = same; ὁλός (*holos*) = whole, and γράφω (*graphō*) = to write.] Maintaining or preserving true relations or proportions of parts as to size, form, &c.

homolographic-projection, *s.* A method of laying down portions of the earth's surface on a map or chart, so that all the portions laid down shall preserve their proper relative size and form.

hŏm′-ō-lŏgue, *s.* [Homologous.]

Biol.: The same organ in different animals under every variety of form and function.

¶ Often used in the plural to signify parts presenting homology of structure. [Homology.]

hŏm-ŏl′-ō-ǧȳ, *s.* [Gr. ὁμολογία (*homologia*) = agreement, conformity.] [Homologous.]

Biol.: The relation between parts, results from them having been developed out of the same embryonic structures; as the arm of a man, the foreleg of a quadruped, and the wing of a bird, or the "wings" of a pteropod and the tentacles of a cuttle-fish. (*Darwin & Huxley.*)

"*Homologies* of the shell."—*S. P. Woodward: Mollusca* (3rd ed.), p. 39.

¶ *Serial homology:*

Biol.: The likeness between parts which appear to be the modified development of structures similarly repeated, as the humerus and femur in vertebrata, or the maxillæ, maxillipeds, and ambulatory limbs of crustacea. (*Huxley.*)

hō-mŏm′-a-loŭs, hō-mŏm′-al-loŭs, *a.* [Pref. *homo-* (q.v.), and Gr. ἅλλομαι (*hollomai*) = to spring, to leap, to bound.]

Bot.: Bending in a similar direction, as when leaves inserted all round a stem tend to turn in the same direction. (*Gray.*)

hŏm-ō-morph′-a, *s.* [Pref. *homo-* (q.v.), and Gr. μορφή (*morphē*) = form, shape.]

Entom.: A term occasionally used for insects in which the larva is like the imago, except that it has no wings. Examples, Hemiptera, Homoptera, Orthoptera, &c.

hŏm-ō-morph′-ĭsm, *s.* [Pref. *homo-;* Gr. μορφή (*morphē*) = form, and Eng., &c. suff. *-ism.*]

Biol.: Resemblance in certain external characters occurring in classes, orders, genera, &c., which are not really akin to each other. A bat and a bird are not akin, yet they resemble each other in having wings. Some hawk-moths look like Hymenoptera; certain prickly euphorbias and cacti are so much alike before flowering that the chief method of distinguishing them is to cut them across and see if they are milky, the genera Euphorbia being so and the Cacti not.

hŏm-ō-morph′-oŭs, *s.* [Pref. *homo-;* Gr. μορφή (*morphē*) = form, and Eng. suff. *-ous.*]

Biol.: Having the same form or appearance; exhibiting the phenomena of homomorphism (q.v.).

hŏm′-ō-morph-ȳ, *s.* [Homomorpha.]

Bot.: A term used when the florets of the disc in a composite flower become ligulate like those of the ray.

hŏm-ō-nē′-mĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Pref. *homo-*, and Gr. νῆμα (*nēma*) = that which is spun, yarn, a thread; νέω (*neō*) = to spin.]

Bot.: The name given by Fries to Algæ and Fungi now ranked under Thallogens.

* **hŏm′-ō-nȳ,** *s.* [Hominy.]

hŏm′-ō-nȳm, *hom-o-nyme, *s.* [Fr. *homonyme*, from Gr. ὁμώνυμος (*homōnumos*) = having the same name: ὁμός (*homos*) = same, and ὄνυμα (*onuma*), Æolic form of ὄνομα (*onoma*) = a name.]

Philol.: A word having the same sound and perhaps also the same spelling as another, but differing in meaning; a word which represents more than one object, as *bear*, verb, and *bear*, substantive.

"The words Ios and Ion, which furnished a name for the violet hue, for a spear, and for poison, being really *homonyms*."—*Cox: Introd. to Mythology*, p. 104.

hŏm-ō-nȳm′-ĭc, hŏm-ō-nȳm′-ĭc-al, *a.* [Eng. *homonym; -ic, -ical.*] Of or pertaining to homonyms or homonymy.

hō-mŏn′-ȳ-moŭs, *a.* [Gr. ὁμώνυμος (*homōnumos*).] [Homonym.]

Philol.: Having the same sound and even spelling, but differing in meaning; applied to two or more things; equivocal, ambiguous.

"Equivocal words, or those which signify several things, are called *homonymous* or ambiguous."—*Watts: Logic.*

hō-mŏn′-ȳ-moŭs-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *homonymous; -ly.*] In an homonymous manner or sense; equivocally; ambiguously.

hō-mŏn′-ȳ-mȳ, *s.* [Gr. ὁμωνυμία (*homōnumia*), from ὁμώνυμος (*homōnumos*).] [Homonym.] The quality or state of being homonymous; a sameness of name with a difference in meaning; ambiguity; equivocation.

"They attribute the *homonymy* of the same names to the powers and vertues which the gods do give, and whereof they be the authors."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 24.

† **hŏm-ō-ŏm′-ĕr-oŭs,** *a.* [Pref. *homo-*, and Gr. ὅμηρος (*homēros*), joined together, bound.]

Bot. Joined together, compact.

homœomerous-lichens, *s. pl.*

Bot.: Lichens with an unstratified thallus. They are divided into Gelatinous lichens and Pictorial lichens. (*Thomé.*)

hŏm-ō-oū′-sĭ-an, *a. & s.* [Gr. ὁμοούσιος (*homoousios*), pref. *homo-*, and Gr. οὐσία (*ousia*) = (1) that which is one's own, one's substance, property; (2) the being, essence, or true nature of a thing.]

A. *As adj.:* Consubstantial, of the same substance or essence. Used specially, if not even exclusively, of the second Person of the Trinity whom it asserts to be of the same substance as the first. That this is the Scriptural view was authoritatively decided by the Council of Nice in A.D. 325. Opposed to Homoiousian (q.v.).

B. *As subst.* (*Pl.*): The party constituting the majority of the Council of Nice, who held homoousian doctrine, and established it by a majority of votes. After manifold troubles and vicissitudes [Arianism], it became the general faith of Christendom, and is still held and embodied in the symbolical books of the Greek, Roman, German, Swiss, English, Scottish, and other churches. The Homoousians are sometimes called from their leader Athanasians. [Athanasian.]

* **hŏm-ŏp′-a-thȳ,** *s.* [Gr. ὁμός (*homos*) = same, and πάθος (*pathos*) = suffering.] Sympathy; similarity of feeling.

hŏm-ō-pĕt′-a-loŭs, *a.* [Pref. *homo-;* Gr. πέταλον (*petalon*) = a leaf, (mod. bot) a petal, and suff. *-ous.*]

Bot.: Having petals of the same kind: used specially of composites which have all the flowers in the capitule modelled alike—*i.e.*, all tubular, or all ligulate.

hŏm′-ō-phōne, *s.* [Fr., from Gr. ὁμός (*homos*) = same, and φωνή (*phōnē*) = sound.]

1. A letter or character expressing a like sound to another.

2. A word or sound agreeing in sound with another, but having a different meaning and even spelling: as, *heir* and *air*, *bare* and *bear*, &c.

hŏm-ŏph′-ō-noŭs, *a.* [Gr. ὁμόφωνος (*homophōnos*), from ὁμός (*homos*) = same, and φωνή (*phōnē*) = sound.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Of the same sound or pitch; unisonous.

2. Expressing the same letter or sound with another.

II. *Philol.:* Agreeing in sound, but differing in sense.

¶ *Homophonous words or syllables:* Words or syllables having the same sound, but differently spelt; as, *air* and *heir*.

hō-mŏph′-ō-nȳ, *s.* [Gr. ὁμοφωνία (*homophōnia*); Fr. *homophonie.*] [Homophonous.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Sameness of sound or pitch.

2. *Greek Music:* Unison of voices or instruments of the same character.

hŏm-ō-plăs′-mȳ, *s.* [Pref. *homo-*, and Gr. πλάσμα (*plasma*) = anything formed or moulded, an image; πλάσσω (*plassō*) = to form, to mould.]

Biol.: The name applied by Thiselton Dyer to the phenomenon of plants belonging to one order, which, in many respects, resemble those ranked under another. Thus there are euphorbias which, when not in flower, might be mistaken for cacti, though their structure is really widely different. [Homomorphism.]

hŏm-ō-plăs′-tĭc, *a.* [Pref. *homo-*, and Eng. *plastic* (q.v.).] [Homoplasmy.]

Biol.: Similarly formed, presenting the phenomenon of homoplasmy (q.v.).

† **hŏm-ŏp′-tĕr,** *s.* [Homoptera.]

Entom.: One of the homoptera (q.v.).

hŏm-ŏp′-tĕr-a, *s.* [Neut. pl. of Gr. ὁμόπτερος (*homopteros*) = of the same plumage, of like feather, kindred; pref. *homo-* (q.v.), and πτερά (*ptera*), pl. of πτερόν (*pteron*) = a wing.]

Entom.: A sub-order of Hemiptera, having the anterior wings membranous throughout.

WINGLESS APHIS, OR PLANT-LOUSE (MAGNIFIED).

When at rest they fold over the lower ones. The mouth is turned backwards, so as to spring from the back of the head. The antennæ are

small, having but few joints; ocelli present; females with an ovipositor of three-toothed blades. It is divided into three tribes, the Coccina (or Scale insects), the Phytophthiria (Aphidæ or Plant lice), and the Cicadaria (Cicadas).

hŏm-ŏp′-tĕr-ăn, *a.* [Mod. Lat. or Gr. *homopter(a)*; Eng., &c. suff. *-an.*]

Entom.: One of the homoptera.

hŏm-ŏp′-tĕr-oŭs, *a.* [Mod. Lat. or Gr. *homopter(a)*; Eng. suff. *-ous.*]

Entom.: Of or belonging to the homoptera; having the wings formed as in that insect sub-order.

hŏm-or′-gą-ną, *s.* [Pref. *homo-*, and pl. of Gr. ὄργανον (*organon*) = an instrument, a tool, an organ.]

Bot.: One of two great primary sub-kingdoms or classes into which Prof. Schultz, on physiological principles, divides the vegetable kingdom. It consists of plants having rotation (q.v.), as opposed to cyclosis (q.v.). It contains the cellular flowerless plants and some flowering plants of low organization.

hŏm′-ō-stȳled, *a.* [Pref. *homo-*, and Eng. *styled*, from *style* (*Bot.*) (q.v.).]

Bot.: Having styles all of the same length. Opposed to heterostyled (q.v.).

hŏm-ō-tăx′-ō-oŭs, *a.* [Eng., &c. *homotax(is)*; Eng. suff. *-eous.*]

Geol.: (See the compound).

homotaxeous-deposits, *s. pl.*

Geol.: Deposits presenting the phenomenon of homotaxis (q.v.).

hŏm-ō-tăx′-ĭ-ąl, *a.* [Eng., &c. *homotaxi(s)*; *-al.*] Contemporaneous, or nearly so; specif., occurring in strata occupying the same geological position. The same as HOMOTAXEOUS (q.v.).

hŏm-ō-tăx′-ĭ-ąl-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *homotaxial*; *-ly.*] Contemporaneously, or nearly so; specif., with reference to the geological occurrence of fossils in the same strata.

"If, however, we look at them *homotaxially* from the point of view offered by European Miocenes, they are Meiocene."—*Dawkins: Early Man in Britain*, ch. ii.

hŏm-ō-tăx′-ĭs, *s.* [Pref. *homo-*, and Gr. τάξις (*taxis*) = an arranging.]

Geology:

1. *Gen.:* The arrangement of strata in different localities, apparently in the same relative position in the geological series, without its being known whether or not they are contemporaneous.

2. *Spec.:* The existence of the same fossils, or many of them, in strata widely separated in geographical position, or at least not occurring together, so as to have their relative age tested by proved continuity, or by visible superposition. Formerly the occurrence of such beds, even in remotely separated regions, say Britain and India, was held to prove the absolute contemporaneity of the periods at which the respective strata were deposited; now it is held that the presumption is against their being quite contemporaneous; for if the organisms came into being in one of the two regions, they would naturally take some time to spread to the other. Professor Huxley, objecting to the use of the word "contemporaneity" in such cases, proposed to substitute for it "homotaxis."

"The use of the word *homotaxis*, instead of 'synchronism,' has not, so far as I know, found much favour in the eyes of geologists. I hope, therefore, that it is a love for scientific caution, and not mere personal affection for a bantling of my own, that leads me to think that the change of phrase is of importance."—*Prof. Huxley: Presid. Address to Geol. Society.* (*Quar. Jour.*, xxvi., p. xliii.)

hŏm-ō-thăl′-ą-moŭs, *s.* [Pref. *homo-*, and Gr. θάλαμος (*thalamos*) = an inner chamber.]

Bot.: Resembling the thallus. (Used of lichens.)

hŏm-ŏt′-ō-noŭs, *a.* [Lat. *homotonus*, from Gr. ὁμότονος (*homotonos*) = of the same tone or sound; ὁμός (*homos*) = the same, and τόνος (*tonos*) = a tone; Fr. *homotone.*] Of the same tenor or tone; equable; applied to such diseases as keep a constant tenor of rise, state, and declension.

hŏm-ŏt′-ō-nȳ, *s.* [HOMOTONOUS.] The act or state of keeping to the same tone; monotony.

hŏm-ŏt′-rō-poŭs, hō-mŏt′-rō-pąl, *a.* [Gr. ὁμότροπος (*homotropos*) = of the same habits in life; pref. *homo-*, and Gr. τροπός (*tropos*) = a turn, direction; way, manner, fashion.]

Bot.: Having the same direction as the body to which it belongs, but not itself being straight. (*Lindley.*)

hŏm′-ō-tȳp-ąl, *a.* [Eng. *homotyp(e)*; *-al.*] Of or pertaining to a homotype; related as homotypes.

hŏm′-ō-tȳpe, *s.* [Pref. *homo-*, and Eng. *type* (q.v.).]

Biol.: One of the corresponding parts in serial homology.

hŏm′-ō-tȳp-ȳ, *s.* [HOMOTYPE.]

Biol.: The name given by Owen to what is now more generally called serial homology. [HOMOLOGY.]

* **hŏm-oū′-sĭ-ąn,** *a.* [HOMOOUSIAN.]

hŏm-ŭn′-çĭ-ōn-ĭte, *s.* [Lat. *homuncio* (genit. *homuncionis*) = a little man, a mannikin; dimin. of *homo.*]

Ecclesiol. & Ch. Hist.: One of the followers of Photinus, bishop of Sirmium, who, in A.D. 343, maintained that only the Father was a divine personality, that the Word of God was His understanding, and the Holy Spirit one of His attributes. Jesus he believed to have been a mere man, born by natural generation, and adopted, on account of his pre-eminent virtue and piety, by God as a son. After being censured by the councils of Antioch, Milan, and two councils at Sirmium, the last under Arian management, he was finally deposed from his office, dying in A.D. 372.

* **hŏm-ŭn′-oŭle,** *s.* [HOMUNCULUS.] An Anglicised form of homunculus (q.v.). (*C. Reade: Cloister & Hearth*, ch. vii.)

* **hŏm-ŭn′-cu-lŭs,** *s.* [Lat., dimin. of *homo* = a man.] A little man; a dwarf; a mannikin.

* **hōm′-ȳ,** *a.* [Eng. *hom(e)*; *-y.*] Homelike. (*Davies.*)

Hŏn., *a.* [An abbreviation of HONOURABLE (q.v.).]

hŏnc-kĕn′-ȳ-ą, hŏn-kĕn′-ȳ-ą, *s.* [Named after Gerh. Aug. Honckeny, a German botanist.]

Botany:

1. Sea-purslane; a genus of Caryophyllaceæ, tribe Alsineæ. *Honckenya peploides*, the ovate-leaved Sea-purslane, a plant growing in Britain on sandy shores, is now called *Arenaria* (*Ammodenia*) *peploides.*

2. A genus of West African Tiliaceæ, now generally called Clappertonia.

* **hondc,** *s.* [HAND.]

* **hondc-bredc,** *s.* A handbreadth.

hŏn-dū′-rąs, *s.* [See def.] A kind of mahogany brought from Honduras, a republican state of Central America.

hōne (1), * **hoone,** *s.* [A.S. *hán*; cogn. with Icel. *hein*; Sw. *hen* = a hone; Sansc. *cána* = a grindstone; Dan. *hæn.*] A flat slab, usually of some description of slaty stone, used for giving a keen edge to a cutting-tool after sharpening on the grindstone. Various kinds, differing greatly in texture and hardness, are employed. Norway ragstone, water-of-Ayr, blue-stone, German-hone, and many other varieties, have a more or less extended reputation for their adaptation to special requirements, being used either dry or moistened with water or with oil. The Turkey oil-stone, which comes from Asia Minor, is generally known, and is employed for imparting an edge to chisels, plane-bits, and all the finer varieties of cutting-tools. It is usually cemented into a slab of wood and provided with a wooden cover.

"A *hone* and a parer, like sole of a boot,
To pare away grass, and to raise up the root."
Tusser: Husbandry; March.

hōne (2), *s.* [Cf. Icel. *hunn* = a knob.] A kind of swelling in the cheek.

* **hōne** (3), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] Delay.

"Withouten *hone.*" *Legends of the Holy Rood*, 100.

hōne (1), *v.t.* [HONE (1), s.] To sharpen on a hone: as, To *hone* a razor.

* **hōne** (2), *v.i.* [Fr. *hogner* = to growl, to murmur; Norm. Fr. *honer* = to hum.] To pine; to long for a thing; to give vent to longings.

"Lamenting, *honing*, [in some ed. moaning,] wishing himself any thing for her sake, to have opportunity to see her."—*Burton: Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 525.

* **hōne** (3), *v.i.* [HONE (3), s.] To delay.

hŏn′-ĕst (*h* silent), *a.* [O. Fr. *honeste, honneste* (Fr. *honnête*), from Lat. *honestus* = honourable, from *honos* = honour; Sp. & Port. *honesto*; Ital. *onesto.*]

1. Upright; true; sincere; honourable; acting at all times according to the principles of justice and uprightness; full of integrity and probity; trustworthy.

"William was too wise not to know the value of an *honest* man in a dishonest age."—*Macaulay: Hist. of Eng.*, ch. xv.

2. Characterized by honesty, uprightness, and justice; honourable; just; proceeding from honourable, upright, or just motives.

* 3. Decent, fair, proper, becoming.

"Behold what *honest* clothes you send forth to bleaching."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, iv. 2.

4. Chaste; virtuous.

"She is pretty, and *honest*, and gentle."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, i. 4.

5. Open, frank, good-looking: as, an *honest* countenance.

* 6. Fair, high, unimpeached, unstained.

"Look ye out among you seven men of *honest* report."—*Acts* vi. 3.

7. It is now principally used in the meaning of trustworthy in dealings, business, or conduct, as opposed to fraudulent or cheating.

¶ For the difference between *honest* and *fair*, see FAIR.

honest-hearted, *a.* Upright, true, sincere, trustworthy. (*Shakesp.: Lear*, i. 4.)

* **hŏn′-ĕst** (*h* silent), *v.t.* [Lat. *honesto*, from *honestus* = honourable.] To honour, to advise, to ornament, to grace.

"Sir Amorous! you have *honested* my lodging with your presence."—*Ben Jonson: Silent Woman*, i. 4.

* **hŏn′-ĕst-āte** (*h* silent), *v.t.* [Lat. *honestatus*, pa. par. of *honesto*, from *honestus* = honourable.] To honour.

* **hŏn-ĕs-tā′-tion** (*h* silent), *s.* [HONESTATE.] The act of honouring; honour; grace; adornment.

"By which virtuous qualities and *honestations* they have been more happy than others in their applications to move the minds of men."—*Mountagu: Devoute Essayes*, pt. i., treat. x., § 6.

* **hon-es-te-tee,** * **hon-es-tee,** *s.* [O. Fr. *honestet.*] Honour, virtue, decency.

"Wedded with fortunat *honestetee.*"
Chaucer: C. T., 8,298.

hŏn′-ĕst-lȳ (*h* silent), *adv.* [Eng. *honest*; *-ly.*]

1. In an honourable, upright, or just manner; honourably; uprightly; faithfully.

"Scarcely one *honestly* furnishes the promised contingent."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

2. Fairly, frankly, openly: as, To speak one's mind *honestly.*

* 3. By honest means or dealings.

"To heap up enormous riches, *honestly* if he can."—*Knox: Winter Evenings*, even. 76.

* 4. Chastely; modestly; with chastity.

hŏn′-ĕst-ȳ (*h* silent), * **hon-est-e,** * **hon-est-ee,** * **hon-est-ie,** *s.* [O. Fr. *honestet*, from Lat. *honestatem*, accus. of *honestas* = honourableness; Fr. *honnêteté*; Sp. *honestidad.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The quality or state of being honest; honour; honourable character or conduct; uprightness; integrity; probity; justice; sincerity; good faith.

"I'll prove mine honour and mine *honesty.*"
Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, v.

* 2. Decency; what is becoming; love of what is noble and becoming.

"It is not *honesty* in me to speak
What I have seen." *Shakesp.: Othello*, iv. 1.

3. Fairness in dealings or conduct.

* 4. Chastity, modesty.

"To lay an amiable siege to the *honesty* of this Ford's wife."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, ii. 2.

II. *Bot.:* The cruciferous genus Lunaria, and spec., *L. biennis.*

hōne′-wŏrt, *s.* [Eng. *hone*, and *wort.*]

Botany:

1. The umbelliferous genus Trinia (q.v.).

Trinia vulgaris is found wild, though rarely, in the south of England.

2. *Sison Amomum*, and the genus Sison itself.

hŏn'-ĕy, ***hon-y,*****hun-i,** *s.&a.* [A.S. *hunig;* Icel. *hunang;* Sw. *hånig;* Dan. *honning;* Dut. & N. H. Ger. *honig;* H. Ger. *honec;* O. H. Ger. *honic, honac, honag, honang.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* In the same sense as II.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) *Of things:* Sweetness, as of speech.

"The *honey* of his language."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., iii. 2.

(2) *Of persons:* A name of endearment, applied specially to a female.

"[He] then intreats his dear *honey*, for Christ's sake, to perjure herself."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bot. & Zool.:* A product primarily of a vegetable character, in many plants existing at the base of the corolla, sometimes in a more or less elongated tube, closed at the lower end, called by Linnæus, on account of its contents, a nectary. Neuter bees collect it to store against winter, and, swallowing it by means of their proboscis, transfer it to a distended portion of the œsophagus, called the honey-bag. There certain chemical changes take place upon it, so that when placed, as it ultimately is, in the honeycomb, it is not, as at first, exclusively a vegetable product. When elaborated by young bees it is whiter than in other cases, and is called virgin honey. When obtained by the bees from some plants, it is poisonous. That which killed some of Xenophon's soldiers was taken from a heath, *Azalea pontica*. It is sometimes called Euxine honey. Narbonne honey owes its fine flavour to the Rosemary (*Rosmarinus officinalis*).

2. *Comm.:* Used as an article of food, but is apt to cloy on the appetite, and be too laxative to the bowels.

3. *Phar.:* Used chiefly like sugar as a vehicle for nauseous medicines, and as a remedy for coughs and colds.

B. *As adjective:*

1. *Lit.:* Of or belonging to honey. [A.] (See the compounds.)

2. *Fig.:* Sweet. (*Shakesp.: Richard III.*, iv. 1.

honey-badger, *s.*

Zool.: The English name of Mellivora, a genus of Melidæ (Badgers), which feed on honey. [RATEL.]

honey-bag, *s.* The little bag within the body of a bee, in which the insect stores the honey.

honey-bear, *s.*

Zool.: The English name of Prochilus or Melursus, a genus of Ursidæ, found in India.

honey-bee, *s.* A bee that produces honey; spec., *Apis mellifica.* [BEE.]

honey-berry, *s.*

Bot.: Melicocca, one of the Sapindaceæ. The wing-leaved honey-berry, *Melicocca bijuga*, grows in Jamaica.

honey-buzzard, *s.*

Ornithology:

1. *Pernis apivora*, a raptorial bird, family Falconidæ, sub-family Buteoninæ. In the male the top of the head is ashy blue, upper parts ashy brown, bluish; the throat white; the under parts white, with brown spots; the iris and feet yellow; the female and young different. Length about two feet. It is found in Britain, feeding on bees, wasps, field-mice, moles, small reptiles, &c.

2. The genus Pernis (q.v.).

honey-dew, *s.* A sweet juice generally believed to be exuded by plant-lice (Aphides), though some are of opinion that it is a direct emanation from the plant itself. [APHIS.]

honey-eaters, *s. pl.*

Ornith.: The family Meliphagidæ (q.v.). The honey they eat is obtained from the flowers.

honey-flower, *s.*

Bot.: Melianthus, a genus of Rutaceæ.

honey-garlic, *s.*

Bot.: Notoscordum.

***honey-gnat,** *s.* "An insect." (*Ainsworth.*) It has not been identified.

honey-guide, *s.*

Ornithology:

1. *Sing.:* The genus Indicator, family Cuculidæ. Two species, *Indicator major* and *I. minor*, are found at the Cape. It was once supposed that their cry was intended to direct the natives to spots where wild honey was to be obtained; but it is their own interests they are looking after, not those of man. Honey is their own appropriate food. They build bottle-shaped pendulous nests.

2. *Pl.:* The subfamily Indicatorinæ.

honey-harvest, *s.* The harvest of honey obtained in autumn from the hive or hives.

honey-heavy, *a.* Heavy and somewhat oppressive.

"Enjoy the *honey-heavy* dew of slumber."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, ii. 1.

honey-locust, *s.* [GLEDITSCHIA.]

honey-lotus, *s.*

Bot.: *Melilotus officinalis.* (*Paxton.*)

honey-moon, ***honey-month,** *s.* The first month after marriage, usually spent by the newly-married couple in travelling or visiting.

"A man should keep his finery for the latter season of marriage, and not begin to dress till the *honey-moon* is over."—*Addison.*

¶ The term is said to have arisen from an old Teutonic practice of drinking a honey-like liquid, metheglin, for thirty days after marriage. Lubbock (*Origin of Civil.*, 1882, p. 122) suggests that the honey-moon, "during which the bridegroom keeps his bride away from her relatives and friends," may be a survival from marriage by capture. [MARRIAGE.]

honey-moth, *s.*

Entom.: *Achroia grisella.*

***honey-mouthed,** *a.* Sweet and smooth in speech.

"If I prove *honey-mouthed*, let my tongue blister."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, ii. 2.

honey-pore, *s.*

Bot.: The pore in flowers which secretes honey. (*Loudon.*)

honey-ratel, *s.*

Zool.: *Viverra mellivora.*

honey-scales, *s. pl.*

Bot.: The scales in flowers which secrete honey. (*Loudon.*)

honey-spots, *s. pl.*

Bot.: The spots in flowers which secrete honey. (*Loudon.*)

***honey-stalk,** *s.* The flower of clover.

honey-stone, *s.* [MELLITE.]

honey-suckers, *s. pl.*

Entomology:

1. [HONEY-EATERS.]

2. The family Nectarinidæ (q.v.), representing in the New World the Cinnyridæ of the Old. Called also Nectar-birds.

***honey-sweet,** *a.* Very dear.

"Pr'ythee, *honey-sweet* husband, let me bring thee to Staines."—*Shakesp.: Henry V.*, ii. 3.

***honey-tongued,** *a.* Smooth in speech; honey-mouthed.

***hŏn'-eÿ,** *v.t. & i.* [HONEY, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To cover with, or as with honey; to sweeten; to make sweet, smooth, or luscious.

2. To speak to fondly; to address in terms of affection.

B. *Intrans.:* To talk fondly; to coax. (*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, iii. 4.)

hŏn'-eÿ-cōmb (*b* silent), *s.* [Eng. *honey*, and *comb.*]

Entom., &c.: The hexagonal cell formed by the hive bee for the reception of honey and for the eggs of the queen bee, and a habitation for the larva of the insect till reaching maturity. The teleologist points out that under the direction of the Divine Mathematician the bee constructs a cell with the maximum of strength and the minimum of material. Mr. Darwin attempted to explain the notable fact in a different way. (*Origin of Species*, ch. xxviii.)

honeycomb-moth, *s.*

Entomology:

(1) *Galleria cerella*, a small moth which does much damage in bechives, piercing the combs and building as it proceeds a single tube, covered with the excrement of the insect, and formed of the wax on which it feeds. Why the bees tolerate such a foe is a mystery.

(2) *Galleria alvearia.*

honeycomb-ringworm, *s.*

Pathol.: A kind of ringworm, *Tinea favosa*, making the scalp look honeycombed. [RINGWORM.]

hŏn'-eÿ-cōmbed (*b* silent), *a.* [Eng. *honeycomb; -ed.*]

1. *Bot.:* Excavated so as to resemble the section of a honeycomb: as the receptacle of many Composites, and the seeds of Papaver.

2. *Firearms:* Partially eaten away or corroded.

hŏn-eÿĕd, *a.* [HONIED.]

***hŏn'-eÿĕd-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *honeyed; -ness.*] The quality or state of being honeyed; sweetness.

hŏn'-eÿ-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *honey; -less.*] Without honey; destitute or deprived of honey; hence joyless.

"*Honeyless* days and days did he let pass."
Keats: Pot of Basil, iv.

hŏn'-eÿ-sŭc-kle, ***hon-y-soc-le,** *s.* [A.S. *hunigsucle*, because honey can be easily *suckled* or *sucked* from it.]

1. *Bot.:* The genus Lonicera. The Common Honeysuckle is *Lonicera Periclymenum;* the stem is ten or twenty feet high, climbing; the corolla one to one and a half inches long, dirty-red outside, and yellow within. It is wild in hedges and copses in Britain. It occurs also in Europe and North Africa. Here it flowers from June to September. A cultivated variety is common in gardens. It is called also Woodbine (q.v.), and by Milton Twisted Eglantine. The Goatleaf or Pale Perfoliate Honeysuckle (*L. caprifolium*) and the Fly Honeysuckle (*L. Xylosteum*) occur as escapes in England. There are various other species cultivated. Loudon and others place the climbing species under the genus Caprifolium, and the upright ones under Lonicera, calling the Common Honeysuckle *Caprifolium Periclymenum.*

2. *Pharm.:* The leaves of the honeysuckle are to a certain extent fetid, emetic, and drastically purgative, its flowers fragrant and sudorific.

¶ *Trifolium pratense* is called by some farmers a honeysuckle; Dwarf Honeysuckle is *Cornus suecica;* French Honeysuckle, *Hedysarum coronarium;* Heath Honeysuckle, *Banksia serrata;* Virgin Mary's Honeysuckle, *Pulmonaria officinalis;* West Indian Honeysuckle, *Tecoma capensis*, Desmodium; and White Honeysuckle, *Azalea viscosa.* Not one of these is of the same order as the Honeysuckle proper. (*Treat. of Bot.*, &c.)

honeysuckle-tree, *s.*

Bot.: *Banksia australis.*

hŏn'-eÿ-sŭc-kled (kled as **ked),** *a.* [Eng. *honeysuckl(e); -ed.*] Covered with or full of honeysuckles.

hŏn'-eÿ-wäre, *s.* [Eng. *honey*, and *ware.*]

Bot.: Two Algals, *Alaria esculenta* and *Laminaria saccharina.*

hŏn'-eÿ-wŏrt, *s.* [Eng. *honey*, and *wort.* So named from the abundance of honey in these flowers.]

Bot.: *Cerinthe major* and *C. minor*, boraginaceous plants, the former with purplish, and the latter with yellow flowers.

***hŏŋ,** *v.t. & i.* [HANG, *v.*]

hŏŋ, *s.* [Canton dialectic form of Chinese *hang* = a factory.] In China the name for one of the foreign factories or mercantile warehouses in Canton. The term *hong merchants* was formerly given to a number of eight or twelve Chinese merchants in Canton, who possessed the sole privilege of trading with Europeans. This privilege was abolished by the treaty of 1842.

hŏn'-ghĕl, *a.* [West African name of the plant.]

Bot.: (See the compound).

honghel-bush, *s.*

Bot.: *Adenium Honghel*, so named from being wild at Aden, in Arabia. It is of the order Apocynaceæ, and has handsome red flowers. It has been introduced into British hot-houses.

hŏn'-ĭĕd, hŏn'-eyĕd, *a.* [Eng. *honey; -ed.*]

1. *Lit.:* Covered with honey.

"The bee with *honied* thigh,
That at her flow'ry work doth sing.
Milton: Il Penseroso, 142.

2. *Fig.:* Sweet, smooth, alluring.

"Silken courtiers whispering *honied* nothings."
Matthew Arnold: Tristram & Iseult, ii.

Hŏn'-ĭ-tŏn, *s.* [See compound.]

Honiton-lace, *s.*

Fabric: A variety of lace, &c., made by placing a perforated pattern upon a pillow, and then so twisting and interweaving the thread by means of bobbins, pins, and spindles, as to produce the required pattern; so called because made chiefly at and around Honiton, in Devonshire.

hŏn'-ŏr (*h* silent), *s.* [HONOUR.]

hŏn-ŏ-rär'-ĭ-ŭm (*h* silent), *s.* [Lat., neut. of *honorarius* = honorary.] A fee or payment made to a professional man for professional services rendered.

hŏn'-ŏr-ą-rȳ (*h* silent), *a. & s.* [Lat. *honorarius;* from *honos* (genit. *honoris*) = honour.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Done or made in or as a mark of honour.

"Those *honorary* services which are still, at a coronation, rendered to the person of the sovereign by some lords of manors."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

2. Conferring honour, without gain: as, an *honorary* office, an *honorary* degree.

3. Possessing a title or holding an office without receiving reward or payment, or without taking an active part: as, an *honorary* secretary, an *honorary* member.

***B.** *As subst.:* The same as HONORARIUM (q. v.).

"The emoluments of the teacher, of which the greater part arises from *honoraries* or fees of his pupils."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. v., ch. i.

honorary-feuds, *s. pl.*

Law: Titles of nobility descendible to the eldest son, to the exclusion of all the rest.

honorary-services, *s. pl.*

Law: Services incident to grand sergeantry, and commonly annexed to some honour.

***hŏn-ŏr-ĭf'-ĭc** (*h* silent), *a.* [Lat. *honorificus*, from *honos* (genit. *honoris*) = honour, and *facio* = to make.] Causing or conferring honour.

"She desires that the place of Ireland in the Empire be more distinct and *honorific* than it has ever yet been."—*Spectator*, Oct. 15, 1881, p. 1299.

hŏn'-oŭr, hŏn'-ŏr, ***hon-ure** (*h* silent), *s.* [O. Fr. *honour, honeur;* from Lat. *honorem*, accus. of *honos* = honour; Fr. *honneur;* Sp. & Port. *honor.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Respect, esteem, or high estimation; reverence, reputation.

"*Honour* and shame were scarcely more to him than light and darkness to the blind."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

2. Reputation, fame, good name.

"Mine *honour* is my life; both grow in one."
Shakesp.: Richard II., i. 1.

3. Respect, reverence; due veneration or testimony, token, or act of esteem.

"And therefore travellers step from out their way
To pay him *honour*." *Byron: Churchill's Grave.*

4. High rank, dignity, distinction, position; exalted place or position; the privileges of rank or birth.

"Confer fair Milan, with all the *honours* on my brother." *Shakesp.: Tempest*, i. 2.

5. Dignity of mien or appearance.

"Thou art clothed with *honour* and majesty."—*Psalm* civ. 1.

6. Nobleness of mind, probity, moral rectitude, personal integrity, uprightness; a nice sense of what is right.

"The law of *honour* is a system of rules constructed by people of fashion and calculated to facilitate their intercourse with one another."—*Paley: Moral Philosophy*, bk. i., ch. ii.

7. Chastity, purity, modesty.

"To violate the *honour* of my child."
Shakesp.: Tempest, i. 2.

8. One who or that which confers honour, esteem, glory, position, or respect; a source of glory or esteem.

"The *honour* of his profession for integrity and learning."—*Burnet: Theory of the Earth.*

* 9. An ornament, a decoration.

"[He] shook the sacred *honours* of his head."
Dryden: Homer; Iliad i.

10. A title of address formerly given to men of rank generally, but now restricted to the holders of certain offices, as a County Court Judge, &c.

"His *honour* and myself are at the one."
Shakesp.: Richard III., iii. 2.

11. A verbal promise by which one pledges one's self by one's reputation to the truth of a statement.

"My hand to thee, my *honour* on my promise."
Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, i. 1.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Cards:* One of the four highest trump-cards—viz., the king, queen, knave, or ace.

2. *Law:* A seigniory of several manors, held under one baron or lord-paramount.

3. *Universities* (*Pl.*): The first or highest class in an examination: as, He went out in *honours.*

¶ 1. *An affair of honour:* A dispute to be decided by or involving a duel or single combat.

2. *A debt of honour:* A debt, as money lost in gambling, which cannot be recovered by legal process, but the payment of which depends solely upon the honour and good faith of the person owing it.

3. *A point of honour:* A scruple arising from delicacy of feeling, on which depends the course to be pursued in certain cases.

4. *Word of honour:* A verbal promise or engagement by which one pledges his honour or good faith.

5. *Court of honour:* A court or tribunal for hearing and determining questions relating to the laws of honour, and for deciding on and correcting encroachments in matters of precedence, coat-armour, &c. Originally it was a court of chivalry.

6. *Maid of honour:*

(1) *Lit.:* A lady who attends upon the Queen when she appears in public.

(2) *Fig.:* A name given to a kind of cheesecake made at Richmond, in Surrey.

7. *Honours of war:* A distinction or privilege granted to a beaten enemy, as, to march out of a town or camp armed, and with colours flying.

8. *On or upon one's honour:* A declaration pledging one's honour or reputation to the truth, accuracy, or good faith of a statement. Members of the House of Lords, when acting in their judicial capacity, give their verdicts on their honour.

9. *Honour bright!* A vulgar form of pledging one's honour.

10. *Honour court:*

Law: A court held within an honour or seigniory.

11. *To do the honours:* To act as master or mistress at a dinner, reception, &c.

honour-point, *s.*

Her.: The point immediately above the centre of the shield, dividing the upper portion into two equal parts.

hŏn'-oŭr, hŏn'-ŏr (*h* silent), *v.t.* [HONOUR, *s.*]

1. To treat with reverence, veneration, or respect; to do honour to; to reverence, adore, or worship; to act with deference towards.

"*Honour* thy father and thy mother."—*Exod.* xx. 12.

2. To treat with politeness or civility; to be respectful or polite towards.

3. To bestow honour upon; to ennoble; to dignify; to exalt; to raise to dignity; to cast or reflect credit upon.

"The name of Cassius *honours* this corruption."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, iv. 3.

* 4. To glorify, to exalt.

"I will be *honoured* upon Pharaoh, and upon all his host."—*Exodus* xiv. 4.

5. To acknowledge; to accept: as, To *honour* a challenge; specif. in comm., to accept and pay when due, as To *honour* a bill.

hŏn'-oŭr-ą-blĕ, hŏn'-ŏr-ą-blĕ (*h* silent), *a.* [Fr. *honorable*, from Lat. *honorabilis;* Sp. *honorable;* Ital. *onorevole.*]

1. Worthy or deserving of honour, esteem, respect, or reverence; illustrious; noble; estimable; distinguished.

2. Conferring honour; ennobling.

"The chiefs their *honourable* danger sought."
Dryden: Ovid; Metamorphoses viii.

3. Actuated by principles of honour, probity, rectitude, or nobility of mind; upright; just.

4. Consistent with honour or reputation.

"To capitulate on *honourable* and advantageous terms."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

5. Worthy of respect; estimable.

"Marriage is *honourable* in all."—*Hebrews* xiii. 4.

6. Accompanied or performed with or as marks of honour, respect, or esteem.

"An *honourable* conduct let him have."
Shakesp.: King John, i.

7. Proceeding from a laudable or proper cause; becoming; not disgraceful base or reproachful.

* 8. Becoming, decent.

"[He] when he plays at tables, chides the dice
In *honourable* terms."
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, v. 2.

9. Free from taint or reproach; honest; upright; fair.

"As he was *honourable* in all his acts, so in this that he took Joppe for an haven."—1 *Mac.* xiv. 5.

10. Not to be disgraced.

"Here's a Bohemian Tartar tarries the coming down of thy fat woman: let her descend, my chambers are *honourable*."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, iv. 5.

11. Becoming, fit, or suitable for a person of rank or position; suited for the support of a station of dignity: as, an *honourable* salary.

12. A title of respect or distinction: specif., a form of address to the younger children of earls and the children of viscounts and barons; of the House of Commons collectively, and by members when speaking of each other; to judges; also in America to members of the legislature.

¶ *Right-honourable:* A title given to all peers and peeresses; to the eldest sons and all daughters of peers above the rank of viscount; to all privy councillors, and to certain civic officers, as the lord-mayor of London, York, or Dublin.

hŏn'-oŭr-ą-blĕ-nĕss, hŏn'-ŏr-ą-blĕ-ness (*h* silent), *s.* [Eng. *honourable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being honourable; honourable nature; probity; uprightness; honour; eminence; fairness; respectability; reputableness.

"The *honourableness* or dishonourableness of the employment."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. i., ch. x.

hŏn'-oŭr-ą-blȳ, hŏn'-ŏr-ą-blȳ (*h* silent), *adv.* [Eng. *honourab(le); -ly.*]

1. In an honourable manner; in a manner becoming a man of honour.

"The noble lord most *honourably* did uphold his word." *Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost*, v. 2.

2. With marks or signs of honour; with tokens of respect.

"The reverend abbot,
With all his convent, *honourably* received him."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., iv. 2.

3. Fairly, equitably, justly.

* 4. Decently, becomingly.

"Do this message *honourably*."
Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, iv. 4.

* **hŏn'-oŭr-ąnçe** (*h* silent), *s.* [Eng. *honour; -ance.*] The act of paying honour or respect to.

"As honour is in *honourance*, in him that honours rather than him that is honoured."—*South: Sermons*, vol. viii., ser. 9.

hŏn'-oŭr-ĕr, hŏn'-ŏr-ĕr (*h* silent), *s.* [Eng. *honour; -er.*] One who honours; one who pays respect; one who confers honour.

"Worthy *honourers* of their high master and heavenly king."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 4.

hŏn'-oŭr-lĕss, hŏn'-ŏr-lĕss, ***hon-our-lesse** (*h* silent), *a.* [Eng. *honour; -less.*] Destitute of or without honours; unhonoured.

"The hugie heape of such as there lay slayne,
Both numberlesse and *honourlesse* they burne."
Phaer: Virgil; Æneidos ii.

* **hont,** *v.* [HUNT.]

* **hoô,** *interj.* [Ho!] An exclamation of triumphant joy. (*Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, iii. 3.)

-hood, *suff.* [A.S. *had* = state, quality.] In composition a suffix denoting quality, state, condition, character, and sometimes used collectively: as, man*hood*, brother*hood*, knight*hood*, &c. It is also written *-head.*

hood, ***hod,** ***hode,** *s.* [A.S *hód;* cogn. with Dut. *hoed* = a hat; O. H. Ger. *huat, hót;* Ger. *hut;* Gr. κοτύλη (*kotulē*) = a hollow vessel.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A soft covering for the head, worn by women and children.

"She burst into tears, drew her *hood* over her face."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

2. A part of a monk's cloak or gown with which he covers his head; a cowl.

"All *hoods* make not monks."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., iii. 1.

3. An appendage to a cloak or overcoat, which can be drawn over the head at pleasure.

"The lacerna had a *hood*, which could be separated from and joined to it."—*Arbuthnot.*

4. An ornamental appendage to an academic gown, being a modification of the monk's hood, and worn by graduates of the universities, to mark their degrees.

* 5. Dress in general.

"How couldst thou ween through that disguised *hood*
To hide thy state?" *Spenser: F. Q.*, V. vii. 21.

6. Anything more or less resembling a hood either in purpose or form; the covering for a companion-hatch, the cover of a pump, the upper petal or sepal of certain flowers; a chimney-cowl. [MONKSHOOD.]

II. *Technically:*

1. *Falconry:* The blinding cap on the head of a hawk to make him sit quietly on his perch. Said to have been invented by the Arabians.

2. *Hydr. Engin.:* The capping of the piles of a starling.

3. *Nautical:*

(1) One of the foremost or aftermost planks of a strake.

(2) A piece of barred canvas used as a covering for the ends of standing rigging.

4. *Ordnance:* A covering for a mortar.

5. *Saddl.:* The leathern shield in front of a wooden stirrup, which serves to protect the foot of the rider. (*American.*)

6. *Vehicles:* A carriage-top which may be elevated or depressed at pleasure.

hood-cap, *s.*

Zool.: A name for the crested seal, *Stemmatopus cristatus.* [SEAL, STEMMATOPUS.]

hood-end, *s.* A hooding-end (q.v.).

hood-mould, hood-moulding, *s.*

Arch.: A band or string over the head of a door, window, or other opening; so called from its enclosing, as within a hood, the inferior mouldings and the opening itself.

hood-sheaf, *s.*

Agric.: A sheaf used to cover other sheaves standing in shocks.

hood-wink, *v.t.* [HOODWINK.]

* **hood,** *v.t.* [HOOD, *s.*]

1. To dress in a hood or cowl; to put a hood or cowl on.

"Six statues of stone, set in the church wall, some seven foot, every one tall, bare head and foot, cloked and *hooded.*"—*Selden: Illust. to Drayton's Poly-Olbion*, s. 9.

2. To cover so as to bar sight; to blind.

"I'll *hood* mine eyes
Thus with my hat, and sigh, and say, Amen."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, ii. 2.

3. To cover in any way.

hood'-ĕd, *pa. par. & a.* [HOOD, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* Covered with or dressed in a hood or cowl; blinded.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bot.:* The same as CUCULLATE (q.v.).

2. *Her.:* A term applied to a hawk or other bird of prey when borne with a hood over the head.

hooded-chatterer, *s.*

Ornith.: *Ampelis cucullata.*

hooded-crow, *s.* [ROYSTON-CROW.]

hooded-milfoil, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Utricularia. (*Loudon.*)

hooded-seal, *s.* [HOOD-CAP.]

hooded-snakes, *s. pl.*

Zool.: Elapidæ, a family of viperine snakes, receiving their English name from the capability which they possess of dilating the loose skin of the neck into a disc. Specially used of the genus Naia. The Indian Hooded Snake, *Naia tripudians*, is the Cobra. [COBRA.] The Egyptian Hooded Snake is *Naia haje.* [NAIA.]

hoô'-dĭe, *s.* [A corruption of *hooded* (q.v.).] For def. see etym.

hoodie-crow, *s.* [HOODED-CROW.]

hood'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [HOOD, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of covering with or as with a hood.

hooding-end, *s.*

Shipbuild.: The end of a hood or endmost plank of a complete strake. The hooding ends fit into rabbets of the stem and stern posts.

* **hood'-lĕss, * hood-lesse,** *a.* [Eng. *hood; -less.*] Destitute of or without a hood; having no hood.

"Go *hoodlesse* into the dry sea."
Chaucer: Dream.

* **hood'-man,** *s.* [Eng. *hood*, and *man.*] The person blindfolded in the children's game now called blindman's buff.

* **hoodman-blind,** *s.* Blindman's buff.

"What devil was 't
That thus hath cozened you at *hoodman-blind?*"
Shakesp.: Hamlet, iii. 4.

hood'-ôck, *a.* [Etym. doubtful; cf. Icel. *hódd* = a treasure.] Miserly, niggardly, stingy. (*Scotch.*)

hood'-wĭnk, *v.t.* [Eng. *hood*, and *wink.*]

* I. *Lit.:* To blindfold; to blind by covering the eyes.

"Go, I say, and *hoodwinke* his head."—*P. Holland: Livius*, p. 19.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To blind.

"Some to the fascination of a name
Surrender judgment *hoodwinked.*"
Cowper: Task, vi. 102.

* 2. To deceive; to impose upon.

"He, *hoodwinked* with kindness, least of all men knew who struck him."—*Sidney.*

* 3. To cover.

"The prize I'll bring thee to
Shall *hoodwink* this mischance."
Shakesp.: Tempest, iv. 1.

hoôf, * hof, * hofe, * huf, * hufe, *s.* [A.S. *hóf;* cogn. with Dut. *hoef;* Icel. *hófr;* Dan. *hov;* Sw. *hof;* Ger. *huf.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* The horny substance covering the feet of horses, oxen, sheep, &c. It is of the same substance as horns.

"What with their horns and *hoofs*, could then themselves defend." *Drayton: Poly-Olbion*, s. 22.

2. *Fig.:* An animal, a beast.

II. *Geom.:* An ungula (q.v.).

¶ (1) *To beat* or *pad the hoof:* To walk about; to be or go on tramp.

* (2) *To be on* or *upon the hoof:* To walk; to be on the move. (*Gentleman Instructed*, p. 293.)

¶ Obvious compounds: *Hoof-beat, hoof-clang, hoof-mark, hoof-print, hoof-tramp, hoof-tread*, &c.

hoof-bound, *a.* (See extract.)

"A horse is said to be *hoof-bound* when he has a pain in the fore-feet, occasioned by the dryness and contraction or narrowness of the horn of the quarters, which straitens the quarters of the heels, and oftentimes makes the horse lame. A *hoof-bound* horse has a narrow heel, the sides of which come too near one another, insomuch that the flesh is kept too tight, and has not its natural extent."—*Farrier's Dictionary.*

hoof-pad, *s.*

Manége: A pad attached to the hoof of a horse to keep the foot, or the shoe of the foot to which it is attached, from cutting the fellow foot or the fetlock.

hoof-paring knife, *s.*

Farr.: A knife with a recurved blade, used for paring hoofs, to fit horseshoes thereon; the sharply curved portion enables the knife to act as a scorper in the fissures between the frog and sole.

hoof-shaped, *a.* Shaped like a horse's hoof.

* **hoôf,** *v.i.* [HOOF, *s.*] To walk as cattle.

hoôfed, * hoved, *a.* [Eng. *hoof; -ed.*] Furnished with hoofs.

"In India, there be found bœufes whole *hoofed*, with single hornes."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. viii., ch. xxi.

hoôf'-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *hoof; -less.*] Destitute of or without hoofs; having no hoofs.

hoọk, * hok, * hoke, * hooke, *s.* [A.S. *hóc, hooc;* cogn. with Dut. *haak;* Icel. *haki;* Dan. *hage;* Sw. *hake;* Ger. *haken.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) A curved piece of metal (usually) by which an object is caught or suspended. The varieties are numerous, according to the purpose for which they are intended. The word is thus used to signify—

(*a*) A fishhook.

"Therefore when we catch them with a hook, we tread on them to take the hook out of their mouths."—*Dampier: Voyages* (an. 1684).

(*b*) A curved instrument for cutting grass or corn; a sickle; a reaping-hook; an instrument for lopping branches; a billhook.

(*c*) An iron to seize meat in a caldron.

(*d*) That part of a hinge which is fastened to or inserted in the post, having a vertical pin at the extremity, on which the gate or door hangs and turns.

"Break down the *hooks* and hinges with force, which the gates hang by."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 27.

(2) A tool having a shape similar to any of the foregoing.

(3) One of the projecting thigh-bones of cattle; a hook-bone.

2. *Fig.:* A catch; an advantage. (*Slang.*)

II. *Technically:*

1. *Agric.:* A field sown two years running.

2. *Bot.:* A hair curved back at the point.

3. *Shipbuild.:* A knee or strengthening frame conforming to the inner shape of the vessel and supporting the bow or forward ends of the decks.

¶ 1. *By hook or by crook:* By some means or other; in one way or another.

"The spoyle of people's euill gotten good,
The which her sire had scrapt by *hooke and crooke.*"
Spenser: F. Q., V. ii. 27.

2. *Off the hooks:*

* (1) In a state of disturbance or confusion; unhinged, disturbed.

"Easily put *off the hooks*, and monstrous hard to be pleased again."—*L'Estrange.*

(2) Dead. (*Slang.*)

3. *To go off the hooks:* To die. (*Slang.*)

4. *On one's own hook:* On one's own account or responsibility.

hook-and-butt, *s.* A mode of scarfing timber so that the parts resist tensile strain to part them; a hook-scarf. [SCARF.]

hook-and-eye, *s.* An ordinary fastening of ladies' dresses. Made of flattened wire and bent to form.

hook-backed, *a.*

Bot.: The same as RUNCINATE (q.v.).

hook-beaked, hook-billed, *a.* Having a hooked or curved beak or bill.

hook-bill, *s.*

1. The hooked beak or bill of a bird.

2. A billhook (q.v.).

hook-billed, *a.* (See the compound.)

Hook-billed cuckoos:

Ornith.: The name given by Swainson to Coccyzinæ, a sub-family of Cuculidæ (q.v.). They are from the tropics of both hemispheres.

hook-block, *s.* A pulley-block strapped with a hook, in contradistinction to one with an eye or a tail.

hook-bolt, *s.* A bolt with a hook-head. Used on board ship to fasten lower-deck ports.

hook-bone, *s.* [HOOK, *s.*, I. 1 (3).]

hook-butt, *s.* [HOOK-AND-BUTT, SCARF.]

hook-ladder, *s.* A ladder having one or more hooks at the end.

hook-land, *s.* Land ploughed and sowed every year.

hook-motion, *s.*

Steam-eng.: A valve-motion having hooks for backward and forward gear. (*American.*)

hook-nose, *s.* A curved or hooked nose; a hawk-nose.

hook-nosed, *a.* Having a curved or hooked nose; hawk-nosed.

"I may justly say with the *hooknosed* fellow of Rome there, Cæsar, I came, saw, and overcame."—*Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.*, iv. 3.

hook-pin, *s.*

Build.: An iron pin with a hooked head, used for pinning together the frame of a floor or roof.

hook-rope, *s.*

Naut.: A rope six or eight fathoms long, with a hook and thimble spliced at one end and whipped at the other. It is used to drag chain and for similar purposes.

hook-scarf, *s.*

Carp.: [HOOK-AND-BUTT, SCARF].

hook-squid, *s.*

Zool.: A name given to the Uncinated Calamary (Onychoteuthis), and the Armed Calamary (Enoploteuthis), two genera of Teuthidæ, sub-family Oigopsinæ.

hook-tipped, *a.* (See the compound.)

Hook-tipped moths:

Entomology:

1. Platypteryx and Drepana, genera of the family of moths called Platypterygidæ (q.v.).

2. That family itself. Six species occur in Britain. (*Stainton.*)

hook-tool, *s.*

Turning:

1. A hanging-tool (q.v.).

2. A wood-turning tool having a bent portion used for hollow work.

hook-wrench, *s.* A form of spanner which has a bent end adapted to grasp a nut or coupling piece and turn it.

hoǫk, *v.t. & i.* [HOOK, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To catch with or as with a hook. (*Addison: Spectator,* No. 108.)

2. To fasten with a hook or hooks: as, To *hook* a dress.

3. To bend or curve into the form of a hook.

4. To furnish, provide, or arm with hooks or hooked instruments. (*Milton: Nativity,* 56.)

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To catch; to ensnare; to entrap.

2. To steal. (*Slang.*)

B. *Intrans.:* To bend or curve into the form of a hook.

¶ *To hook it:* To decamp; to run away. (*Slang.*)

hoǫk'-ah, hoôk'-a, *s.* [Arab.] A pipe for smoking, having a large bowl and a long flexible tube, arranged so that the smoke can be passed through water, for the purpose of cooling it. (*Byron: The Island,* ii. 19.)

hoǫked, *a.* [Eng. *hook; -ed.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Bent, curved, curvated. (*Thomson: Winter,* 1,718.)

2. Furnished or provided with hooks.

II. *Bot.:* Curved suddenly back at the point; uncate; uncinate; as the leaves of *Mesembryanthemum uncinatum.*

hooked-bolt, *s.* A bolt with a lip used to fasten boards on to a ship's frame or a wharf.

hooked-tool, *s.*

1. A marble-worker's chisel, the end bent to a right angle, and used in positions where the square chisel cannot be readily employed.

2. Wood-turning tools of the nature of scorpers.

3. An iron bar bent into three sides of a square, the third side forming a handle. Used in taking the twist out of a bar while forging.

4. A hoof-paring knife.

hoǫk'-ĕd-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *hooked; -ness.*] The quality or state of being hooked.

hoǫk'-ẽr (1), *s.* [Dut. *hoeker.*]

HOOKER.

Naut.: A one-masted merchant vessel of the English and Dutch waters.

hoǫk'-ẽr (2), *s.* [Eng. *hook; -er.*] One who or that which hooks; a thief.

hoǫk-ẽr'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Named after Sir Wm. Jackson Hooker, the great botanist.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Hookeriei (q.v.). *Hookeria lucens* is a fine moss found in Devonshire, and *H. late-virens* grows in a bog near Cork.

hoǫk-ĕr-ĭ-ē'-ī, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *hookeri(a); -ei.*]

Bot.: A section of Bryaceæ (Urn-mosses), considered by Berkeley a distinct order of Muscales. They have flat, creeping, irregularly-branched stems, with reticulated leaves, capsules on elongated footstalks, a campanulate smooth veil and a double peristome. Most of the species are Extra-European.

hoǫk'-eȳ, *s.* [HOCKEY.]

hoǫk'-hēal, *s.* [Eng. *hook,* and *heal.*]

Bot.: A name for *Prunella vulgaris,* more commonly called Self-heal (q.v.).

hoǫk'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [HOOK, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of fastening with a hook or hooks; a curving like a hook.

hooking-frame, *s.* A frame with hooks upon which cloth is measured and suspended, being folded to and fro until the required quantity is reached, when it is cut off and removed to be packed.

* **hoǫk'-ȳ,** *a.* [Eng. *hook; -y.*]

1. Pertaining to or full of hooks.

2. Hooked, aquiline.

"His hooky nose." *Hood: Miss Kilmansegg.*

* **hool,** *a.* [WHOLE.] Perfect. (*Chaucer: C. T.,* 12,045.)

hool, huil, *s.* [HULL.] A hull, a covering; a pea or bean-husk. (*Scott: Heart of Mid-Lothian,* ch. xviii.)

hoôl'-ȳ, hoôl'-ĭē, *a. & adv.* [Etym. doubtful.]

A. *As adj.:* Slow, cautious, careful.

B. *As adv.:* Slowly, cautiously, carefully.

"But still the mair I'm that way bent,
Something cries '*Hoolie!*'"
Burns: To James Smith.

¶ *Hooly and fairly:* Fairly and softly; carefully, slowly.

"Let the chair down, and draw it up *hooly and fairly;* we will halloo when we are ready."—*Scott: Antiquary,* ch. viii.

hôon'-dēe, hôun'-dĭ, hûn'-dĭ, *s.* [Hind. *hoondee, hundi.*]

In India: A bill of exchange; a cheque given by a native banker on another native banker. It commences with an invocation of Ganesa, reputed to be the god of wisdom. It then mentions the mode and date of payment. It has on it no stamp or other legal authorization, but its authenticity is guaranteed by certain mystic signs understood by the native bankers on either side, and by them alone. Hoondees are freely accepted by Europeans in the East, and are rarely dishonoured.

Hoon-u-man, *s.* [HUNOOMAN.]

hoôp (1), * **hoope,** * **hope,** *s.* [Probably an English word, though not found in A.S.; Dut. *hoef* = a hoop; Icel. *hôf* = a haven, a bay.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

I. *Literally:*

(1) A pliant strip of wood or metal bent into a band or ring.

"A hoop of gold, a paltry ring."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, v. 1.

(2) A combination or frame of rings or circles of metal, hair, whalebone, &c., used to expand the skirts of ladies' dresses; a crinoline, a farthingale.

"All that *hoops* are good for is . . . to keep fellows at a distance."—*Richardson: Clarissa.*

* (3) A quart pot, so called from being bound round with hoops or bands like a cask; of these hoops there were generally three, and if three men were drinking together each would take his hoop or share.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) Anything curved or circular like a hoop.

"The foul witch Sycorax, who, with age and envy
Was grown into a *hoop.*" *Shakesp.: Tempest,* i. 2.

* (2) A share or portion of drink. [I. 1 (3).]

II. *Technically:*

1. *Cooper.:* A strip of metal or wood united at the ends and driven around a cask to hold the staves together. They are known as: Bulge-hoop, the hoop nearest the swell of a cask. Chine or chime-hoop, or head-hoop, the hoop nearer to the end or chine. Flat-hoop, a thin hoop, flat on both sides. Half-round hoop, a hoop whose outside is the undressed exterior of the pole. Quarter-hoop, an intermediate hoop between the bulge and chine. Truss-hoop, a stout hoop of wood, used before or preliminary to the final hooping.

2. *Nautical:*

(1) One of the rings to which the weather-leach of a fore-and-aft sail is bent, and by which it slides on the mast or stay as the sail is hoisted or lowered; a hank.

(2) A band on a wooden anchor-stock.

3. *Milling:*

(1) The enclosing case of a run of stones. It stands on the husk.

(2) A metallic band around a mill-stone.

4. *Mach.:* A strap around an eccentric.

hoop-ash, *s.*

Bot.: Celtis crassifolia.

hoop-bee, *s.*

Entom.: Eucera, a genus of burrowing bees.

hoop-bending machine, *s.*

Cooper.: A machine for curving hoops; generally consisting of a set of three rollers between which the hoop is passed, the upper roller acting against and between the two lower ones, and having its lower surface depressed below the upper line of the two lower ones.

hoop-coiling machine, *s.*

Cooper.: A machine by which split, sawn, or cut hoop-stuff for barrels is wound upon a drum so as to be secured in a coiled condition for shipment and use.

hoop-cramp, *s.*

Cooper.: A ring-clutch for holding the ends of a hoop which are lapped over each other.

hoop-crimping machine, *s.*

Cooper.: A machine for giving the bend to hoop-stuff to render the hoops tractable in fitting to barrels and casks.

hoop-dressing machine, *s.* [HOOP-PLANING MACHINE.]

hoop-driver, *s.*

Cooper.: A hand-tool or machine by which the hoops are forced on to the cask.

hoop-iron, *s.* Flat, thin bar-iron.

hoop-lock, *s.*

Coopering:

1. A mode of connecting the ends of the split pole or slat which forms a hoop.

2. One of the interlocking notches near the ends of a barrel-hoop.

3. A fastening for the ends of hoops; used in baling hay or cotton.

hoop-petticoat, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* [HOOP, *s.,* I. 1 (2)].

2. *Bot.:* The genus Corbularia (q.v.).

hoop-planing machine, *s.*

Cooper.: A machine for thinning down and dressing the surface or surfaces of hoop-pole stuff, or of stuff sawed or cut for hoops.

hoop-pole, *s.* A pole of ash or hickory for splitting up into hoops.

hoop-racking machine, *s.*

Cooper.: A machine for forcibly bending riven hoops to make them tractable in placing them around casks.

hoop-riving machine, *s.* [HOOP-SPLITTING MACHINE.]

hoop-sawing and **hoop-cutting machine,** *s.*

Coopering:

1. A machine in which gauged stuff is fed to a gang of circular saws and reduced to dimensions for making hoops.

2. A machine which removes successively thin strips from the edge of a board.

3. A machine which saws or cuts hoops from a log, which is rotated between each

cut, the thickness of a hoop plus the kerf; the saw cutting down into the log the width of a hoop, and a second saw or a cutter removing the hoop so cut.

hoop-shaving machine, *s.*

Cooper.: [HOOP-DRESSING MACHINE].

hoop-skirt, *s.* [HOOP, *s.*, I. 1 (2).]

hoop-splaying and bending machine, *s.*

Cooper.: A machine for spreading hoop-iron on one side, so as to enable it to set snugly on the bilge, and at the same time bending the hoop to the curve of the cask.

hoop-splitting machine, *s.*

Cooper.: A machine to rive hoops from stuff properly prepared.

hoop-tree, *s.*

Bot.: *Melia sempervirens.*

hoop-withe, *s.*

Bot.: The name given in Jamaica to *Rivina octandra*, one of the Chenopodiaceæ.

* **hoôp** (2), *s.* [HOOP (2), *v.*]

* 1. A shout, a loud cry, a whoop, an outcry.

"You have run them all down with *hoops* and holas."
—*Bishop Parker: Repr. Rehearsal Transposed*, p. 26.

2. A peculiar sound emitted in hooping-cough by a drawing in of the breath.

* 3. The hoopoe (q.v.).

hoôp (1), *v.t.* [HOOP (1), *s.*]

1. To bind or fasten with hoops; to encircle with hoops.

"The three *hooped* pot shall have ten hoops."—*Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI.*, iv. 2.

* 2. To encircle, to clasp, to surround.

"Henceforth thou
Shalt *hoop* his body more with thy embraces."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, iv. 4.

hoôp (2), * **houp-en,** *v.i.* & *t.* [O. Fr. *houper*; cf. Goth. *hwopjan.*] [WHOOP.]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To utter a loud cry; to whoop, to shout.

"And therewithal they shriked and they *houped*."
Chaucer: C. T., 15,406.

2. To emit a peculiar sound by drawing in the breath, as in the hooping-cough.

* **B.** *Transitive:*

1. To drive with shouts or cries.

"By the voice of slaves to be
Hooped out of Rome." *Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, iv. 5.

2. To call by a shout or whoop.

hoôp'-ẽr (1), *s.* [Eng. *hoop* (1), v.; *-er*.] One who makes and fixes hoops for casks; a cooper.

"Every tinker, tailor, *hooper*, ostler, &c."—*Martin: Marriage of Priests* (an. 1554).

hoôp'-ẽr (2), *s.* [Eng. *hoop* (2), v.; *-er*. So called from the hoop-hoop-hoop, . . . the note of the bird.] (Def.)

Ornith.: A species of swan, *Cygnus ferus* of Ray, *C. musicus* of Bechstein. It is found in the Arctic Circle, Iceland, and Scandinavia, visiting Britain and the rest of the continent. It is white with black feet.

hoôp'-ĭng (1), *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [HOOP (1), *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act or business of making and fixing hoops on casks; coopering.

"Kettle drums, whose sullen dub
Sounds like the *hooping* of a tub."
Butler: Hudibras, pt. ii., c. ii.

2. *Found.:* The iron-work around a moulding-box.

hoôp'-ĭng (2), *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [HOOP (2), *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of emitting a whoop; a whoop.

hooping-cough, *s.*

Pathol.: Pertussis, a spasmodic, infectious disease, usually of childhood (although Sir William Jenner suffered from it late in life), preceded by catarrh of from three to fourteen days' duration. It sometimes terminates in six weeks, but often lasts as many months, although danger is usually over at the end of six weeks. Emphysema is a dangerous complication. In fatal cases, pulmonary collapse, bronchial inflammation, nervous exhaustion, and general debility are the chief factors. Various specifics have been vaunted, the chief being belladonna, Croton-chloral-hydrate, bromide of potassium, and nitric acid with glycerine. Roche's is the favourite embrocation used on the chest and back. Boiled apples in milk, milk, &c., furnish the nourishment required, with time and change of air. Hooping-cough is more fatal in some years than others, and it is always dangerous to treat this disease without medical advice. It depends chiefly on irritation of the pneumogastric nerve by some special germ, producing the paroxysmal character of the cough.

hoô'-pọe, hoô'-pọo, *s.* [Named from their note, which is like hoop rapidly and softly repeated; Fr. *huppe.*]

Ornithology:

1. (*Sing*): *Upupa Epops.* There are on the head two parallel rows of long feathers, forming a crest, their colours buff tipped with black; the head and neck are also buff; upper part of the back gray; wings and tail black, five transverse bands of yellowish white on the wings; abdomen, and a band on the tail, white. Length of the male, twelve and a half inches. Female less vivid in colour. It is a native of Asia and Africa, whence it annually visits Europe. It rarely reaches England, and yet more rarely breeds here. The nest, of grass and feathers, is made in the holes of trees. Eggs five or six, lavender gray. The hoopoe frequents marshy places, feeding on insects and worms. Called also the Dung bird.

2. (*Pl.*): Upupidæ, a family of Tenuirostres. They have syndactyle feet; the outer toe is united, for half its length, to the middle one. The bill is very long, and greatly compressed. The plumage is generally glossed with metallic blue and deep green. Chief genera, Upupa and Promerops, from which the family has been sometimes called Promeropidæ.

hoord, *v.t.* [HOARD.]

hoô-sĭ-ẽr (sĭ as zhĭ), *s.* [A corruption of *husher* "from their primary capacity to still their opponents," or of *who's yere?* their gruff inquiry when one knocks at a door. (*Bartlett.*)] A term applied to the citizens of the state of Indiana, in North America.

hoôt, * **hout-en,** * **whoot,** *v.i.* & *t.* [O. Sw. *huta*; Fr. *houter.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To shout in derision or contempt. (Usually followed by *at* or *after.*)

"I cannot wear these good things without being *hooted at*."—*Richardson: Pamela*, lett. 24.

2. To cry as an owl.

"The owls have *hooted* all night long."
Wordsworth: Idiot Boy.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To shout or cry at in derision or contempt; to drive with cries and shouts.

"*Hoot* him out of the city."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, iv. 6.

2. To utter in a voice like an owl.

"He *hoots* a sonnet or a song."
Colton: A Fable.

hoôt, *s.* [HOOT, *v.*] A cry, shout, or noise in contempt or derision.

"Its assertion would be entertained with the *hoot* of the rabble."—*Glanvill: Scepsis Scientifica*, ch. ix.

hoôt, hôut, hoôts, *interj.* [HOOT, *v.*] An exclamation or interjection expressive of dissatisfaction, irritation, disbelief, or contempt. (*Scotch.*)

hoôve, *s.* [HEAVE, *v.*] A disease in cattle, caused by eating too much green food, which inflates the stomach with gas.

* **hoôve,** *v.* [HOVER.]

hoôv'-ọn, *a.* [Eng. *hoove*, s.; *-en.*] Suffering from or affected with the disease called hoove.

hŏp (1), * **hoppe,** * **hop-pen,** * **hou-pen,** * **huppe,** *v.i.* [A.S. *hoppian*; cogn. with Dut. *hoppen* = to hop; Icel. *hoppa*; Sw. *hoppa*; Dan. *hoppe*; Ger. *hüpfen.*]

1. To leap on one leg or foot; to move by sudden and successive leaps or starts, alighting on one foot.

"I saw her once
Hop forty paces through the public street."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, ii. 2.

2. To skip lightly; to move as a bird.

"There they *hop* and dance a while with it in their beaks."—*Digby: Of Bodies*, ch. xxxvii.

* 3. To move quickly; to skip; to jump.

"To prove if any drop
Of living blood yet in her veins did *hop*."
Spenser: F. Q., II. i. 42.

4. To walk lamely; to limp; to halt.

"The limping smith observed the saddlèn'd feast,
And *hopping* here and there, himself a jest,
Put in his word." *Dryden: Homer; Iliad* i.

5. To dance.

"At every bridale would he sing and *hoppe*."
Chaucer: C. T., 4,574.

hŏp (2), *v.t.* & *i.* [HOP (2), *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To mix or compose with hops.

"Malt-drink not much *hopped*, posset-drinks, and in general, whatever relaxeth, have the same effect."—*Arbuthnot: On Aliments*, ch. v., § 28.

B. *Intrans.:* To pick hops: as, To go *hopping.*

hŏp (1), *s.* [HOP (1), *v.*]

1. A jump, spring, or light leap on one foot.

2. A dance, a dancing party. (*Colloquial.*)

¶ *Hop, step, and a jump:* A game in which those engaged endeavour to cover as much ground as possible with a hop, a stride, and a jump.

hŏp (2), **hŏppe,** *s.* [Dut. *hop, hoppe*; O. H. Ger. *hopfo*; M. H. Ger. *hopfen*; N. H. Ger. *hopfen.*]

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Botany:*

(1) (*Sing.*): *Humulus Lupulus*, the only known species of the genus Humulus (q.v.). The root, which is perennial, annually sends forth long, weak, rough, twining stems. The leaves somewhat resemble those of the vine, but are rougher, each pair with two curved stipules; the flowers are diœcious, the males, which are in axillary panicles, have five sepals, no petals, and five stamens; the females are in cones or catkins consisting of concave scales, each with a pair of minute flowers [(2)]. It has an aromatic odour, sent forth by glands containing a resinous secretion. The hop is indigenous in England as far north as York, growing in hedges and copses. It is not wild in Scotland or Ireland. It is largely cultivated for brewing purposes in Kent, Sussex, Hampshire, Worcestershire, and Herefordshire; also in Belgium, Bavaria, and the United States. [HOP-PICKING.] The cultivated variety is generally said to have been introduced into England from Flanders, in 1524. It was, however, cultivated here in the previous century. It was known to the Romans as *Lupus salictarius.* Packets of it put in pillows have a narcotic effect, and tend to induce sleep. It is sometimes prescribed as a tonic. The young shoots blanched have been eaten as asparagus, and the roots used as a substitute for sarsaparilla.

¶ *Bryonia dioica* [BRYONY] is sometimes called Wild Hop. The native hop of Australia is (1) Dodonœa, the seed vessels of which are there used in the manufacture of beer; (2) *Daviesia latifolia.*

(2) (*Pl.*); The mature cones of the hop; hop heads.

2. *Brewing* (chiefly in the pl.): Hops are boiled with the wort in brewing beer. They impart a bitter taste and aromatic flavour, and prevent fermentation from being too rapid. They owe their effect to a chemical principle called Lupuline (q.v.).

3. *Phar.: Lupulus.* The dried catkins of the female plant of *Humulus Lupulus*, the common hop. It is used to prepare *Infusum Lupuli*, Infusion of Hop; *Tinctura Lupuli*, Tincture of Hop, and *Extractum Lupuli*, Extract of Hop. Hops are tonic and stomachic, and slightly narcotic; with malt they form the materials from which beer is, or should be, made.

B. *As adj.:* Of or belonging to the plant described under A. 1., or any one akin to it.

¶ *Oil of hops:*

Chem. & Comm.: A green light acrid oil, obtained by subjecting hopheads to pressure.

hop-back, *s.*

Brewing: The vessel beneath the copper which receives the infusion of malt and hops, and has a perforated bottom which strains off the hops from the unfermented beer.

hop-bind, *s.* [HOPBINE.]

hop-dryer, *s.* A chamber in which hops are artificially dried. A tilting drying-frame runs on a track extending through the drying and store rooms, so that the hops, after drying above the furnace in the former room

may be deposited in the latter. Also called an oast, or hop-kiln.

hop-factor, *s.* A dealer in hops; a salesman of hops.

hop-flea, *s.*

Entom. & Agric.: Haltica concinna, a small leaping beetle, the larva of which is very destructive to hops. [HALTICA.]

hop-fly, *s.*

Entom. & Agric.: Aphis humuli, a species of plant louse which sometimes infests hop plantations to such an extent as seriously to damage the crop.

hop-frame, *s.*

Agric.: A trellis on which hops are supported while growing. Hops are usually grown on poles, which are pulled out of the ground and laid across trestles for the convenience of the hop-pickers. Hop-frames are sometimes made to recline to bring them within reach of the pickers.

hop frog-fly, hop froth-fly, *s.*

Entom. & Agric.: A small homopterous insect, *Aphrophora interrupta,* destructive to hop plantations. The resemblance to a frog is in the form, the term froth refers to the substance in which the larva is enveloped.

hop-garden, hop-yard, *s.* A hop-ground. The former expression is in use in the south of England; the latter, in the Midlands.

hop-ground, *s.* A field or enclosure where hops are cultivated; a hop-farm.

"The *hop-grounds* of Kent would be as the vineyards of the Neckar."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xv.

* **hop-harlot,** *s.* [HAPHARLOT.]

hop-hornbeam, *s.* [HORNBEAM.]

hop-kiln, *s.* A kiln for drying hops.

hop-medick, *s.*

Bot.: Medicago lupulina.

hop-mildew, *s.*

Bot. & Agric.: A mildew produced in the hop by a minute fungus, *Sphærotheca* or *Erysiphe Castagnei.* It has coloured appendicles.

hop-o'-my-thumb, *s.* A very diminutive person; a dwarf.

hop-picker, *s.* One who is employed to pick or gather hops.

hop-picking, *s.* [HOPPING (2), *s.*]

hop-pocket, *s.* A bag or wrapper made of coarse material for containing hops; the pocket contains 1½ to 2 cwts.

hop-pole, *s.*

Husbandry: A training-pole for hops. It consists of little but a simple sapling or trunk of one of the lighter trees, usually the sweet chestnut, ash, and alder.

hop-press, *s.*

Brewing: A machine for expressing the liquid from hops after boiling.

hop-scotch, *s.* A children's game, in which a stone is driven, by the foot of a person hopping on one foot, from one compartment to another of a figure drawn or scotched on the ground.

"Afterwards Hogarth and Scott played at *hopscotch* in the townhall."—*Thackeray: English Humourists,* lect. v.

hop-setter, *s.* One who plants hops; an instrument for setting hops.

hop-trefoil, *s.*

Bot.: Trifolium procumbens, a trefoil with large dense hop-like heads of flowers, bright yellow flowers, and the standard striate when old. It is frequent in Britain in dry pastures, and at the borders of fields.

hop-yard, *s.* [HOP-GARDEN.]

hŏp-bīne, *s.* [Eng. *hop* (2), and *bine.*] The climbing stem of the hop plant.

hōpe (1), *s.* [A.S. *hopa* = hope, *hopian* = to hope; cogn. with Dut. *hoop* = hope, *hopen* = to hope; Dan. *haab* = hope, *haabe* = to hope; Sw. *hopp* = hope, *hoppas* = to hope; Ger. *hoffen* = to hope, *hoffnung* = hope; Lat. *cupio* = to desire.]

1. An anxious desire or expectation of something; a desire or looking forward for some good.

"*Hope* is the encouragement given to desire."—*Cogan: On the Passions,* ch. ii., § 3.

2. Confidence in a future event, or in the future conduct of any person.

"Blessed is he who is not fallen from his *hope* in the Lord."—*Ecclesiasticus* xiv. 2.

3. That which gives hope; one who or that which furnishes ground for expectation, trust, or confidence, as an agent by which something desired may or can be effected; that in which one confides.

"Their bravest *hope,* bold Hector."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 1,450.

4. That which is hoped for; the object of one's hopes or desires.

"Lavinia is thine elder brother's *hope.*"
Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, ii. 1.

* 5. Expectation of any kind, even of fear.

"By how much better than my word I am,
By so much shall I falsify men's *hopes.*"
Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV., i. 2.

¶ *Hope* is simply a presentiment; it may vary in degree, more according to the temper of the mind than the nature of the circumstances; some *hope* where there is no ground for *hope,* and others despair where they might *hope: expectation* is a conviction that excludes doubt; we *expect* in proportion as that conviction is positive; we *hope* that which may be or can possibly be; we *expect* that which must be or which ought to be. *Trust* and *confidence* agree with *hope* in regard to the objects anticipated; they agree with *expectation* in regard to the certainty of the anticipation. (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

Hope-mission, *s.*

Ecclesiol.: A religious sect appearing in the Registrar General's returns.

hōpe, *v.i. & t.* [HOPE, *s.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To have confidence; to trust with confidence.

"Why are thou so cast down, O my soul? and why art thou so disquieted within me? *Hope* thou in God."—*Psalm* xlii. 11.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To expect with desire; to look forward to with hope.

"We *hope* no other from your majesty."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., v. 2.

* 2. To expect; to fear.

"Our manciple I *hope* he wol be deed."
Chaucer: C. T., 4,027.

3. To entertain hopes; to look forward with hope to the obtaining of something.

"Those that vainly *hoped* kind heaven would wink."
Dryden: Astræa Redux, 185.

hōpe (2), *s.* [See def.] A troop; only in the phrase, a forlorn *hope,* from the Dutch *verloren hoop.*

hōpe (3), *s.* [Icel. *hóp* = an inlet.]

1. An inlet; a small haven or bay; a creek.

2. A sloping plain between the ridges of mountains; it occurs frequently as the second element in place-names, as Eas*thope.*

hōpe'-fŭl, *a. & s.* [Eng. *hope; -ful(l).*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Full of hope; having qualities which give rise to, or grounds for hope or expectations of good; full of promise; promising.

"Lest on the threshing-floor his *hopeful* sheaves
Prove chaff." *Milton: P. L.,* iv. 984.

2. Full of hope, desire, or confident expectation.

"Men of their own natural inclination *hopeful* and strongly conceited."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity.*

B. *As subst.:* A boy or young man; frequently with a somewhat depreciatory or contemptuous meaning.

hōpe'-fŭl-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *hopeful; -ly.*]

1. In a manner calculated to raise or inspire hope; in a promising manner or degree.

"He left all his female kindred either matched with peers of the realm actually, or *hopefully* with earls' sons and heirs."—*Wotton.*

2. With hope or confidence.

"*Hopefully* expect the remedy from the ingenuity of the next generations."—*Fuller: Worthies; Middlesex.*

hōpe'-fŭl-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *hopeful; -ness.*] The quality or state of being hopeful; promise of good.

"Set down beforehand certain signatures of *hopefulness.*"—*Wotton: Reliquiæ,* p. 77.

hōpe'-īte, hŏp'-īte, *s.* [Named after Professor Hope, of Edinburgh.]

Min.: An orthorhombic grayish-white or reddish-brown transparent or translucent mineral of vitreous lustre; hardness, 2·5 to 3; sp. gr. 2·76 to 2·85. It is believed to be a hydrous compound of phosphoric acid and oxide of zinc, with a trace of cadmium. Found in the calamine mines of Altenberg, near Aix-la-Chapelle. (*Dana.*)

hōpe'-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *hope; -less.*]

1. Destitute of or without hope; having no hope of fortune, success, or prosperity; despairing.

"Her last companion, in a dearth
Of love, upon a *hopeless* earth."
Wordsworth: White Doe of Rylstone, ii.

2. Giving or inspiring no hope or expectation of good; desperate.

"The *hopeless* word of 'never to return,'
Breathe I against thee, upon pain of life."
Shakesp.: Richard II., i. 3.

* 3. Unhoped for; unexpected; despaired of.

hōpe'-lĕss-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *hopeless; -ly.*] In a hopeless manner; without hope; beyond hope.

"*Hopelessly* continuing in mistakes, they live and die in their absurdities."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours,* bk. i., ch. iii.

hōpe'-lĕss-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *hopeless; -ness.*] The quality or state of being hopeless; despair; a desperate state or condition.

hŏp'-ẽr (1), *s.* [Eng. *hop(e); -er.*] One who hopes; one who has hopes.

"I except all *hopers.*"—*Swift.*

* **hop-er** (2), *s.* [HOPPER.]

hŏp'-hĕad, *s.* [Eng. *hop,* and *head.*] One of the imbricated heads of the hop (q.v.).

hŏp'-ĭng, * **hop-yng,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [HOPE, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act or state of feeling or entertaining hopes.

2. A hope; an expectation.

"The pape set that terme, for his *hopyng* was."
Robert de Brunne, p. 316.

* **hŏp'-ĭng-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *hoping; -ly.*] In a hopeful manner; with hope or desire of good, and expectation of receiving it.

"One sign of despair, the going on boldly, *hopingly,* confidently in wilful habits of sin."—*Hammond: Practical Catechism,* bk. i., s. 5.

Hŏp-kĭn'-sĭ-ăn, *a.* [Named after the Rev. Dr. Samuel Hopkins, of Connecticut.]

Ch. Hist.: A follower of Dr. Hopkins, who though in most respects Calvinistic, rejected the tenets that the sin of Adam was imputed to his posterity, and the righteousness of Christ to the elect on their believing in Him.

hŏp'-lĭ-ą, *s.* [Gr. ὅπλα (*hopla*) = arms.]

Entom.: A genus of lamellicorn beetles, sub-family Melolonthinæ. The species have beautiful metallic tints formed by their dense scales. One, *Hoplia philanthus,* is British.

hŏp'-līte, *s.* [Gr. ὁπλίτης (*hoplitēs*), from ὅπλον (*hoplon*) = an arm.]

Gr. Antiq.: A heavy-armed soldier.

hŏp-lō-çē'-tŭs, *s.* [Ger. ὅπλον (*hoplon*) = a tool, an implement, and Lat. *cetus, cete* = Gr. κῆτος (*kētos*) = a sea monster, as a whale, &c.]

Palæont.: A genus of whales, family Balænidæ. Found in the Pliocene strata.

hŏp'-ōast, *s.* [Eng. *hop* (2), and *oast.*] An oven or kiln for drying hops.

hŏpp'-ẽr (1), * **hop-er,** *s.* [Eng. *hop* (1), v.; *-er.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who hops.

2 (*Pl.*). A child's game; also called HOPSCOTCH (q.v.).

3. In the same sense as II. 4.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Glass:* A conical vessel suspended from the ceiling, containing sand and water for the use of the glass-cutter.

2. *Plumbing:* The basin of a water-closet.

3. *Entomology:*

(1) *Sing.:* An insect which breeds in hams.

(2) *Plural:*

(a) The Halticidæ (q.v.).

(b) The Cercopidæ (q.v.).

4. *Mach.:* A chute for feeding any material to a machine. It is generally of an inverted

conical shape, as in brick-machines, winnowing-machines, and flour-mills. Its name is de-

HOPPER.

rived from the latter, as it used to be shaken by a damsel (projection) on the spindle, in order to keep the grain fed down into the throat.

"Right by the *hoper* wol I stande."
Chaucer: C. T., 4,034.

5. *Hydr. Eng.:* A boat or barge, driven by steam, and having a movable bottom, in which the mud, &c., raised by a dredging-machine is conveyed into deep water, there to be allowed to fall out; a hopper-barge.

hopper-boy, *s.* A device in a grinding-mill, consisting of a revolving rake drawing the meal over a discharge-opening in the floor.

hopper-cock, *s.* A valve for water-closets, &c.

hŏp'-pĕr (2), *s.* [Eng. *hop* (2); *-er.*] A hop-picker.

"Many of these *hoppers* are Irish."—*Dickens: Uncommercial Traveller*, xi.

* **hop-pes-teres,** *s.* [Mid. Eng. *hoppe* = to hop; fem. suff. *-ster.*] A female dancer (?). (*Chaucer: C. T.*, 2,019.)

hŏpp'-ĕt, *s.* [Eng. *hop*; *-et.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A hand-basket.

2. A child in arms. (*Yorkshire.*)

II. *Technically:*

1. *Glass:* The same as HOPPER, B. 1.

2. *Mining:* A dish used by miners to measure the ore.

hŏpp'-ĭng (1), *pr. par., a., & s.* [HOP (1), *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of moving about with hops.

hopping-dick, *s.* A local name given in Jamaica to a thrush, *Merula leucogenys*, or *Turdus leucogenus.*

hŏpp'-ĭng (2), *s.* [HOP (2), *v.*] The act or occupation of picking hops from the bines; hop-picking.

* **hŏp'-ple,** *v.t.* [Another form of *hobble* (q.v.).] To fetter by tying the feet together; to trammel, to entangle, to hobble.

"Superstitiously *hoppled* in the toils and nets of superfluous opinions."—*Rogers: On Godliness*, bk. ix., ch. vii., § 8.

hŏp'-ple, *s.* [HOPPLE, *v.*]

Manège. A fetter for confining the legs of horses so as to hamper their motion, and thus restrain their wandering; a hobble.

hŏp'-pō, *s.* [Chinese.]

1. An overseer of commerce; a collector.

2. A tribunal appointed to collect the public revenue arising from trade and navigation.

hŏpp'-ȳ, *s.* [Eng. *hop* (2); *-y.*] A free translation by an English wit of Messidor (Corn-harvest), the tenth month of the French republican year.

hŏps, *s. pl.* [HOP.]

hŏp'-vīne, *s.* [Eng. *hop*, and *vine.*] The stalk or plant of the hop.

hōr'-ą (pl. **hōr'-æ**), *s.* [Lat.] An hour.

horæ canonicæ, *s. pl.* The canonical hours at which religious services are held. In time of persecution a night service was held called *Nocturns*, which was, however, at a later period merged into *Lauds*—the thanksgiving for the dawn of day, and the whole was called Matins. But when Matins, or Nocturns, are retained they take place before *Lauds.* The following is the order of the canonical hours: *Lauds*, at daybreak; *Prime*, or first hour, a later service; *Tierce*, or third hour, at nine A.M.; *Sext*, or sixth hour, at noon; *Nones*, or ninth hour, at three P.M.; *Vespers*, or evening service; *Compline*, or final service, at bed-time. Each of these has fixed Psalms, except Vespers, which has certain Psalms read in course, and a Canticle. The Anglo-Saxon names of these services were Uhtsang, Prime-sang, Undersang, Middaysang, Noonsang, Evensang, and Nightsang. The Book for these offices came to be called Breviary towards the end of the eleventh century. It was sometimes called in England the Portifory.

* **hōr'-ąl,** *a.* [Lat. *horalis*, from *hora* = an hour.] Pertaining or relating to an hour or hours; lasting for an hour.

"But if the *horal* orbit cesses,
The whole stands still." *Prior: Alma*, iii. 268.

* **hōr'-ąl-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *horal*; *-ly.*] Hourly.

* **hor-ăr'-ĭ-ŏŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *horarius*, from *hora* = an hour.]

Bot.: Enduring only for an hour or two, as the petals of Cistus.

* **hōr'-ąr-ȳ,** *a.* [Lat. *horarius*; Fr. *horaire.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Pertaining or relating to an hour or hours; noting the hours.

"In his answer to an *horary* question, he has discussed the manner of surprising all sharpers."—*Tatler.*

2. Continuing for an hour; hence, changeable, ephemeral, short-lived.

"*Horary* or soon decaying fruits of summer."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. vii., ch. i.

3. Done by noting the hours or time.

"The famous doctor in Moorfields, who gained so much reputation for his *horary* predictions."—*Steele: Spectator*, No. 193.

II. *Astron.:* A term used of the arc which a heavenly body describes in an hour, or the angle which that arc subtends, the eye of the spectator being assumed to be at the angular point.

horary-circles, *s. pl.* Lines or circles marking the hours on globes, &c.

horary-motion, *s.* The space moved through in an hour. The horary motion of the earth is that arc which it describes in an hour—that is, one of fifteen degrees.

Hor-ā'-tian, *a.* [Lat. *Horati(us)* = Horace; Eng. suff. *-an.*] Of or pertaining to the poet Horace or his poetry; pertaining to the family Horatii.

* **hord,** *s.* [HOARD, *s.*]

* **hörde,** *v.i.* [HORDE, *s.*] To live in hordes; to associate together in gangs.

hörde, * **hord,** *s.* [Fr., from Turk. *ordú* = a camp, from Pers. *órdú* = a court, a camp, a horde of Tartars; *urdú* = a camp, an army.]

1. A term applied first to the clans or tribes of the Tatars or Tartars, a nomadic tribe, clan or race of Asiatics.

"Such were the *hords* among the Goths, the clans in Scotland, and septs in Ireland."—*Temple: Hist. Eng.* (Introd.)

2. A gang, a multitude, a crew. (Used generally in contempt.)

"Oh! how I wished for spear or sword,
At least to die amidst the *horde.*"
Byron: Mazeppa, xii.

hor'-dĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *hord(eum)* (q.v.); fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of grasses, type Hordeum (q.v.).

* **hord-en,** *v.t.* [HOARD, *v.*]

hor-dē'-ō-lŭm, *s.* [Lat. *hordeolus*, dimin. of *hordeum.*]

Path.: A stye (q.v.).

* **hord-ere,** * **hordier,** *s.* [HOARDER.]

hor'-dĕ-ŭm, *s.* [Lat. = barley.]

Bot.: Barley; the typical genus of the tribe Hordeæ. Spikelets three, distichous, compressed, one-cleft, with the rudiments of a second glume; empty glumes two, awned; flower glume also awned; palea long, narrow, two-keeled. Found in the north temperate zone; also in the warmer regions, including South America. Ten species are known. Four are wild in Britain, *Hordeum sylvaticum*, Wood-barley, called also Lyme grass; *H. pratense*, Meadow-barley; *H. murinum*, Wall-barley; *H. maritimum*, Sea-side Barley. [BARLEY.]

hordeum decorticatum, *s.*

Phar.: Pearl barley. The husked seeds of *Hordeum distichum.* It is used to prepare *Decoctum Hordei*, decoction of barley, made by washing two ounces of barley with cold water, and then pouring thirty ounces of boiling water over it. This is used as a mild nutritive and demulcent drink.

* **hore,** * **hoor,** *a.* [HOAR.]

* **hore** (1), *s.* [WHORE.]

* **hore** (2), *s.* [A.S. *horu*; O. L. Ger. *horu*, *horo*; O. H. Ger. *horo.*] Dirt, filth.

höre'-hound, höar'-hound, *s.* [A.S. *hárahúne*, *hara hunig* = the herb horehound: *hár* = hoar, hoary gray, from the short, white, woolly hairs, and *hune* = horehound.]

1. *Bot.:* *Marrubium vulgare*, a plant so hoary as to be almost woolly; the leaves are broadly ovate and crenate: the whorls of flowers dense; calyx oblong, with ten short spinous teeth; the corolla white, labiate, the upper lip long, bifid. Rare, and perhaps not indigenous, in Britain. Wild in continental Europe, North Africa, Western and Southern Asia, &c.

¶ Black or Stinking Horehound is *Ballota nigra*, or the genus Ballota; Wild Horehound, *Eupatorium teucrifolium.* The former is a British labiate, the latter a foreign composite.

2. *Pharm.:* The plant contains a bitter principle and a volatile oil. It is used as a tonic, expectorant, and alterative for coughs. In the form of infusion or of bitter-sweet lozenges, horehound (*Marrubium vulgare*) is a popular remedy for coughs.

* **hor-en,** *v.i.* [Icel. *hora*; O. H. Ger. *huoron.*] [HORE (1), *s.*] To commit adultery or fornication; to go whoring.

* **horgh,** * **horie,** *s.* [A.S. *horg*, *horh.*] Dirt, filth.

* **horghen,** *v.t.* [M. H. Ger. *horgen.*] [HORGH.] To make dirty or filthy.

* **hori,** * **hoori,** * **horwe,** * **horowe,** *a.* [A.S. *horig.*] Dirty, filthy, obscene.

"With tonges *horwe.*" *Chaucer: C. M.*, 294.

hōr'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Lat. = a small vessel, a fishing-smack (?).]

Entom.: A genus of Cantharidæ. According to Lansdown Guilding, a West Indian species is parasitic on a solitary bee, *Xylocopa teredo.*

hŏr-ī'-zŏn, * **or-i-zont,** *s.* [Lat. *horizon*, from Gr. ὁρίζων (*horizōn*) = (as adj.) dividing, separating, bounding, limiting; (as subst.) the horizon [def.]; Sp. & Port. *horizonte*; Ital. *orozzonte*; Prov. *orizon.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* The circular line where the sky and the earth seem, to a spectator on the surface of the latter, to meet. [II.]

"When the morning sun shall raise his car
Above the border of the *horizon.*"
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., iv. 7.

2. *Fig.:* Anything bounding one's mental vision.

"While the authors of all these evils were idly and stupidly gazing on this menacing meteor, which blackened all their *horizon.*"—*Burke: On the Nabob of Arcot's Debts.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Astron.:* The horizon, in the sense I. 1, is called by astronomers the sensible, visible, or physical horizon. It is not at right angles to a vertical line at the place, for if vision be unimpeded, say when one looks from a vessel's deck on a clear day, the rotundity of the earth allows him to see a little more of the sky than if his eye were at the surface of the sphere. If he looks from a mountain top the error becomes of consequence. The term "sensible," "visible," or "physical" horizon is therefore often used, though not quite accurately, for a plane supposed to be extended from the observer's eye at right angles to a vertical line at the place and extending to the celestial vault. The horizon convenient for astronomical purposes, and called the astronomical or rational horizon, is different from this. The spectator's eye is supposed to be,

not at the surface, but at the centre of the earth, with the planet transparent enough not to impede vision. The astronomical horizon of Greenwich observatory would be obtained by supposing a line drawn downwards from that spot to the earth's centre, and a plane everywhere at right angles to that line, to extend from the latter spot to the celestial vault. It would form a great circle, both of the earth and of the heavens. Sometimes what is called an "artificial horizon" is needed, and is formed by the reflecting surface of a fluid

2. *Geol.:* A term used with regard to the apparent age of strata. Strata which appear, broadly speaking, contemporaneous or homotaxial are said to be on the same horizon.

3. *Naut.:* In the same sense as I. 1.

¶ *Dip of the horizon:*

Astron. & Geog.: The angle by which the visible horizon is depressed below the direction of a spirit-level.

horizon-bounded, *a.* Reaching to the horizon, or as far as sight will reach.

"Immense *horizon-bounded* plains succeed."
Byron: Childe Harold, i. 21.

horizon-glasses, *s. pl.*

Optics: The two speculums on one of the radii of a quadrant or sextant. The one half of the fore horizon-glass is silvered, while the other half is transparent, in order that an object may be seen directly through it. The back horizon-glass is silvered above and below, but has a transparent stripe across the middle, through which the horizon can be seen.

hŏr-ĭz-ŏn′-tăl, *a.* [Fr.]

1. Pertaining or relating to the horizon.

2. At or near the horizon. (*Milton: P. L.,* i. 595.)

3. Parallel to the horizon; level; perpendicular to a vertical line.

"And several little shrubs will grow from one *horizontal* bed of salt."—*Grew: Cosmo. Sacra,* bk. i., ch. iii., § 23.

4. Measured or contained in a plane of the horizon: as, *horizontal* distance.

horizontal-cornice, *s.*

Arch.: The level portion of the cornice of a pediment, under the two inclined cornices.

horizontal-dial, *s.* A dial with a plane parallel to the horizon, having its gnomon elevated according to the latitude of the place.

horizontal-drill, *s.*

Machinery: A boring-machine whose drill-arbor works horizontally and parallel with the bed to which the work is dogged.

horizontal-escapement, *s.*

Hor.: An escapement in which the impulse is given by the wedge-shaped teeth of a horizontal wheel acting on a notched hollow cylinder on the axis of the balance. It was invented by Graham, about 1700.

horizontal-fire, *s.*

Mil.: The discharge of pieces at point-blank range, or at very low elevations.

horizontal-lathe, *s.*

Machinery: A vertical turning and boring machine.

horizontal-leaf, *s.*

Bot.: A leaf of which the upper surface makes a right angle with the stem.

horizontal-line, *s.*

Persp.: That line drawn through a picture at the point in the extreme distance where the sky and earth meet; or, at the line of the height of the eye in a picture.

horizontal-mill, *s.* A mill in which the acting surfaces are in a horizontal plane at right angles to the vertical axis of the rotating stone or stones. The term is in contradistinction to the edge-mill, otherwise known as the Chilian mill.

horizontal-parallax, *s.* [PARALLAX.]

horizontal-plane, *s.* A plane parallel to the horizon; specif., in persp., a plane cutting the perspective plane at right angles.

horizontal-projection, *s.* A projection on a plane parallel to the horizon.

horizontal-range, *s.*

Ordnance: The distance at which a projectile falls or strikes a horizontal plane, whatever be the angle of elevation.

horizontal-root, *s.*

Bot.: A root which lies horizontally on the ground.

horizontal steam-engine, *s.* An engine the axis of whose cylinder is horizontal.

horizontal water-wheel, *s.*

Hydraul. & Engin.: A water-wheel running on a vertical axis, as do the turbines generally. The term is, however, specifically applied to a wheel having radial floats upon which a stream of water is dashed, usually from a considerable elevation. The floats may be set spirally, so as the better to receive the impact of the water.

hŏr-ĭz-ŏn-tăl′-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Eng. *horizontal; -ity.*] The quality or state of being horizontal.

hŏr-ĭz-ŏn′-tal-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *horizontal; -ly.*] In a horizontal position or direction; in a line parallel to the horizon; on a level.

"It is occasionally requisite that the object-end of the instrument be moved up and down as well as *horizontally.*"—*Paley: Nat. Theol.,* ch. viii.

hor-mĭn′-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *hormin(um)* (q.v.); fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Bot.: A family of Labiates, tribe Monardeæ.

hor-mĭ′-nŭm, *s.* [Lat. *horminum;* Gr. ὅρμινον (*horminon*) = the plant described in the def; ὁρμάω (*hormaō*) = to excite; the horminum of the ancients being reputed an aphrodisiac.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the family Horminidæ (q.v.). *H. pyrenaicum,* a beautiful plant, has been introduced into Britain from the mountainous parts of continental Europe.

horminum-clary, *s.*

Bot.: *Salvia Horminum.*

hor-mō-spōr′-ą, *s.* [Gr. ὅρμος (*hormos*) = a cord, a chain, a necklace, and σπορά (*spora*), σπόρος (*sporos*) = a spore or seed.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the sub-order Hormosporeæ. Two species, *Hormospora ramosa,* and *H. mutabilis,* are British. (*Harvey: Brit. Mar. Algæ.*)

hor-mō-spōr′-ē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *hormospor(a);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A sub-order of Algals, order Palmellaceæ. The cells are contained in confervoid simple or branched tubular filaments. Contains only one known genus. [HORMOSPORA.] (*Harvey: Brit. Mar. Algæ.*)

Hor′-mŭzd, *s.* [Zend.] In the Zoroastrian Creed, the Good Principle or Being supposed to have created light, and to be the originator and patron of all good in the universe. He is perpetually in conflict with Ahriman, the Evil Principle or Being. [AHRIMAN.] He has under him a hierarchy of angels. [ZOROASTRIANISM.]

horn, *s.* & *a.* [A.S.; cogn. with Icel., Dan., Sw., & Ger. *horn;* Goth. *haurn;* Ir., Gael., & Wel. *corn;* Lat. *cornu.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In the same sense as II.

"No beast that hath *horns* hath upper teeth."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.,* § 753.

2. The material or substance of which horns are composed.

"There is no staff more reverend than one tipped with *horn.*"—*Shakesp.: Much Ado About Nothing,* v. 4.

3. Anything made of or resembling a horn in shape.

(1) A powder-flask: originally made of a horn.

(2) A drinking-cup: so called from having been originally made of horn. Now the name is applied to a similar vessel, even if made of other material; a beaker.

(3) The cornucopia or horn of plenty. [CORNUCOPIA.]

(4) In the same sense as II. 8.

"Some of them had actually been proscribed by sound of *horn* for the crime of withstanding his lawful commands."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xiii.

(5) Used as a symbol of plenty [(3).]

"With his *horn* full of good news."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, v. 1.

*4. A draught from a horn; a hornful. (Now only in use in America.)

5. Anything resembling a horn in relative position or use; anything projecting like a horn.

(1) The feeler of an insect, snail, &c.

"Tender *horns* of cockled snails."
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, iv. 3.

(2) An extremity of the moon when on the wane or waxing.

*(3) An extremity of a wing of an army or body of soldiers, drawn up in crescent form.

(4) A long horn-like projection of some precious metal, worn on the forehead by the natives of some Asiatic countries.

*(5) The imaginary antler or projection on the forehead of a cuckold.

(6) A branch of a subdivided stream.

*6. A deer.

"My lady goes to kill *horns.*"
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, iv. 1.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Comp. Anat. & Physiol.:* The horns of animals are of three kinds: (1) those composed of bone, as the antlers of the deer; (2) those consisting of epidermic formations, as the horns of the rhinoceros and the buffalo; (3) those partly bone and partly epidermic, as in the case of the cow.

2. *Botany:*

(1) (*Gen.*): Any stiff awl-shaped process.

(2) (*Pl.*): A number of elongate antherozoids, found in the antheridia of Vaucheria.

3. *Arch.:* The Ionic volute.

4. *Forging:* The beak of an anvil around which objects are bent.

5. *Mechanics:*

(1) A projecting portion of an object.

(2) One of the prongs or crutches of an elevating screw or jack.

(3) A curved projection on the forepart of a plane.

6. *Mining:*

(1) A spoon or scoop of horn, in which washings are tested in prospecting.

(2) (*Pl.*): The guides for the ropes on the drums.

7. *Milling:* One of the points of a driver, on the summit of a millstone spindle, which project into the coffins of the runner to convey the motion of the spindle to it.

8. *Music:* The proper orchestral horn is the French horn, a metal wind instrument, formed of a continuous tube twisted into a curved shape for the convenience of holding. It is furnished with a mouthpiece and a bell. The mouthpiece is movable, so as to allow additional pieces of tubing called crooks to be added to its length, in order to alter its pitch. The bell is sufficiently wide to admit the hand of the player. The horn of military and other brass bands is usually some form of the Saxe-horn (q.v.).

9. *Nautical:*

(1) The arm of a cleat or kevel.

(2) One member of the jaw of a boom.

10. *Physiol.:* [II. 1].

11. *Saddlery:*

(1) The high pommel of a Spanish or half-Spanish saddle, sometimes made of horn.

(2) The projections on the forward part of a woman's saddle, between which the right leg is placed. The inside one is the small horn, the outer the large horn.

12. *Script.:* A horn is symbolical—

(1) Of strength, power, or might (physical or political) (Ps. lxxv. 10; Jer. xlviii. 25; Lam. ii. 3, 17).

¶ Hence kings, rulers, kingdoms, or empires are often viewed prophetically as horns (Dan. vii. 20, 21, 24, viii. 3, 6, 7, 20; Rev. xiii. 1, 11).

(2) Of glory or reputation arising from that strength or power (1 Sam. ii. 1, 10; Job xvi. 15; Ps. lxxxix. 17, 24, cxlviii. 14).

(3) Of insolence generated by it (Ps. lxxv. 4, 5).

13. *Surg.:* Sometimes, though rarely, horns, tending to become spiral, grow from the scalp or even from the face or trunk of man.

¶ (1) *Horn with horn, horn under horn:*

Law: The promiscuous feeding of all kinds of horned cattle, not excluding bulls on the same common. (*Spelman.*)

(2) *To put to the horn:*

Scots Law: To outlaw a person; to de-

nounce as a rebel. This was done by an official at the cross of Edinburgh, who, amongst other formalities, gave three blasts on a horn, by which the person named was considered to be proclaimed outlaw for contempt of the sovereign's authority.

B. *As adj.:* Made of the material described in A.

*** horn-band,** *s.* A band of trumpeters.

*** horn-beast,** *s.* An animal with horns; a deer. (*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, iii. 3.)

horn-bug, *s.*

Entom.: A popular name given in America to *Lucanus capreolus*, and some other species of stag beetle. The resemblance to a horn is in the projecting jaws. They are not bugs.

horn-card, *s.* A graduated drafting scale or protractor, made of horn.

horn-core, *s.*

Compar. Anat. & Zool.: An osseous process of the frontal bone in those mammals which have permanent horns, as distinguished from antlers shed every year.

"Though a sheep may have the *horn-cores* usually found in goats, a goat never has the *horn-cores* usually found in sheep."—*Greenwell: British Barrows*, p. 741.

horn-distemper, *s.* A disease of cattle affecting the substance of the horns.

horn-drum, *s.*

Hydr. Eng.: A water-raising wheel divided into sections by curved partitions. It resembles one form of tympanum (q.v.).

horn-eel, *s.*

Ichth.: A name given, chiefly in Edinburgh, to the Sand-eel, *Ammodytes Tobianus*.

horn-grass, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Ceratochloa. The large-spiked Horn-grass, *C. unioloides*, was introduced into Britain in 1788 from North America.

horn-lantern, *s.* A lantern having plates of horn instead of glass.

*** horn-mad,** *a.* Furiously mad; mad like an infuriated bull.

"If this should ever happen, thou wouldst be *horn-mad*."—*Shakesp.: Much Ado About Nothing*, i. 1.

horn-maker, *s.*

1. *Lit.:* One who makes horns; one who makes drinking cups of horn.

* 2. *Fig.:* A maker of cuckolds.

"Virtue is no *horn-maker*."—*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, iv. 1.

† horn-mercury, *s.* [HORN-QUICKSILVER.]

horn-mould, *s.*

Bot.: Ceratium, a genus of Fungals.

horn-of-plenty, *s.* [CORNUCOPIA.]

Botany:

1. The rendering of Cornucopiæ, a genus of grasses, of which one species, *C. cucullatum*, was introduced into Britain, from the Levant, in 1788.

2. *Fedia cornucopia.*

horn-pike, *s.*

Ichthy.: *Belone vulgaris*, the Garfish (q.v.).

horn-plant, *s.*

Bot.: *Ecklonia buccinalis.*

horn-plate, *s.*

Rail. Eng.: The axle-guard or vertical frame in which an axle-box slides up and down as the springs dilate and contract.

horn-pock, *s.*

Pathol.: An old name for a mild variety of smallpox, in which the eruption, never confluent, consists of pustules, hard to the touch, and called seedy or horny. They mature separately, and "turn" on the fifth day. Called also stone-pock.

horn-poppy, *s.* The same as HORNED-POPPY (q.v.).

horn-presser, *s.* One who presses horn softened by heat into moulds, &c.

horn-quicksilver, *s.*

Min.: The same as CALOMEL (q.v.).

horn-silver, *s.*

Min.: The same as CHLORARGYRITE (*British Museum Catalogue*). The same as CERARGYRITE (*Dana*).

horn-tip, *s.*

Husbandry: A button or knob placed on the end of the horn of an animal of the cow kind, put on to render the horn less dangerous, or for ornament.

horn-weed, *s.*

Bot.: *Laminaria buccinalis*, an algal.

*** horn,** *v.t.* [HORN, *s.*]

1. *Lit.:* To furnish or provide with horns.

2. *Fig.:* To cuckold; to make a cuckold of.

"You have a goodly gift in *horning*."
Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, ii. 3.

horn'-bēak, *s.* [Eng. *horn*, and *beak*.]

Ichthy.: The garfish (q.v.). Called also the horn-pike, &c.

horn'-bēam, *s.* [Eng. *horn*, and *beam* (q.v.).]

Bot.: *Carpinus Betulus*, and the genus Carpinus (q.v.).

"The *hornbeam*, in Latin the *Carpinus*, is planted of sets."—*Evelyn: Sylva*, ch. xii., § 1.

¶ *Hop hornbeam:*

Bot.: *Ostrya vulgaris.*

horn'-bĭll, *s.* & *a.* [Eng. *horn*, and *bill*. The name does not mean that the bill is more horny than that of other birds, but that it has a protuberance or knob which may be called a horn.]

A. *As substantive:*

Ornithology:

1. *Sing.:* Any species of the genus Buceros, the best known being *Buceros Rhinoceros*, from

HORNBILL.

India and the Indian Archipelago. Sir Joseph Hooker found a forest near Darjeeling full of hornbills.

2. *Pl.:* The family Bucerotidæ or Buceridæ (q.v.).

B. *As adj.:* Having a bill with at least some faint resemblance to a horn.

hornbill-cuckoos, *s. pl.*

Ornith.: The name given by Swainson to Crotophagiinæ, a sub-family of Cuculidæ. The resemblance to a horn, which is exceedingly slight, is in the high-arched upper mandible.

horn'-blĕnde, *s.* & *a.* [Ger. *hornblende*, from *horn* = a horn, and *blenden* = to make blind, to dazzle.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Min.:* According to Dana, a sub-variety of aluminous amphibole, ranked with pargasite (q.v.) as aluminous magnesia, lime-iron amphibole. It consists of the greenish-black and black kinds, whether in stout crystals or long-bladed, columnar-fibrous or massive-granular. The *Brit. Mus. Cat.* makes hornblende the genus, and amphibole one of its synonyms.

2. *Geol.:* According to Lyell hornblende is one of the five most abundant simple minerals of which rocks are composed, the others being felspar, quartz, mica, and carbonate of lime. It is closely akin to augite, but the forms of the crystals in the two species are different, and the cleavage parallel to the faces of the oblique prism in hornblende are more strongly marked than the corresponding cleavage in augite. The two are very rarely associated in the same rock, and when they are so, hornblende is in the mass of the rock, where cooling was slow, and the augite in cavities, where it was probably rapid. In a paper by Dr. Bundjiro Koto, of Japan, on the minerals of that country, read before the Geological Society of London in 1884, it was mentioned that hornblende crystals had been found with their peripheral portion converted into augite.

B. *As adj.:* The same as HORNBLENDIC (q.v.).

hornblende-andesite, *s.*

Petrol.: An andesite, either with or without quartz. In the former case it has been called dacite, from its occurring extensively in Dacia. (*Rutley.*)

hornblende-gabbro, *s.*

Petrol.: A rock presenting the blended character of gabbro and hornblende. The name was introduced by the Rev. E. Hill, F.G.S., and was characterized by Mr. Rutley as a very useful petrographical one.

"Its oval area between St. Sampson's and St. Peter's Port [in Guernsey] is occupied by hornblendic rocks, locally called 'birds'-eye,' which maybe described as '*hornblende-gabbros*.'"—*Rev. E. Hill, F.G.S.*, in *Proc. Geol. Soc.*, Session 1883-4, pp. 80, 81.

hornblende-gneiss, *s.* [HORNBLENDIC-GNEISS.]

hornblende-rock, *s.*

Geol.: A greenstone composed principally of granular hornblende or augite. (*Leonhard, Lyell*, &c.)

hornblende-schist, † hornblende-slate, *s.*

Geol.: The name given by Macculloch to a metamorphic rock, usually black, composed, according to Lyell, principally of hornblende, with a variable quantity of felspar and occasional grains of quartz, or, according to Rutley, of hornblende and quartz. When the schistose character is not apparent, and the hornblende and felspar are in nearly equal proportions, it approaches greenstone. Lyell thinks that some hornblende schists may be metamorphosed volcanic rocks. When hornblende-schist, consists almost exclusively of hornblende it is called amphibolite.

hornblende-syenite, *s.*

Petrol.: A rock consisting chiefly of orthoclase and hornblende, occasionally with a little triclinic felspar. Prevailing colours red, brown, and white; the hornblende is usually greenish-black. The rock sometimes has in it epidote, magnetite, sphene, and pyrites. (*Rutley.*)

horn-blĕnd'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng., &c., *hornblend(e); -ic.*]

Min., Petrol., & Geol.: Of, belonging to, or more or less consisting of hornblende (q.v.).

hornblendic-gneiss, hornblende-gneiss, *s.*

Petrol.: A rock consisting of orthoclase, and hornblende, with a little or no quartz. Called also syenitic gneiss (q.v.). It sometimes passes into hornblende schist (q.v.). (*Rutley.*)

hornblendic-granite, *s.*

Petrol.: A rock of the same composition as hornblendic gneiss, but not stratified. Called also syenite (q.v.).

*** horn'-blōw-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *horn*, and *blower*.] One who blows on or plays a horn.

*** horn'-boȯk,** *s.* [Eng. *horn*, and *book*.]

1. A primer of the fifteenth century. The alphabet, vowels, and Lord's Prayer were printed on a slip of paper, which was covered with a thin layer of horn to keep it from being torn. Hence used for the alphabet or rudiments of knowledge.

2. A book containing the elements or rudiments of any science; a primer, a manual.

"He teaches boys the *hornbook*."
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, v. 1.

horned, *a.* [Eng. *horn*; *-ed.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* Furnished or provided with horns; bearing horns.

"The ox is the only *horned* animal, in these islands, that will apply his strength to the service of mankind."—*Pennant: British Zool.; The Ox.*

2. *Fig.:* Having extremities like horns.

"The *horned* moon to shine by night."
Milton: Trans. Ps. cxxxvi.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bot.:* Terminating in a process like a horn, as the fruit of *Trapa bicornis*. There may be two or three horns.

2. *Her.:* Applied to animals represented as bearing horns. They are said to be *horned* of such a metal or colour when the tincture of the horns differs from that of the animal itself or from the proper colour of such horns.

horned-beetles, *s. pl.*

Entom.: The name given by Swainson to Megasominæ (q.v.), which he makes a sub-order of the lamellicorn family Cetoniadæ.

horned-cicadas, *s. pl.*

Entom.: The name given by Swainson to Centronotidæ, arranged by him as a family of Homoptera. The thorax is enormously developed, and has on each side an acute spine pointing outwards so as to resemble the horns of a bull, while the hinder part is prolonged into another spine. Swainson found about a hundred species in tropical America, not half of them described before in books. Two species occur in England, one of them, *Centronotus cornutus*, not uncommon.

horned-hog, *s.*

Zool.: The Babyroussa (q.v.).

horned-horse, *s.*

Zool.: The gnu (q.v.).

horned-lark, *s.*

Ornith.: *Alauda penicillata.*

horned-owl, *s.*

Ornith.: Bubo or Asio, a genus of Strigidæ. The English name refers to a double crest or a pair of egrets ornamenting the large head. [BUBO.]

horned-pheasant, *s.*

Ornith.: *Ceriornis Blythii.*

horned pond-weed, *s.* A British Naiad *Zannichellia palustris*, and the genus Zanichellia (q.v.).

horned-poppy, horn-poppy, *s.*

Bot.: *Glaucium luteum*, and the genus Glaucium (q.v.).

horned-ray, *s.*

Ichthy.: Cephaloptera, a genus of Raiidæ. Spec., *C. Giorna.*

horned-screamer, *s.*

Ornith.: *Palamedea cornuta*, a South American grallatorial bird, larger than a goose, with a long, slender, mobile horn projecting from the forehead, whence the epithet, while its strong piercing voice gains for it the appellation of screamer. Its colour is blackish, with a red spot on the shoulder.

horned-viper, *s.*

Zool.: Cerastes, a genus of Viperidæ. It has a small pointed bone over each eyebrow. Found in Africa. A venomous species, occurring in Egypt, is probably the "adder," שְׁפִיפֹן (*shephiphon*), of Gen. xlix. 17, which was wont to bite the horse's heels so that the rider fell backward. It is now often called *Acanthophis cerastinus.*

* **horn'-ĕd-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *horned; -ness.*] The quality or state of being horned.

horn'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *horn; -er.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) One who works in horn; one who deals in horns.

"The *horner* and comb-maker enjoy a monopoly against the graziers."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. iv., ch. viii.

(2) One who blows or plays upon a horn; a hornblower.

* 2. *Fig.:* One who cuckolds; a cuckold-maker.

II. *Scots Law:* One who has been put to the horn; an outlaw.

horneş'-īte, hœrneş'-īte (œ as ę), *s.* [Named after Dr. Hörnes.]

Min.: A monoclinic snow-white mineral, sometimes columnar, or with stellate, flexible, transparent laminæ. Compos.: arsenic acid, 44·33; magnesia, 24·54; water, 29·07. Found in the Bannat. (*Dana.*)

horn'-ĕt, *s. & a.* [A.S. *hyrnet, hyrnyt*, from *horn* = a horn; probably from its antennæ or horns, or else from its buzzing resembling the noise of a horn when blown; Ger. *hornisz.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* In the same sense as II.

2. *Fig.:* Any person who makes himself especially disagreeable or annoying.

He dared not speak out, and provoke the *hornets.*"—*Jortin: Remarks on Eccles. Hist.*

II. *Entomology:*

1. *Sing.:* *Vespa crabro*, a social wasp, larger than the common one, and with a more formidable sting. It makes its nest in holes in the large trunks of trees, in barns, or in old walls.

2. *Pl.:* Any of several Vespas akin to it. An Indian species, *Vespa magnifica*, brought to Sir Joseph Hooker in the Himalayas, was nearly two inches long; its sting was said to produce fevers in men and cattle.

B. *As adj.:* Of, belonging to, or resembling the insects described under II.

¶ *To bring* or *raise a hornet's nest about one's ears:* To raise up enemies against one's self; to bring upon one s self troubles or annoyances.

hornet-clearwing, *s.*

Entomology (*More than one Hawk-moth*):

1. The hornet-clearwing of the *Osier, Sphecia*, or *Sesia bembeciformis.* [HORNET-MOTH.]

2. The hornet-clearwing of the *Poplar, Sphecia*, or *Sesia apiformis.* [HORNET-MOTH.]

hornet-moth, *s.*

1. *Spec.:* *Sphecia apiformis.* It has transparent wings, the hind margins brown, and the costæ yellowish-brown; the head yellow. Found about the end of May and the beginning of June. The larva is whitish-yellow, with a blackish-brown head. It feeds in the autumn and winter on the stems and roots of poplar trees. (*Stainton.*)

2. *Gen.:* The genus Sphecia. The Lunar Hornet-moth is *Sphecia bembeciformis*, found in July. The larva feeds on the wood of the sallow. Both species are British. In their wings and body they resemble hornets, which, however, have mandibles and a sting, both of which are wanting in hawk-moths. (*Stainton*, &c.)

horn'-fĭsh, *s.* [Eng. *horn*, and *fish.*] A popular name for the garfish, *Belone vulgaris.*

* **horn'-foot,** *a. & s.* [Eng. *horn*, and *foot.*]

A. *As adj.:* Having a hoof; hoofed.

"With *hornfoot* horses, and brass wheels, Jove's storms to emulate." *Hakewill: On Providence.*

B. *As subst.:* A cloven foot; a hoof.

"And sendding thence, while they their *hornfeet* ply,
About their sire the little sylvans cry."
Dryden: Indian Emperor, ii. 2.

horn'-fŭl, *s.* [Eng. *horn; -ful*(1).] As much as a horn or drinking vessel will hold.

Horn'-ĭĕ, *s.* [Eng. *horn; -ie* = *y.*] One of the many popular names for the devil, in allusion to the horns which he is sometimes represented as wearing.

"Auld *Hornie* did the Leigh Kirk watch."
Burns: The Ordination.

* **horn'-ĭ-fȳ,** *v.t.* [Eng. *horn; i* connective; suff. *-fy.*] To give horns to; to horn; to cuckold.

"This versifying my wife has *hornified* me."—*Beaum. & Flet.: Four Plays in One.*

horn'-ĭng, *s.* [Eng. *horn; -ing.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. The act of giving horns to.

2. The appearance of the moon when in the form of a crescent.

"They account from the *horning* [of the moon]."—*Gregory: Posthuma*, p. 168.

II. *Scots Law:* A writing under the king's signet, issued at the instance of a creditor against his debtor, commanding him in the king's name to pay or perform within a certain time, under pain of being declared rebel, and put in prison; so termed from the fact that the officer formerly blew a horn three times at the town cross, before proclaiming the debtor.

¶ *Letters of horning:*

Scots Law: A warrant charging persons to perform certain duties. [HORNING.]

* **horn'-ĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *horn; -ish.*] Somewhat resembling horn.

"Temperance, as if it were of a *hornish* composure, is too hard for the flesh."—*Sir M. Sandys: Essays*, p. 21.

hor-nĭ'-tō (*h* silent), *s.* [Sp., the same as *hornillo* = a little oven, from *horno* = an oven.]

Geol.: The name given by the Mexican Spaniards, and adopted by Humboldt, and after him by other geologists for one of the small conical heated and smoking mounds, five to ten feet high, thrown up in connection with the great eruption of Jorullo, in Mexico, in 1759, and tending more or less to occur in connection with all volcanic eruptions.

* **horn'-lĕad,** *s.* [Eng. *horn*, and *lead.*]

Chem.: An old name for chloride of lead, which when fused bears some resemblance to horn.

horn'-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *horn; -less.*] Destitute of or without horns; having no horns.

"Many of them, males as well as females, are *hornless.*"—*Pennant: British Zoology: The Ox.*

* **horn'-lĕt,** *s.* [Eng. *horn;* dimin. suff. *-let.*] A little horn or projection.

"Wings embracing the keel and the *hornlets* of the awning."—*Sir W. Jones: Obs. on Indian Plants.*

horn'-ō, *s.* [HORNITO.]

horn'-ŏwl, *s.* [HORNED OWL.]

horn'-pīpe, * horne-pipe, * horne-pype, *s.* [Eng. *horn*, and *pipe.*]

1. The name of an old wind instrument of the shawm or waits character, receiving its name from the fact that the bell or open end was sometimes made of horn. In Wales, Ireland, Cornwall, and in Brittany, it was called pib-corn, *pib* or *piob* meaning pipe, and *corn*, horn.

2. A dance of English origin, so called from the instrument to which it was danced. The measure or rhythm of the hornpipe is as varied as that of the tunes for country dances, and therefore all descriptions of the dance which are founded upon the supposition that there is only one form of rhythm are misleading. The hornpipe nowadays is danced by a single performer, to a tune in common time.

"Before them yode a lusty tabrere,
That to the many a *hornpipe* played."
Spenser: Shepheards Calender; May.

hornş, *s.* [HORN, *s.*, II. 4 (2).]

horn'-shāv-ĭngş, *s.pl.* [Eng. *horn*, and *shavings.*] The scrapings or raspings of the horns of deer.

hōrn'-spoōn, *s.* [Eng. *horn*, and *spoon.*] A spoon made of horn.

horn'-stōne, *s. & a.* [Eng. *horn*, and *stone.*]

A. *As substantive:*

Min.: A cryptocrystalline variety of quartz resembling flint, but more brittle, and with a more splintery fracture. In some characters it is similar to compact felspar, but differs in being infusible. Called also chert (q.v.).

B. *As adj.:* Of, belonging to, or more or less consisting of, hornstone.

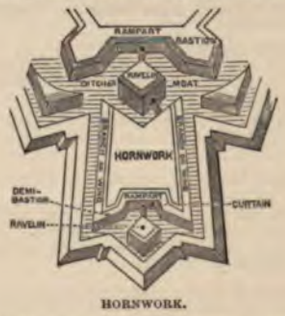
hornstone-porphyry, *s.*

Petrol. & Geol.: A kind of felspar porphyry, with a base of hornstone.

* **horn'-thŭmb** (*b* silent), *s.* [Eng. *horn*, and *thumb.*] A pickpocket: so called from the habit of cutpurses to wear a thimble of horn on their thumbs to save them from being cut by the edge of the knife.

horn'-wŏrk, *s.* [Eng. *horn*, and *work.*]

Fort.: A work consisting of two half-bastions and a curtain, with two long sides called wings,



HORNWORK.

which connect it with the main work, by which it is commanded. It is an extended defensible position to occupy advantageous ground or to command ground otherwise unseen.

horn'-wŏrt, *s.* [Eng. *horn*, and *wort.*]

Botany:

1. *Sing.:* The genus Ceratophyllum (q.v.).

2. *Pl.:* The name given by Lindley to the Ceratophyllaceæ (q.v.). They are diclinous exogens of the alliance Urticales.

horn-wrăck, *s.* [Eng. *horn*, and *wrack.*]

Zool.: A popular name for Flustra (q.v.).

horn'-ȳ, * **horn-ie,** * **horn-ey,** *a.* [Eng. *horn; -y.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Made or consisting of horn.

2. Resembling horn in appearance or composition.

"There is placed before the eye a transparent, *horney* convex case."—*Paley: Nat. Theol.*, ch. iii.

3. Having horns, or projections like horns; horned.

4. Hard like horn; callous; as, a *horny* hand.

II. *Bot., &c.:* Hard and very close in texture, but capable of being cut without difficulty, the parts cut off not being brittle; as, the embryo of many plants.

horny-frog, *s.* The frog, or horny prominence in the hollow of a horse's hoof.

horny-matter, *s.*

Chem. & Anat.: The same as KERATIN (q.v.).

horny-sponges, *s. pl.*

1. *Zool.:* The order Keratosa of the class Spongida. The skeleton is of a horny texture, and consists of many fibres matted and felted together, sometimes with spicules of flint.

2. *Palæont.:* The material of which horny sponges are composed is difficult to preserve, and the fossil species of the family are few and most of them somewhat doubtful.

horny-wink, *s.* A popular provincial name for the lapwing.

hŏ-rŏg'-rą-phĕr, *s.* [Gr. ὥροι (*horoi*) = annals, and γράφω (*graphō*) = to write.] See extract.

"Charon wrote besides a chronicle of his own country as several of the early historians did, who were thence called *horographers.*"—*K. O. Müller: Hist. Lit. Ancient Greece* (ed. Donaldson), i. 349.

* **hŏ-rŏg'-rą-phy,** *s.* [Fr. *horographie;* from Gr. ὥρα (*hōra*) = a season, an hour, and γράφω (*graphō*) = to write, to describe.]

1. An account of the hours

2. The art or science of constructing instruments for showing the hours, as clocks or watches; dialling.

hŏr'-ō-lŏǧe, * **or-o-loge,** *s.* [O. Fr. *horologe* (Fr. *horloge*); from Lat. *horologium* = a sundial; from Gr. ὥρα (*hōra*) = a season, an hour, and λόγος (*logos*) = an account.]

1. A mechanical contrivance for showing the hour; a timepiece, a watch, a clock.

* 2. A servant who called out or announced the hours.

hŏr-ō-lŏǧ'-ĭc, hŏr-ō-lŏǧ'-ĭc-ąl, *a.* [Eng. *horolog(e); -ic; -ical.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* Of or pertaining to a horologe or horology.

II. *Bot.* (*of flowers*): Opening and shutting at particular hours.

horologic-projection, *s.* [GNOMONIC-PROJECTION.]

* **hŏr-ō-lŏǧ-ĭ-ŏǧ'-rą-phĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *horologe;* and Gr. γράφω (*graphō*) = to write, to draw; *-er.*] A maker of horologes, or clocks and watches.

* **hŏr-ō-lŏǧ-ĭ-ō-grăph'-ĭc,** *a.* [Eng. *horologiograph(y); -ic.*] Of or pertaining to horologiography.

* **hŏr-ō-lŏǧ-ĭ-ŏǧ'-rą-phy,** *s.* [HOROLOGIOGRAPHER.]

1. The art or science of constructing instruments to show the hour; horography, dialling.

2. A treatise or account of instruments which show the hour.

hŏ-rŏl'-ō-ǧĭst, *s.* [Eng. *horolog(e); -ist.*] One skilled in horology; a maker of horologes.

hŏr-ō-lō'-ǧĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Lat.]

Astron.: The Clock; one of Lacaille's southern constellations. To find it, a line must be drawn through Canopus to the southern part of Eridanus. None of the stars is larger than the fifth magnitude.

† **horologium-floræ,** *s.*

Botany:

1. A floral clock. [FLORAL.]

2. A table showing the time when the plants of the same species flower in different latitudes, or at different places.

hŏ-rŏl'-ō-ǧy, *s.* [Eng. *horolog(e); -y.*]

* 1. A horologe, a time-piece.

2. The art or science of measuring time, or of constructing instruments to indicate portions of time, as clocks, watches, &c.

* **hŏ-rŏm'-ē-tĕr,** *s.* [Gr. ὥρα (*hōra*) = a season, an hour, and μέτρον (*metron*) = a measure.] An instrument for measuring time, as a clepsydra, clock, dial, watch.

* **hor-ō-mĕt'-rĭc-ąl,** *a.* [Eng. *horometr(y); -ical.*] Of or pertaining to horometry, or to the measurement of time.

* **hŏ-rŏm'-ē-try,** *s.* [Fr. *horométrie;* from Gr. ὥρα (*hōra*) = a season, an hour, and μέτρον (*metron*) = a measure.] The art, science, or practice of measuring time by hours and subordinate divisions.

"The *horometry* of antiquity discovered not this artifice."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. v., ch. xviii.

hŏ-rŏp'-tĕr, *s.* [Gr. ὅρος (*horos*) = a boundary, and ὀπτήρ (*optēr*) = one who sees.]

Optics: A straight line drawn through the point where the two optic axes meet, and parallel to that which joins the centres of the two eyes or the two pupils.

hŏr'-ō-scōpe, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *horoscopus*, from Gr. ὡροσκόπος (*hōroskopos*) = (*s.*) a horoscope; (*a.*) observing the hour: ὥρα (*hōra*) = a season, an hour, and σκοπέω (*skopeō*) = to observe.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* A table of the length of the days and nights at all places.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Astrology:*

(1) An observation of the sky and the configuration of the planets at a certain moment, as at the instant of a person's birth, from which the astrologer claimed to be able to foretell the future.

(2) A scheme or plan of the twelve houses or twelve signs of the zodiac, in which is marked the disposition of the heavens at a particular moment, and by which astrologers pretended to be able to foretell the fortunes of persons according to the position of the stars at their birth.

"Draw figures, schemes, and *horoscopes.*" *Butler: Hudibras*, pt. ii., c. iii.

2. *Optics:* A species of planisphere invented by Jean Paduanus. [PLANISPHERE.]

* **hŏr'-ō-scōp-ĕr,** * **hŏ-rŏs'-cŏp-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *horoscop(e); -er, -ist.*] One versed in horoscopy; an astrologer.

"Astrologers, *horoscopers*, and other such are pleas'd to honour themselves with the title of mathematicians."—*Shaftesbury: Advice to an Author*, pt. iii., § i.

hŏr-ō-scŏp'-ĭc, hŏr-ō-scŏp'-ĭc-ąl, *a.* [Eng. *horoscop(e); -ic, -ical.*] Pertaining or relating to horoscopy.

hŏ-rŏs'-cŏp-y, *s.* [Eng. *horoscop(e); -y.*]

1. The art or science of predicting the future according to the disposition of the stars and planets.

"Magic, *horoscopy*, astrology." *Butler: Hudibras*, pt. ii., c. iii.

2. The aspect of the heavens at the time of a child's birth.

* **horowe,** *a.* [HORI.]

* **hŏr-rĕn'-doŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *horrendus*, from *horreo* = to bristle, to be afraid.] Fearful, frightful, horrid.

* **hŏr'-rent,** *a.* [Lat. *horrens*, pr. par. of *horreo* = to bristle.] Bristling; standing erect as bristles.

"With bright emblazonry, and *horrent* arms." *Milton: P. L.*, ii. 513.

hŏr'-rĭ-ble, * **or-ri-ble,** *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *horribilis*, from *horreo* = to bristle up, to be afraid.] Causing or tending to cause horror, fear, or disgust; dreadful, terrible, shocking, hideous, fearful.

"The whiche *horrible* were." *Gower: C. A.*, v.

¶ For the difference between *horrible* and *fearful*, see FEARFUL.

hŏr'-rĭ-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *horrible; -ness.*] The quality or state of being horrible; dreadfulness, terribleness, fearfulness, hideousness.

"The *horribleness* of the mischief."—*Sidney: Arcadia*, iii.

* **horriblete,** *s.* [HORRIBLE.] Horribleness, fearfulness.

"Full many an other *horriblete*
May men in that booke see." *Rom. of the Rose.*

hŏr'-rĭ-blȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *horrib(le); -ly.*]

1. So as to cause horror; dreadfully; hideously; fearfully.

"*Horribly* beautiful! but on the verge,
From skie to side, beneath the glittering morn,
An Iris sits." *Byron: Childe Harold*, iv. 72.

2. To a horrible or dreadful degree; excessively; exceedingly.

"The ladies here are *horribly* ugly."—*Goldsmith: Citizen of the World*, 3.

hŏr'-rĭd, *a.* [Lat. *horridus* = rough, bristly, from *horreo* = to bristle.]

* 1. Rough, bristly, rugged.

"His haughtie helmet, *horrid* all with gold." *Spencer: F. Q.*, I. vii. 31.

2. Causing horror, fear, or dread; horrible; dreadful; hideous.

"Give colour to my pale cheek with thy blood,
That we the *horrider* may seem."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iv. 2.

3. Shocking; abominable; disgusting.

* 4. Fearful; full of fear or terror.

"Horror on them fell,
And *horrid* sympathy." *Milton: P. L.*, x. 540.

hŏr'-rĭd-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *horrid; -ly.*] In a horrid manner or degree; horribly; shockingly.

"How *horridly* Charybdis' throat did draw
The brackish sea vp."
Chapman: Homer; Odyssey xii.

hŏr'-rĭd-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *horrid; -ness.*] The quality or state of being horrid; horribleness; hideousness.

"Justice which the *horridness* of the fact did undoubtedly demerit."—*Ludlow: Memoirs*, iii. 333.

* **hŏr-rĭf'-ĭc,** *a.* [Lat. *horrificus*, from *horror* = horror, and *facio* = to make, cause.] Causing horror; horrid; horrible.

"The huge encumbrance of *horrific* woods." *Thomson: Autumn*, 782.

hŏr'-rĭ-fȳ, *v.t.* [Lat. *horrifico*, from *horror* = horror, and *facio* = to make, to cause.] To cause horror or dread to; to strike with horror, fear, or dread.

* **hŏr-rĭp-ĭl-ā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *horripilo* = to have rough or shaggy hair; *horreo* = to bristle, to be afraid, and *pilus* = hair.] A sensation of a creeping or motion of the hair of the head, caused by disease, terror, or fright.

* **hŏr-rĭs'-ō-nąnt,** *a.* [Lat. *horrisonus.*] The same as HORRISONOUS (q.v.). (*Southey: The Doctor*, ch. lxxxvi.)

* **hŏr-rĭs'-ō-noŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *horrisonus*, from *horreo* = to be afraid, and *sonus* = a sound.] Sounding horridly or dreadfully; uttering horrid or dreadful sounds.

hŏr'-rōr, * **hŏr'-roŭr,** *s.* [Lat., from *horreo* = to bristle up, to be afraid; Fr. *horreur.*]

* 1. A shaking or trembling, as of the surface of water. (*Chapman.*)

* 2. A shaking, shuddering, or shivering, as in a cold fit preceding a fever or ague.

"There is induced in them a trepidation of *horrour.*"—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 793.

3. A feeling of dread or terror, mingled with detestation or abhorrence; the feeling inspired by something horrible, frightful, or shocking.

"Can any thing be imagined more full of *horrour* and amazement?"—*Stillingfleet*, vol. i., ser. 11.

4. That which excites horror or dread; anything horrible, dreadful, or frightful; gloom; hideousness.

"Banished *horrour* from the dark abodes." *Dryden: Cock & Fox*, 604.

¶ *The horrors:*

Pathol.: A popular name for the extreme agitation, suspicion, terror, physical and mental prostration produced by alcoholism, and which constitute the leading symptoms of *delirium tremens* (q.v.).

horror-stricken, horror-struck, *a.* Struck with a feeling of horror.

* **hors,** *s.* [HORSE.]

hors de combat (pron. **hor dę cŏn'-ba),** *phrase.* [Fr.] Disabled, and so rendered unable to continue a combat; rendered useless.

horse, * **hors** (pl. * **hors, horse, hor'-sĕs),** *s.* [A.S. *hors;* cogn. with Icel. *hross, hors;* Dut. *ros;* O. H. Ger. *hros;* M. H. Ger. *ros, ors;* Ger. *ross;* O. Fris. *hors.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) In the same sense as II. 8.

"His hand unerring steers the steady *horse*."
Pope: Homer; Iliad xxiii. 396.

(2) The male of No. 1, as distinguished from the female or mare.

(3) A body of troops serving on horseback; cavalry. (In this sense only the plural is *horse*.)

"The armies were appointed, consisting of twenty-five thousand *horse* and foot."—*Bacon: War with Spain.*

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) A wooden bar or frame with legs used for supporting something, as a clothes-horse for clothes; a saw-horse for a board or timber while being sawed; a frame to hold a saddle. A shaving-horse is a beam supported by legs, and having a jaw which is closed by the pressure of the feet against the treadle below, and so caused to hold a shingle, axe-handle, spoke, or other article while being shaved by a drawing-knife.

(2) A vaulting-block in a gymnasium.

(3) A wooden frame on which soldiers were made to ride by way of punishment; a timber-mare.

(4) Worked charged for before it is executed. (*Slang.*) [DEAD-HORSE.]

II. *Technically:*

1. *Leather:* The trestle or sloping-board of the currier on which he spreads his skins while currying.

2. *Hydr. Engin.:* That on which the mooring of a flying-bridge rides and traverses, and which consists of two masts with horizontal beams at their heads.

3. *Machinery:*

(1) A hook-shaped tool used for hammered or raised work.

*(2) The same as HORSE-POWER (q.v.).

4. *Metall.:* A name given to the ferriferous mass which forms in the hearth of a blast furnace, sometimes called "the bear."

5. *Mining:* A mass of earthy matter intervening between the branches of a vein of ore or coal. The vein straddling on each side of the non-metalliferous rock is said to take horse.

6. *Nautical:*

(1) A foot-rope attached by stirrups beneath a yard for the seamen to stand on in reefing; a foot-rope.

(2) A breast-rope in the chains to secure the leadsman.

(3) An iron bar across a boat for a staysail sheet or boom-sheet to travel on.

(4) A rope reaching from the knight-head to the upper part of the bowsprit cap, for the safety of the men walking out upon the bowsprit in rough weather.

7. *Print.:* A slanting-board at the end of the bank or table to hold a supply of paper for a press.

8. *Zool., &c.: Equus caballus.* The native country of the horse seems to have been Central Asia. It became early domesticated in Egypt. In the sculptured battle scenes representing the conquests of Thothmes II. and III. over Asiatic foes, horses, some ridden by men, others drawing chariots, figure both in the Egyptian and the hostile army. It is mentioned throughout the Bible. It is believed that the original breed of horses is extinct, and that the half-wild herds existing in many places have descended from animals once in captivity. Thus when the horse was first introduced by the Spaniards in A.D. 1537 at Buenos Ayres, it is believed that there were no wild horses in America. But individuals escaping ran wild, and by 1580 their descendants had spread over the continent as far as the Straits of Magellan. Their favourite abode is on the Pampas, where they now exist in untold numbers. In Paraguay the larva of a fly kills them. In 1764 they were introduced into the Falkland Islands by the French with a similar result. But there was found in La Plata a now extinct species of horse [EQUIDÆ], and more Equidæ have been found in the New than in the Old World. The horse may have descended from a striped ancestor, stripes still sometimes remaining, especially in duns and mouse-duns. His present colours are brown, gray, or black, sometimes with roundish pale spots. His age is ascertained by examining first which teeth are developed, and then to what extent they have been worn away by use. Most animals die in nine or ten years, though they sometimes live much longer. They are best tamed by kindness. Like other domestic animals the horse has run into various breeds. The most celebrated is the Arab horse, and of European varieties the English is the best. The racehorse the hunter, the carriage horse, &c., all vary considerably in character.

*9. *Astron.:* A constellation.

¶ Properly it is a little horse. [EQUULEUS.]

10. *Scrip.:* The rendering "horse" is accurate. It stands for three Hebrew words, סוּס (*sûs*) = a horse in general, פָּרָשׁ (*parash*) = a riding horse, a horseman, and רֶכֶשׁ (*rekesh*) = the dromedary of the A. V., but believed by Gesenius and others to be a swift horse. There is also once רַמָּךְ (*rammak*) = a mare (Esther viii. 10). A magnificent poetic description of the horse as trained for war is given in Job xxxix. 19–25. Doubtless deviations had already arisen from the primeval type.

B. *As adj.:* Of, belonging to, resembling, operating upon, or in any other way connected with a horse.

1. *To flog a dead horse:* To agitate vainly for the revival of a political or other faith in which scarcely any one believes.

2. *To take horse:*

(1) *Ordinary Language:*

(*a*) To mount a horse for the purpose of riding; to travel on horseback.

"And there *ta'en horse* to tell the camp what deeds are done in Rome." *Macaulay: Virginia.*

(*b*) To be covered or served, as a mare.

(2) *Mining:* Said of a vein which divides into branches for a distance.

¶ Obvious compounds: *Horse-doctor, horse-fair, horse-keeper, horse-soldier, horse-stealer, horse-stealing, horse-thief,* &c.

¶ *Horse* is frequently used in composition to denote coarseness or largeness: as *horse*-chestnut, *horse*-radish, &c.

horse-ant, *s.*

Entom.: Formica rufa, so called from its comparatively large size.

horse-arm, *s.*

Mining: That part of the horse-whim to which the horses are attached.

horse-artillery, *s.*

Mil.: Flying artillery; gunners mounted on horseback and on the limber. They have lighter guns than the ordinary field artillery.

horse-balm, *s.*

Bot.: The American labiate genus Collinsonia.

horse-barrack, *s.* A barrack or stable for horses.

horse-boat, *s.*

1. A ferry-boat moved by horses.

2. A boat used for transporting horses across a river or stream.

horse-box, *s.* A closed carriage or vehicle used for conveying horses by rail.

horse-bramble, *s.* A wild briar.

horse-brush, *s.* A brush for grooming horses.

horse-capstan, *s.* A whim; a capstan worked by horses for raising ore, water, &c.

horse-cassia, *s.*

Bot.: Cathartocarpus javanicus. The pulp from inside the legume is given as a horse-medicine.

horse-chestnut, *s.*

1. *Bot.:* The genus Æsculus (q.v.), and specially *Æsculus Hippocastanum.*

¶ The seeds of the American Horse-chestnut, *Æ. ohioticus,* are a mortal poison.

2. *Entom.:* A British geometer moth, *Pachycnemia hippocastanaria.* (*Newman.*)

horse-clipper, *s.* One who clips the hair off horses.

horse-clipping tool, *s.* A form of shears in which a pair of serrated knives reciprocate over each other, cutting off the hairs as they come between the teeth.

horse-collar, *s.* A roll of leather stuffed with straw, husk, or sponge, and placed around the neck of a horse and against the shoulder, to pull by. It has two creases to hold the hames.

horse-coper, horse-couper, horse-cowper, *s.* A dealer in horses. (Usually applied to one who makes up poor or valueless horses for sale, with intent to take in the ignorant or unwary.) [COPE (2), *v.*]

"They are up to all the tricks of the trade of the professional *horse-coper*."—*Pall Mall Gazette,* July 2, 1884

horse-crab, *s.*

Zool.: A king-crab. [LIMULUS.]

horse-cucumber, *s.* (See extract.)

"The *horse-cucumber* is the large green cucumber."—*Mortimer:*

horse-emmet, *s.*

Entom.: The same as HORSE-ANT (q.v.).

***horse-face,** *s.* A long, coarse, indelicate face.

***horse-faced,** *a.* Having a long, coarse face; ugly.

horse-fettler, *s.*

Min.: A workman employed to attend to the horses kept underground.

horse-fish, *s.*

Ichthy.: A popular name for the genus Hippocampus (q.v.).

horse-flower, *s.*

Bot.: Melampyrum sylvaticum.

horse-gear, *s.* A machine in which the power of horses is used to drive other machines.

horse-gentian, *s.*

Bot.: The American name for Triosteum.

horse-hitching hook, *s.*

Manège: A snaphook on a short chain or strap attached to a post or wall. The hook is snapped into the bit-ring, and the arrangement saves the trouble of carrying a hitch-strap.

horse-holder, *s.*

Manège: A stocks or slinging frame for unruly horses while shoeing, or for sick or disabled horses.

horse-iron, horsing-iron, *s.*

Shipwrighting: A calking-iron of large size; a making-iron.

horse-jockey, *s.* A professional rider of horses, especially in races; a trainer of horses.

horse-jockeyship, *s.* The quality, state, or occupation of a horse-jockey.

horse-knacker, *s.* One who buys up diseased or worn-out horses, and slaughters them for their commercial products.

horse-knob, horse-knops *s.*

Bot.: Centaurea nigra.

horse-latitudes, *s. pl.*

Naut.: A space between the westerly winds of higher latitudes and the trade-winds, notorious for tedious calms, and so called because the old navigators frequently there threw overboard the horses they were transporting to America and the West Indies.

horse-mackerel, *s.*

Ichthy.: Caranx macrurus.

horse-marine, *s.* One of a mythical body of troops, the name of which is often used to play a joke on the innocent; an awkward, lubberly person; one who is out of his place, as a horse-soldier in a sea-fight.

¶ As a matter of fact of late years the Marines have been occasionally mounted in Mexico, Egypt, and elsewhere.

***horse-milliner,** *s.* A person who makes up and supplies ribbons and other decorations for horses.

horse-mint, *s.*

Bot.: The common name of (1) *Mentha sylvestris,* a British species wild also in continental Europe, North Africa, and in Asia; (2) *Monarda punctata,* an American labiate plant, known, since 1714, in British gardens.

horse-mushroom, *s.*

Bot.: A popular name for any large mushroom, except *Agaricus campestris.*

horse-mussel, *s.*

Zool.: The molluscous genus Modiola, one of the Mytilidæ. [MODIOLA.]

horse-nail, *s.* A nail with a thick, strong head; used in securing shoes to the feet of horses.

horse-path, *s.* The towing-path of a canal.

horse-pick, *s.* A hooked instrument, used for extracting stones from a horse's hoof. It often forms part of a pocket-knife.

horse-poppy, *s.*
Bot.: Seseli Hippomarathrum.

horse-power, *s.*
1. The power or action of horses: as, This is done by *horse-power.*
2. The measure of a steam-engine's power, as originally settled by James Watt, being a lifting power equal to 33,000 pounds raised one foot high per minute. Thus an engine is said to be of 100 horse-power (h.p.) when it has a lifting capacity equivalent to 3,300,000 pounds one foot high per minute. To ascertain the h.p. of an engine, multiply together the pressure in pounds on a square inch of the piston, the area of the piston in inches, the length of the stroke in feet, and the number of strokes per minute, divide the result by 33,000, and the quotient, less one-tenth, allowed for loss by friction, will give the horse-power. Engines are frequently said to be of so many horse-power nominal; the real or indicated horse-power, however, often exceeds the nominal by as much as three to one.
3. [HORSE-GEAR.]

horse-purslane, *s.*
Bot.: Trianthema monogynum.

horse-railroad, *s.* A railroad on which the carriages are drawn by horses; a tram-road; a tramway.

horse-rake, *s.* A hay or stubble rake drawn by horse-power.

horse-road, *s.* A horseway (q.v.).

horse-run, *s.* A device for drawing loaded wheel-barrows up an inclined plane in making excavations. It consists of a rope passing over two pulleys. The horse is hitched to the fall and the wheelbarrow hooked to the other end of the rope.

horse-stinger, *s.*
Entom.: A popular name for a Dragon-fly which, however, does not sting horses or even possess a sting.

horse-thistle, *s.*
Bot.: The genus Cnicus. (*Loudon.*) The genus Cirsium. (*Paxton.*)

horse-tongue, *s.*
Bot.: One of the names for *Ruscus aculeatus,* the Butcher's broom (q.v.).

horse-vetch, *s.* [HORSESHOE-VETCH.]

horse-whim, *s.*
Min.: A whim, or machine for raising ore or water from a mine, worked by horse-power.

horse, *v.t.* & *i.* [HORSE, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) To mount upon a horse; to provide with a horse; to supply a horse or horses to or for.

"There was a sore iuste, and diuerse cast to the erthe on bothe parties, for they wer all *horsed.*"—*Berners: Froissart; Cronycle,* vol. i., ch. cxxi.

(2) To cover; said of the male.

"If you let him out to *horse* more mares than your own, you must feed him well."—*Mortimer.*

2. *Figuratively:*

* (1) To carry on the back, as a horse.

"The spirit *horsed* him, like a sack."
Butler: Hudibras, pt. iii., c. i.

* (2) To place on a horse, for the purpose of punishment. [HORSE, *s.,* A. I. 2. (3).]

(3) To place on the back of another for the purpose of being flogged.

"I got well *horsed* for such a breach of discipline."—*Notes & Queries,* Jan. 1, 1881, p. 18.

* (4) To bestride; to sit on, as on a horse.

"Windows are smothered, and ridges *horsed.*"
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, ii. 1.

II. *Shipwright:* To drive the oakum into the seams between the planking of ships. [HORSING-IRON.]

B. *Reflex.:* To furnish oneself with a horse or horses.

"Therefore, my wags, we'll *horse* us in the morn
To post to Oxford."
Greene: Friar Bacon.

C. *Intransitive:*

* 1. To get on horseback; to mount a horse.

2. To charge for work before it is executed. (*Slang.*) [DEAD HORSE.]

* **horse,** *a.* [HOARSE.]

horse'-băck, * **horse-backe,** *s.* [Eng. *horse,* and *back.*] The back of a horse; especially that part on which the saddle is placed; generally in the phrase *on horseback,* that is, mounted, or riding on a horse.

"There came two men on *horseborke.*"—*Hacklyut: Voyages,* vol. ii., p. 166.

horseback-riding, *s.* Riding on horseback. (*Amer.*) In England we speak of it as riding, calling riding in a carriage driving. The American use is to speak of the latter as riding, distinguishing the former as horseback-riding.

horse'-bāne, *s.* [Eng. *horse,* and *bane.*]
Bot.: Œnanthe Phellandrium.

horse'-bēan, *s.* [Eng. *horse,* and *bean.*] A small bean usually given to horses.

"Only the small *horsebean* is propagated by the plough."—*Mortimer.*

horse'-blŏck, *s.* [Eng. *horse,* and *block.*]
1. A block or stage to assist a person in mounting or dismounting a horse.
2. A square frame of strong boards used by excavators to elevate the ends of their wheeling planks.

horse'-boy, *s.* [Eng. *horse,* and *boy.*] A boy employed in stables to attend to horses; a stable-boy; a stable-lad. (*Scott: Marmion,* iv. 1.)

horse'-brēăk-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *horse,* and *breaker.*]
A person whose occupation it is to break in or tame horses, so as to fit them for riding or draught.

"Under Sagittarius are born chariot-racers, *horse-breakers,* and tamers of wild beasts."—*Creech.*

¶ *Pretty horsebreaker* was a term applied, about 1860, to women chosen for their good looks and fine figure to show off horses in the parks. As the moral character of these women was by no means high, the expression was generally used as a synonym for courtesan. It has since dropped entirely out of use.

horse'-çhīre, *s.* [Eng. *horse,* and Mid. Eng. *chire* = a blade of grass, or any plant (?).]
Bot.: Teucrium Chamædrys.

horse'-cloth, *s.* [Eng. *horse,* and *cloth.*] A cloth or rug used to cover a horse.

horse'-corn, *s.* [Eng. *horse,* and *corn.*] Coarse corn, or grain, such as is given to horses.

"Every body else, however high, eat *horsecorn.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xii.

* **horse'-cōur-sĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *horse,* and *courser.*]
1. One who runs or keeps horses for racing.
2. A dealer in horses.

"Thou sworn *horse-courser,* hold thy peace."
Scott: Marmion, vi. 16.

horse'-dēal-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *horse,* and *dealer.*] One who deals or trades in horses; one who buys and sells horses.

horse'-drĕnçh, *s.* [Eng. *horse,* and *drench.*]
1. A dose of physic for a horse.
2. The horn or apparatus by means of which the physic is administered to a horse.

horse'-dŭng, *s.* [Eng. *horse,* and *dung.*] The dung or excrement of horses.

horse'-flĕsh, *s.* [Eng. *horse,* and *flesh.*]
1. The flesh of horses.

"The Chinese eat *horseflesh* at this day."—*Bacon.*

2. Horses generally: as, He is a good judge of *horseflesh.*
3. A species of Bahamas mahogany; probably from the colour.

horseflesh-ore, *s.*
Min. & Mining: A name given by miners in Cornwall to Bornite (q.v.).

horse'-flȳ, *s.* [Eng. *horse,* and *fly.*]
1. *Gasterophilus equi.* [GASTEROPHILUS.]
2. *Hippobosca equina,* more commonly called the Forest-fly (q.v.), also the genus Hippobosca.
3. The genus Tabanus.

horse'-ġĭn, *s.* [HORSE-WHIM.]

Horse'-guards (*u* silent), *s.* [Eng. *horse,* and *guards.*]
1. A body of cavalry for guards. [GUARD, *s.,* II. 7.]
2. The public office in Whitehall, London, appropriated to the Commander-in-Chief.
3. The military authorities of the War Department, as distinguished from the civil department, under the Secretary for War.

horse'-hair, *s.* & *a.* [Eng. *horse,* and *hair.*]

A. *As subst.:* The hair of the manes and tails of horses, used in making haircloth, (q.v.), plumes for helmets, &c.

"His glitt'ring helm, which terribly was grac'd
With waving *horsehair.*"
Dryden.

B. *As adj.:* Made of the hair of horses.

"That proud *horsehair* plume,
Never till now defiled, sank to the dust."
Matthew Arnold: Sohrab & Rustum.

horse'-heĕl, horse-heal, horse-hele, *s.* [Eng. *horse;* second element doubtful.]
Bot.: Inula Helenium.

horse'-hōe, *v.t.* [HORSEHOE, *s.*] To hoe or clean a field with a horseshoe.

horse'-hoŏf, *s.*
Bot.: Tussilago Farfara.

* **horse'-knāve** (*k* silent), *s.* [Eng. *horse,* and *knave.*] A groom.

horse'-laugh (augh as **af),** *s.* [Eng. *horse,* and *laugh.*] A loud, coarse, or rough laugh.

"A *horselaugh,* if you please, at honesty."
Pope: Ep. to Satires, i. 98.

* **horse'-lēeçh** (1), *s.* [Eng. *horse,* and *leech* = a physician.] A farrier; a veterinary surgeon.

horse'-leēçh (2), *s.* [Eng. *horse,* and *leech.*]
Zool.: Hæmopis, a genus of Annelids, family Hirudinidæ. The common horseleech is *Hæmopis sanguisorba.* The teeth are less numerous and more obtuse than in the medicinal leech. [LEECH.]

"Let us to France; like *horseleeches,* my boys,
The very blood to suck."
Shakesp.: Henry V., ii. 3.

horse'-lĭt-tĕr (1), *s.* [Eng. *horse,* and *litter.*] Straw, &c., for horses to lie on; litter.

horse'-lĭt-tĕr (2), *s.* [Eng. *horse,* and *litter.*]
Vehicles: A palanquin or stretcher resting on poles and borne by two horses.

"He was carried to an *horselitter.*"—*2 Maccabees* ix. 8.

horse'-lōad, *s.* [Eng. *horse,* and *load.*] A load for a horse; as much as a horse can draw or carry; any large quantity.

* **horse'-loaf,** *s.* [Eng. *horse,* and *loaf.*] A loaf composed of beans and wheat ground together, and used for feeding horses.

* **horse'-lȳ,** * **hors-ly,** *a.* & *adv.* [Eng. *horse; -ly.*]

A. *As adj.:* Like a horse; having the qualities of a horse.

B. *As adv.:* Like a horse; in the manner of a horse.

"So *horsly,* and so quik of eye,
As it a gentil Pollels courser were."
Chaucer: C. T., 10,594.

horse'-măn, * **hors-man,** *s.* [Eng. *horse,* and *man.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who rides on horseback.
2. One skilled in riding or the management of a horse.
3. A horse-soldier.

II. *Zool.:* A variety of pigeon.

horse'-măn-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *horseman; -ship.*] The act or art of riding and of managing horses; equestrian skill; jockeyship.

"The northern lords brought with them hundreds of irregular cavalry, whose accoutrements and *horsemanship* moved the mirth of men."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. ix.

† **horse'-mar-tĕn,** *s.* [Eng. *horse;* etym. of second element doubtful.] A popular name for a large humble bee.

* **horse'-match,** *s.* [Eng. *horse,* and *match* (?).] An unidentified bird. (*Ainsworth.*)

horse'-mēat, *s.* [Eng. *horse,* and *meat.*] Provender or food for horses.

"The dry [peas and beans] that are used for *horsemeat* are ripe last."—*Bacon.*

horse'-mill, *s.* [Eng. *horse*, and *mill.*] A mill worked or turned by horse-power.

horse'-mŭs-sel, horse-mus-cle, *s.* [HORSE-MUSSEL.]

horse'-path, *s.* [HORSE-PATH.]

horse'-pīpe, [Eng. *horse*, and *pipe.*]
Bot.: The genus Equisetum.

horse'-plāy, *s.* [Eng. *horse*, and *play.*]
1. *Lit.:* The play with each other of horses, especially when young, which is rude and boisterous.
2. *Fig.:* Coarse, rough play.
"He is too much given to *horseplay* in his raillery." —*Dryden: Dufresnoy.*

horse'-pŏnd, *s.* [Eng. *horse*, and *pond.*] A pond for horses to drink at.

horse'-rāçe, *s.* [Eng. *horse*, and *race.*] A race or match of horses in running.
"In *horseraces* men are curious lest there be not the least weight upon the one horse more than upon the other."—*Bacon.*

horse'-rāç-ĭng, *s.* [Eng. *horse*, and *racing.*] The art or practice of running horses, or keeping horses for racing.
"Ropedancing, puppet-shows, bowls, *horseracing*, were regarded with no friendly eye." — *Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

horse'-răd-ĭsh, *s.* [Eng. *horse*, and *radish.*]
Bot.: Cochlearia armoracia. Sir Joseph Hooker places it under a subgenus of Cochlearia called Armoracia, which has the valves with no dorsal nerve. It is found in May and June, as an alien or a denizen, in ditches, corners of fields, &c. It is acrid and stimulating.
"*Horseradish* is increased by sprouts spreading from the old roots left in the ground, that are cut or broken off."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

horseradish-root, *s.*
Pharm.: The fresh root of *Cochlearia armoracia*, order Cruciferæ, a long top-shaped cylindrical root, internally white, having a pungent odour when scraped, and an acrid taste. It contains a volatile oil, albyl sulphocyanate, C_3H_5·CNS. It is used in pharmacy in the preparation of *Spiritus Armoraciæ Compositus*, Compound Spirit of Horseradish. It is used in atonic dyspepsia, also as a sudorific in chronic rheumatism, and as a diuretic in dropsies. Horseradish is used in a fresh state as a condiment with roast beef, and is an important element in at least one well-known sauce.

horseradish-tree, *s.*
Bot.: Hyperanthera Moringa.

horse'-shŏe, *s. & a.* [Eng. *horse*, and *shoe.*]
A. *As substantive:*
I. *Ordinary Language:*
1. A plate of iron bent to the outline of a horse's hoof, and nailed to the animal's foot.
2. Anything resembling a horseshoe in figure or shape.
II. *Technically:*
1. *Fort.:* A work of a round or oval figure.
2. *Lathe:* A movable support for varying the gearing and the velocity of the screw which moves the slide.
3. *Zool.:* A popular name sometimes given to the crustaceous genus Limulus. [HORSE-SHOE-CRAB.]
B. *As adj.:* Having the form or figure of a horseshoe.

horseshoe-anvil, *s.* A species of anvil which corresponds in shape and size to the hoof of a horse, and has shanks which permit its adjustment in the socket-hole of the anvil, in either a natural or a reversed position.

horseshoe-bat, *s.*
Zool.: The genus Rhinolophus. The nostril has an appendage like a horseshoe. There are two British species, the Greater Horseshoe Bat (*Rhinolophus ferrum equinum*), and the Lesser Horseshoe bat (*R. hipposideros*).

horseshoe-clamp, *s.*
Ship-build.: An iron strap by which the gripe and fore-foot are attached. [STEM.]

horseshoe-crabs, *s.pl.*
Zool.: A name for the crustaceous genus Limulus, more commonly called King-crabs (q.v.). The resemblance to a horseshoe is in the buckler which covers the anterior part of the body. The name horseshoe crab is used chiefly of *Limulus moluccanus*, the Molucca, or Common King-crab.

horseshoe-head, *s.*
Pathol.: A malformation in some infants by which the sutures of the skull remain too open. It is opposed to Headmould-shot (q.v.)

horseshoe-kidney, *s.*
Pathol.: A term applied when the two kidneys are united into one by a flat band of true venal tissue extending across the vertebral column.

horseshoe-magnet, *s.*
Magnetism: A magnet curved like a horseshoe so that the two poles are brought somewhat near each other.

horseshoe-nail, *s.* A nail made of superior soft iron and used to fasten on horseshoes. It has a flat-pointed tang, and a relatively heavy countersunk head.

horseshoe-rack, *s.*
Naut.: A sweep curving from the bitt-heads abaft the mainmast carrying a set of nine-pin swivel-blocks, as the fair-leaders of the light running-gear, halliards, &c.

horseshoe-vetch, *s.*
Bot.: Hippocrepis. One species, *Hippocrepis tomosa*, is British.

horse'-shŏe-ĭng, *s.* [Eng. *horseshoe; -ing.*] The art, occupation, or business of shoeing horses.

horse'-tāil, *s.* [Eng. *horse*, and *tail.*]
I. *Ordinary Language:*
1. The tail of a horse.
2. A Turkish standard, consisting of a horse's tail or horses' tails, fastened to a staff. The number of horsetails are indicative of the rank of the pacha in command.
"They gave their *horsetails* to the wind."
Byron: Bride of Abydos, ii. 14.
II. *Botany:*
1. *Sing.:* The genus Equisetum.
2. *Pl.:* The name given by Lindley to the order Equisetaceæ (q.v.).
¶ *Shrubby horsetail:*
Bot.: The genus Ephedra.

horsetail-tree, *s.*
Bot.: Casuarina equisetifolia.

horse'-wāy, horse'-rōad, *s.* [Eng. *horse*, and *way* or *road.*] A way or road by which horses may travel.
"Both stile and gate, *horseway* and footpath."
Shakesp.: Lear, iv. 1.

horse'-weēd, *s.* [Eng. *horse*, and *weed.*]
Bot.: (1) An American name for the labiate genus Collinsonia; (2) *Erigeron canadense.*

horse'-whĭp, *s.* [Eng. *horse*, and *whip.*] A whip for beating or driving horses.

horse'-whĭp, *v.t.* [HORSEWHIP, *s.*] To flog or lash with a horsewhip; to thrash.

horse'-whĭp-pĭng, *s.* [Eng. *horse*, and *whipping.*] A lashing or flogging with a horsewhip.

horse'-wŏm-an, *s.* [Eng. *horse*, and *woman.*] A woman skilled in riding and in the management of a horse.

horse'-wood, *s.* [Eng. *horse*, and *wood.*]
Bot.: The name given in Jamaica to *Calliandra comosa.*

horse'-wŏrm, *s.* [Eng. *horse*, and *worm.*]
Entom.: The larvæ of *Gasterophilus equi*, or any similar insect. [BOT-FLY.]

hors'-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [HORSE, *s.*]

horsing-block, *s.* A frame to raise the ends of wheeling-planks in excavating.

horsing-iron, *s.*
Naut.: A caulker's chisel attached to a withy handle, and used with a beetle in driving oakum into a vessel's seams; a horse-iron.

horsing-up, *s.*
Shipwright.: The final driving of oakum into the seams between the planking of ships.

***hors-ly,** *adv.* [HORSELY.]

hors'-ȳ, hors'-eȳ, *a.* [Eng. *hors(e); -y.*]
1. Of the nature of a horse.
"How the halfe *horsy* people, Centaures hight."
Spenser: Virgil's Gnat, ct.
2. Pertaining or relating to horses; fond of horses.

***hor-tā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *hortatio*, from *hortor* = to exhort, to encourage.] The act of exhorting or advising; advice given by way of encouragement or exhortation.
"He should by his *hortation* set the commons against the nobility and gentlemen."—*Strype: Memorials; Edward VI.* (an. 1548).

***hor'-tą-tĭve,** *a. & s.* [Lat. *hortativus*, from *hortor* = to exhort.]
A. *As adj.:* Giving advice or encouragement; hortatory.
B. *As subst.:* An exhortation; advice given by way of encouragement.
"In *hortatives*, and pleadings, as truth or disguise serveth best to the design in hand."—*Hobbes: On Man*, pt. i., ch. viii.

***hor'-tą-tŏr-ȳ, *hor-ta-tor-ie,** *a.* [Lat. *hortator* = one who exhorts or encourages.] Encouraging, giving or containing advice or encouragement.
"He animated his soldiers with many *hortatorie* orations."—*P. Holland: Ammianus*, p. 202.

***hor-tĕn'-sĭ-ąl,** *a.* [Lat. *hortensis*, from *hortus* = a garden.] Fit for a garden.
"Sative and *hortensial*."—*Evelyn* (Introd.), § 3.

hor'-tĭ-ą, *s.* [Named after Count de Horta, a Portuguese nobleman.]
Bot.: A genus of Rutaceæ, tribe Piloearpeæ. *Hortia brasiliana* has properties like those of cinchona, though to a lesser extent.

***hor-tĭc'-ụ-lĭst,** *s.* [HORTICULTURIST.] A poetic word for a horticulturist, and more easily than it fitted into the lines of poetry.
"On culture's hand
Alone do these *horticulists* rely."
Dodsley: Agriculture, ii.

***hor'-tĭ-cŭl-tŏr,** *s.* [Lat. *hortus* = a garden, and *cultor* = a cultivator.] The same as HORTICULTURIST (q.v.).

hor-tĭ-cŭl'-tụ-rąl, *a.* [Eng. *horticultur(e); -al.*] Of or pertaining to horticulture, or the culture of gardens.
"To allot the first place, in an estimate of *horticultural* grasses, to the weeping willow."—*Knox: Essays*, No. 115.
¶ The Horticultural Society of London was founded in 1804, incorporated 1809, and began to publish Transactions in 1812.

hor'-tĭ-cŭl-tụre, *s.* [Lat. *hortus* = a garden, and *cultura* = cultivation; *colo* = to cultivate.] The art of cultivating or managing gardens; the cultivation of a garden; the rearing and management of flowers, fruits, and vegetables in a garden.
"The product of *horticulture* and the field."—*Evelyn: Acetaria.* (Epis. Ded.)

hor-tĭ-cŭl'-tụr-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *horticultur(e); -ist.*] One who is skilled in or devotes himself to horticulture.

hor'-tŏn-ĭte, *s.* [Named after Mr. Horton.] [HORTONOLITE.]
Min.: A variety of Pyroxene, of which it is a steatic pseudomorph. Found in Orange county, New York, with chondrodite. (*Dana.*)

hor-tŏn'-ō-līte, *s.* [Named after Mr. Horton, its discoverer.]
Min.: A variety of Olivine. It is an orthorhombic yellow, or yellowish-gray, or dark-coloured mineral, of vitreous or subvitreous lustre, found at the O'Neil mine, Orange County, New York.

***hor'-tụ-lan,** *a.* [Lat. *hortulanus*, from *hortus* = a garden.] Of or pertaining to a garden.
"This *hortulan* kalendar is yours."—*Evelyn: Kalendarium Hortense.* (Ded. Epis.)

hor-tū'-lĭ-ą, *s.* [Lat. *hortulus* = a little garden, dimin. of *hortus* = a garden; or according to McNicoll, from Gr. οὔλιος (*oulios*) = deadly.]
Zool.: Rocky-snipe. A genus of serpents, family Boidæ. *Hortulia natalensis*, the Natal Rock-snake, is not now found in Natal. *H. Sebæ*, the Guinea or Fetish Rock-snake, and *H. regia*, the Royal Rock-snake, are from Western Africa.

hŏr′-tŭs sĭc′-cŭs, *s.* [Lat. = lit., a dry garden.] A collection of specimens of plants dried, preserved, and arranged systematically; an herbarium.

***hort′-yard,** *s.* [A corrupt. of *wortyard* = an enclosed garden for vegetables, &c.] An orchard, a fruit garden. [ORCHARD, WORT.]

"Under the name of gardens and *hortyards*, there goe many daintie places of pleasure within the very citie."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xix., ch. iv

hŏr′-ŭs, *s.* [ORUS.]

Hō-şăn′-nạ, *s.* [Gr. Ὡσαννά (*Hōsanna*), from Heb. הוֹשִׁיעָה נָא (*Hoshiah na*) = Save, I pray, or, Save now.]

Scripture & Theology:

1. *Jewish:* A form of acclamatory prayer or blessing, derived originally from Ps. cxviii. 25. It was often uttered at the Feast of Tabernacles, when the twenty-fifth and twenty-sixth verses of Psalm cxviii. were repeated. It therefore came to be used for the branches of myrtle, &c., or for the great palm leaves, carried about at the festival, or even for the festival itself. It spread next to the Passover and some other feasts.

2. *Christian:* The acclamation raised by "the whole multitude of the disciples" (Luke xix. 37) on our Lord's triumphal entry into Jerusalem. They seem to have intended by it to offer to Jesus a prayer that they might be saved (from the Roman yoke? and other earthly trials? from the penalty of sin in the world to come? from sin itself? or from several or all of these?), and to accord him a joyous and loving welcome to Jerusalem (Matt. xxi. 9; Mark xi. 9, 10; John xii. 13). It is now employed as an acclamation of praise to any, but especially to the Second, Person of the Blessed Trinity, or as an exclamation of exultant Christian joy.

Hosanna-army, *s.*

Ecclesiol.: A religious sect first appearing in the Registrar-General's returns for 1882.

hōşe (pl. **hōşe, *hōş′-ęn),** *s.* [A.S. *hosa* (pl. *hosan*); cogn. with Dut. *hoos;* Icel. *hosa;* Dan. *hose;* Ger. *hose.*]

1. Close-fitting breeches or trousers reaching to the knees.

"Bound in their coats, their hosen, their hats, and their other garments."—*Daniel* iii. 21.

2. Covering for the lower part of the legs and feet; stockings.

"He, being in love, could not see to garter his *hose*."—*Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona*, ii. 1.

3. Flexible tubing, usually for the conveyance of water, especially for fire-engine service. It is made of various materials, such as leather, india-rubber, &c.

4. The hollow part of a spade or other similar tool, which receives the end of the shaft or handle.

hose-bridge, hose-shield, *s.* A bridge for carriages or street-cars to allow them to cross fire-engine hose laid in the street. (*American.*)

hose-carriage, *s.* A reel on wheels to carry hose for fire-engine service.

hose-carrier, *s.* A pair of tongs for gripping hose in lighting up full hose when in service.

hose-coupling, *s.* A joint-piece or pair of interlocking connecting pieces, by which ends of hose-sections are joined together in line.

hose-heeler, *s.* One who mends or patches hose; a cobbler of breeches, &c.

"Thou woollen-witted *hose-heeler*."—*Beaum. & Fletc.: Martial Maid*, ii.

hose-in-hose, *a.*

Hortic.: Having both calyx and corolla so coloured as to look like a double corolla.

hose-reel, *s.* A carriage to carry hose for the service of a fire-engine, or for garden, stable, or other domestic uses.

hose-shield, *s.* [HOSE-BRIDGE.]

hose-trough, *s.*

Mining: A wooden tunnel for the powder-hose to fire the charges of mines.

Hō-şē′-a, *s.* [Heb. הוֹשֵׁעַ (*Hoshea*) = (1) Joshua (Numb. xiii. 8, 16), (2) Hoshea, King of Israel (2 Kings xv. 30, xviii. 1), (3) the prophet Hosea (Hosea i. 2). (See def.) *Hosea* (*Hoshea*) means salvation. Called a noun, it is really the infin. absolute of יָשַׁע (*yasha*) = to set free, to save, to assist [JESUS, JOSHUA]; Sept. Ὡσηέ (*Ōsēe*), N. T. Ὡσηέ (*Hōsēe*).]

Scrip. Hist.: Hosea, called in the New Testament (A.V.) Osee (Rom. ix. 25), the writer of the prophecies bearing his name, was the son of Beeri. Of his history nothing authentic is known, except what can be gleaned from his writings.

¶ *The Prophecies of Hosea:*

Scrip. Canon: The first of the twelve minor prophets, according to the arrangement in the Hebrew Bible, but not in point of time, for Jonah, Amos, and perhaps Joel, were earlier in date. When Hosea began to prophesy, Uzziah was King of Judah and Jeroboam II. King of Israel; when he died Hezekiah was reigning in Judah (Hosea i. 1). Jeroboam II. reigned forty years, from B.C. 823 to B.C. 783; Uzziah, called also Azariah, began to reign B.C. 809. Hosea's prophecies, therefore, cannot have begun earlier than this latter date. Hezekiah came to the throne B.C. 726. The minimum span of Hosea's prophetic life would therefore be from B.C. 783 to B.C. 726—*i.e.*, fifty-seven years. During some period of his career he was contemporary with Isaiah and Amos. The denunciations of the prophet were directed mainly against the kingdom of Israel, that of the ten tribes, which, after the death of Jeroboam, sank into a low state religiously, morally, and politically. Hosea is quoted or referred to in the following New Testament passages: Hosea i. 10, ii. 23 in Rom. ix. 25, 26; vi. 2 in 1 Cor. xv. 4; vi. 6 in Matt. ix. 13, xii. 7; x. 8 in Luke xxiii. 30, Rev. vi. 16; xi. 1 in Matt. ii. 15; and xiv. 2 in Heb. xiii. 15.

hō′-sĭĕr (si as zh), *s.* [Eng. *hose;* i connect.; *-er.*] One who deals in hose or hosiery; a seller of stockings, socks, and other articles of underclothing.

hō′-sĭĕr-ў (si as zh), *s.* [Eng. *hosier; -y.*]

1. Stockings, hose, and other underclothing generally; articles knit like hose.

2. A manufactory where hose, stockings, &c., are woven by machinery.

3. The business of a hosier.

***hŏs′-pĭçe,** *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *hospitium*, from *hospes* (genit. *hospitis*) = a host, a guest.] A monastery or convent used also as a place for the reception and entertainment of strangers or travellers, on some difficult or dangerous road or pass, as among the Alps, as, the *Hospice* of the Great St. Bernard.

hos′-pĭt-ạ-ble, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *hospito* = to receive as a guest, *hospes* (genit. *hospitis*) = a host, a guest.]

1. Receiving and entertaining strangers with kindness and hospitality; kind, without reward, to strangers, visitors, and guests.

"Native to famous wits
Or *hospitable*." *Milton: P. R.*, iv. 242.

2. Characterized by kindness or hospitality; liberal; generous; free.

"Whom all men rate as kind and *hospitable*."
Tennyson: Princess, i. 70.

***hŏs′-pĭt-ạ-ble-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *hospitable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being hospitable; hospitality.

"His benignity to strangers and *hospitableness*."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 31.

hŏs′-pĭt-ạ-blў, *adv.* [Eng. *hospitab(le); -ly.*] In an hospitable manner; with hospitality; with kindness and generous entertainment.

"To live creditably and *hospitably* in the midst of his parishioners."—*Anecdotes of Bp. Watson*, i. 257.

***hŏs′-pĭt-age (age as ĭj),** *s.* [Fr.] Hospitality. (*Spenser: F. Q.*, III. x. 6.)

hos′-pĭt-ạl, *hos-pit-alle, *hos-pit-ale, *hos-pyt-al, *s.* & *a.* [O. Fr. *hospital* (Fr. *hôpital*), from Low Lat. *hospitale* = a place, a house, from Lat. *hospitalia* = apartments for strangers, neut. pl. of *hospitalis* = hospitable, *hospes* (genit. *hospitis*) = a host, a guest.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. A place of shelter or entertainment; a lodging; a shelter.

"Which chusing for that evening's *hospital*,
They thither marched." *Spenser: F. Q.*, II. ix. 19.

2. A building for the reception, care, or treatment of persons who from any cause are unable to support or provide for themselves, and are therefore more or less dependent on the help of others.

¶ Hospitals are of various kinds, according to the class of persons for whose reception they are intended; the majority being for persons suffering from some disease, or otherwise disabled from supporting themselves; some are for the reception of the aged and infirm, and others for the education of the children of persons in reduced circumstances. Prof. Monier Williams states (*Nineteenth Century*, July, 1882, p. 77) that the first hospitals for diseased men and animals are known to have been originated by the Indian Buddhists." (See also *Rhys Davids: Buddhism* (S.P.C.K.), p. 222.)

"One evening sumptuously lodged; the next
Humbly in a religious *hospital*."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. ii.

*** B.** *As adj.:* Hospitable.

"I am to be a guest to this *hospital* maid [Venice] a good while yet."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. i., § i., let. 38.

hospital-gangrene, *s.*

Path.: Gangrene occurring after surgical operations in hospitals, or in the case of persons taken thither for the treatment of wounds. Other things being equal, gangrene is less likely to occur in a private house where sanitary law is carried out, though the thorough ventilation of hospitals and antiseptic treatment have much diminished the frequency of hospital gangrene.

hospital-Saturday, *s.*

Calendar: A Saturday when those who from any cause have not contributed to the Hospital-Sunday fund are invited to support the hospitals. Collections are made at factories, &c., and ladies take charge of boxes in the London streets. The first Hospital-Saturday was October 17, 1874.

hospital-Sunday, *s.*

Calendar: A Sunday, hitherto always in June, when, on an invitation sent out from the Mansion House, collections for the hospitals in the metropolis, which conform to certain conditions, are expected to be made in all the churches and chapels (Established and Nonconformist) in and around London. The prime mover in establishing Hospital Sunday in London was Canon Miller, then a clergyman in Greenwich. A formal resolution on the subject was carried at a meeting held in the Mansion House on Dec. 11, 1872, and collections simultaneously took place on Sunday, June 15, 1873. A similar scheme had been previously set on foot at Birmingham.

***hos′-pĭt-ạle,** *s.* [Lat.] A lodging; a shelter. (*Robert de Brunne*, p. 135.)

***hos′-pĭt-ạl-ĭşm,** *s.* [Eng. *hospital; -ism.*] The system of conducting hospitals in such a way that, by over-crowding, diseases such as erysipelas are propagated.

hŏs-pĭ-tăl′-ĭ-tў, *hos-pi-tal-i-tie, *s.* [Fr. *hospitalité*, from Lat. *hospitalis.*] The act or practice of receiving and entertaining strangers hospitably; generous and liberal treatment of visitors, strangers, or guests.

"The expense of *hospitality* she [Elizabeth] somewhat encouraged by the frequent visits she paid her nobility."—*Hume: Hist. of Eng.* (App. 3.)

hŏs′-pĭt-ạl-lĕr, *hŏs′-pĭt-ạl-ĕr, *hos-pit-el-er, *hos-pyt-el-er, *s.* [Eng. *hospital; -er.*] One residing in a hospital or place for the reception of the poor or strangers; specif., one of an order or community whose office was to relieve the poor, the strangers, and the sick; the best known of these communities or orders is that of the Knights of St. John, or the Knights of Malta, who built a hospital at Jerusalem in A.D. 1042, and afterwards removed to Malta.

HOSPITALLER.

"I [King Richard] therfore biquethe my pryde to the hyghe mynded Templars and *hospyteleers*, for they are as proude as helle."—*Bale: English Votaries*, p. ii.

***hŏs′-pĭt-āte,** *v.i.* [Lat. *hospitatum*, sup. of *hospito* = to receive as a guest.] To receive hospitality; to be a guest of or lodge under the roof of another.

"This *hospitates* with the living animal in the same shell."—*Grew: Museum.*

† hŏs-pĭt′-ĭ-çīde, *s.* [Lat. *hospes* (genit. *hospitis*) = a visitor, a guest, and *cædo* (in compos. *cido*) = to kill.] One who kills his guest. (*Wharton.*)

*** hŏs-pĭt′-tious,** *a.* [Lat. *hospitium* = a lodging.] Hospitable.

"We glory in th' *hospitious* rites our grandsires did commend." *Chapman: Homer: Iliad* bk. vi.

hŏs-pĭt′-ĭ-ŭm (or **t** as **sh**), *s.* [Lat.]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* An inn; a lodging; a hospice.

2. *Law:* An inn of court.

hŏs-pō-dar′, *s.* [O. Slav. *gospodarg;* Russ. *gospodare* = a lord.] A title of dignity borne by the kings of Poland, the princes of Lithuania, Wallachia, and Moldavia.

¶ Moldavia and Wallachia constituting those "principalities," the temporary occupation of which by Russia as a "material guarantee" that its claims should be yielded by Turkey, hospodar was almost a household word during the Russo-Turkish war of 1853, &c. Hospodars continued till the treaties of San Stefano and Berlin, in 1878, finally emancipated the former principalities, now united as Roumania, from the suzerainty of Turkey.

hōst (1), hoste, *s.* [O. Fr. *hoste* (Fr. *hôte*), from Lat. *hospitem,* accus. of *hospes* = a host, a guest.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who receives and entertains another in his own house, whether gratuitously or for reward; an entertainer.

"Fair *host* and earl, I pray your courtesy." *Tennyson: Enid,* 403.

2. *Specif.:* The landlord of an inn.

"[We] entered an old hostel, called mine *host.*" *Tennyson: Princess,* i. 171.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bot.:* A plant in which another one, such as Orobanche or Cuscuta, roots itself.

2. *Zool.:* An animal on or in which another one is parasitic.

hōst (2), * hoost, * ost, *s.* [O.Fr. *host,* from Lat. *hostem,* accus. of *hostis* = an enemy, a host.]

1. An army; a number of men embodied for war.

"With extended wings a banner'd *host*
Under spread ensigns." *Milton: P. L.,* ii. 886.

2. A great number or multitude; a crowd; a throng.

"The *host* of insects gathering round my face." *Wordsworth: Excursion,* bk. i.

hōst (3), * hoost, * host-ie, *s.* [Lat. *hostia* = a victim, from *hostio* = to strike.]

Roman Theol. & Ritual: The Latin *Hostia* is used in the Vulgate: in Eph. v. 2, of Jesus as a victim of expiation, and in Phil, iv. 18, of a spiritual sacrifice—almsgiving. The English word is used (1) of Christ present on the altar under the species of bread and wine; (2) of the consecrated bread; (3) of the bread before consecration, as in the prayer "Suscipe, sancte Pater," in the Canon of the Mass. Hosts (in the last sense) are specially prepared from fine wheaten flour, without the admixture of leaven. They are circular, and of two sizes, one larger, consecrated, and received by the celebrant, or reserved for Benediction (q.v.); the others smaller, for distribution to the faithful in the Sacrament of the Eucharist.

"Lord Feversham opened the door once, and called for a glass of water. The *hostie* stuck in his [the King's] throat." *—Burnet: Own Time* (1685).

*** hōst (4), hoast,** *s.* [A.S. *hwosta.*] A cough; the act of coughing.

*** hōst,** *v.i. & t.* [Host (1), *s.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To take up one's abode; to lodge at an inn.

"Go bear it to the Centaur, where we *host.*" *Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors,* i. 2.

B. *Trans.:* To lodge; to entertain, to receive for lodging.

"Such was that Hag, unmeet to *host* such guests." *Spenser: F. Q.,* IV. viii. 27.

hŏst′-age (age as **ĭj), * ost-age,** *s.* [O. Fr. *hostage* (Fr. *ôtage*); from Low Lat. **obsidaticum,* from *obsidatus* = the condition of a hostage; from Lat. *obses* (gen. *obsidis*) = a hostage, one who remains or is left with the enemy; *obsidio* = to sit, to remain.] A person given in pledge or security for the performance of certain conditions, or for the safety of others.

"Two of our people might be left ashore as *hostages.*" *—Cook: First Voyage,* bk. iii., ch. viii.

hŏs′-tĕl, *s.* [O.Fr., from Lat. *hospitale.*] [Hospital, Hotel.]

1. An inn. (*Scott: Marmion,* iii. 3.)

* 2. A small, unendowed college at Oxford or Cambridge.

"There are also in Oxford certaine *hostels* or hals, which may right well be called by the names of colleges." *—Holinshed: Descript. of England,* ch. iii.

3. *Pl.:* The inns of court. (*Wharton.*)

*** hŏs′-tĕl-ĕr, * hŏs′-tlĕr** (*t* silent), *** hos-til-er, * os-tel-er,** *s.* [Fr. *hostelier.*]

1. An innkeeper; the host of an inn.

"He brought forth twele pens, and gaf to the *osteler.*" *—Wycliffe: Luke* x.

2. An ostler (q.v.).

"How *hosteler,* fetche my horse a bottel of hay." *Skelton: Speke Parrot.*

3. A student in a hostel at Oxford or Cambridge.

"The students also that remaine in them are called *hostelers,* or halliers." *—Harrison: Descript. of England,* ch. iiii.

hŏs′-tĕl-rȳ, * hos-tel-rie, * hos-til-er-ie, *s.* [Eng. *hostel; -ry.*] An inn; a lodging-house.

"Come with me to the *hostelry.*
For I have many things to say." *Longfellow: Golden Legend,* ii.

hōst′-ĕr-ȳ, * hōst′-ĕr-ĭĕ, *s.* [Host (1), *s.*] An inn, a hostelry.

"In Stow's time it was altered to a common *hosterie,* or inn, having a black bell for a sign." *—Pennant: London,* p. 458.

hōst′-ĕss, *s.* [O. Fr. *hostesse.*] [Host (1), *s.*]

1. A female host; a woman who gives entertainment to guests.

2. A woman who keeps an inn; the landlady of an inn.

"To gull his *hostess* for a month's repast." *Bp. Hall: Satires,* bk. iv., sat. 5.

*** hostess-ship,** *s.* The office or character of a hostess.

"It is my father's will I should take on me
The *hostess-ship* o' the day." *Shakesp.: Winter's Tale,* iv. 3.

hŏs′-tĭ-çīde, *s.* [Lat. *hostis* = a stranger, a foreigner, an enemy, and *cædo* (in compos. *cido*) = to kill.] One who kills an enemy. (*Wharton.*)

*** host-ie,** *s.* [Host (3), *s.*]

hŏs′-tīle, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *hostilis,* from *hostis* = an enemy.]

1. Belonging, pertaining, or suited to an enemy; showing enmity, ill-will, or hostility; unfriendly; inimical; opposed.

"They had early become cold, and were fast becoming *hostile.*" *—Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xix.

* 2. Done, caused, or given by an enemy.

"Safe he returned without one *hostile* scar." *Pope: Homer; Odyssey* xi. 655.

hostile-witness, *s.*

Law: A witness who, being summoned by a person to give evidence in his favour, makes allegations showing such animus against him that power is given the person assailed to have the witness cross-examined, just as if he had been brought into court by the opposite party. (*Wharton.*)

hŏs′-tīle-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *hostile; -ly.*] In a hostile manner; like an enemy.

*** hos-tile-ment, * hus-tle-ment, * hus-tyl-ment,** *s.* [Low Lat. *hostilmenta.*] Household furniture, goods, chattels.

"For why, certes it nedeth of full many helpings, to kepen the diuersite of precious *hostilements.*" *—Chaucer: Boecius,* bk. ii.

hŏs-tĭl′-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Fr. *hostilité,* from Lat. *hostilitatem,* accus. of *hostilitas,* from *hostilis* = hostile; Sp. *hostilidad;* Ital. *ostilita.*]

1. The quality or state of being hostile; enmity, public or private.

"Thither when he came he began to do many acts of *hostility* against the Romans." *—Raleigh: History of the World,* bk. v., ch. iii., § 15.

2. An act of an enemy; a hostile deed; spec., in the plural, acts of warfare.

"He [Hen. VII.] was lytle or nothyng inquieted—without warre, *hostilitie,* or martiall buysynesse." *—Sir T. Elyot: Governour,* bk. i., ch. xxiv.

*** hŏs′-tĭl-īze,** *v.t.* [Eng. *hostil(e); -ize.*] To make hostile; to convert into an enemy.

*** hŏs′-tĭl-ĭar,** *s.* [Eng. *hostel; -er.*]

*** hōst′-ĭng,** *s.* [*Host* (2), *s.; -ing.*] A mustering of armed men; a combat; a contest.

"That angel should with angel war,
And in fierce *hosting* meet." *Milton: P. L.,* vi. 93.

hŏs′-tlĕr (*t* silent). [Hosteler.]

*** hōst′-lĕss, * host-lesse,** *a.* [Eng. *host; -less.*] Inhospitable.

"Forth ryding from Malbeccoes *hostlesse* house." *Spenser: F. Q.,* III. xi. 2.

*** hōst′-rȳ, * host-rey,** *s.* [A contraction of *hostelry* (q.v.).]

1. A hostelry; an inn; a lodging-house.

"A chamberlein in a common *hostrey.*" *—Hall: Henry VI.* (an. 6).

2. Lodging, shelter.

"Yeld me an *hostry,* 'mong the croking frogs." *Spenser: F. Q.,* V. x. 23.

3. A stable for horses.

hŏt, * hoot, * hoote, * hote, *a.* [A.S. *hât;* cogn. with Dut. *heet;* Icel. *heitr;* Sw. *het;* Dan. *hed;* O. H. Ger. *heiz;* Ger. *heiss.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. Having much sensible heat; having the power or quality of exciting the sense of heat; very warm.

"Another sayd, the fire was ouer *hote.*" *Chaucer: C. T.,* 16,422.

2. Sharp, burning, acrid, pungent.

"The mustard is too *hot* a little." *Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew,* iv. 3.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Ardent in temper, fiery, vehement, precipitate, impetuous.

"Youth is *hot* and bold." *Shakesp.: Pilgrim,* 163.

2. Violent, passionate, furious.

"She is so *hot* because the meat is cold." *Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors,* i. 2.

3. Fervent, ardent, zealous.

"I woot thi werkis, for neither thou art coold, neither thou art *hoot.*" *—Wycliffe: Apocalips* iii.

4. Violent, sharp, furious, brisk, keen, animated: as, a *hot* fight, a *hot* pursuit, a *hot* argument.

5. Keen in desire, lustful, amorous.

* 6. Heating.

"*Hot* and rebellious liquors." *Shakesp.: As You Like It,* ii. 3.

¶ *Hot* is the general term which marks simply the presence of *heat; fiery* goes farther; it denotes the presence of *fire* which is the cause of *heat:* a room is *hot;* a furnace or the tail of a comet *fiery.* (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

hot-blast, *s. & a.*

A. *As substantive:*

1. A blast of air heated previous to its introduction into the smelting-furnace. The process was invented by Nielson, of Glasgow, and patented in 1828.

2. A blast of heated air passed into a chamber for the purpose of drying timber, &c.

B. *As adjective:*

1. Blowing heated air: as, a *hot-blast* engine.

2. Acted upon by currents of heated air: as, a *hot-blast* furnace.

hot-blooded, *a.*

1. Fiery, ardent, impetuous, high-spirited, rash.

* 2. Amorous, lecherous.

"The *hot-blooded* gods assist me." *—Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor,* v. 5.

hot-burning, *a.*

1. Fiery.

* 2. Lecherous, lustful.

hot-closet, *s.*

1. A closet attached to a stove to keep victuals or plates warm.

2. *Candle-making:* A chamber in which candlemoulds are kept at a heat of 150° F., previous to pouring, to prevent the chilling of the stearic acid. The steam heat is applied dry.

hot-flue, *s.* A chamber, heated by hot-air pipes in which printed calicoes are dried; a drying-chamber for cloths or paper, starch, &c.

hot-gilding, *s.* A name applied to amalgam gilding, in which the mercury is driven off by heat.

*** hot-livered,** *a.* Fiery, passionate, hot-headed, impetuous.

hot-press, *s.*

Paper: A means of calendering and smoothing paper by subjecting it to heavy pressure between glazed boards; a hot iron plate is placed at every twenty sheets or so to heat the pile.

hot-press, *v.t.* To subject to the operation or process of hot-pressing (q.v.).

hot-pressed, *a.*

Paper: Calendered and smoothed by hot-pressing.

hot-pressing, *s.*

Paper: The act, operation, or process of calendering and smoothing paper by subjecting it to heavy pressure between glazed boards. [HOT-PRESS, *s.*]

hot-saw, *s.* A saw for cutting up hot bar-iron, just from the rolls, into bars or into pieces for being piled, reheated, and re-rolled.

hot-short, *a.*

Metall.: Iron which is disposed to crack or break when worked at a red heat, and is difficult to weld, is said to be hot-short. It is frequently the presence of sulphur to the extent of, say 0·033 per cent., which makes it brittle. Called also red-short.

hot-shot, *s.* Cannon balls made red hot in a furnace in order to fire wooden structures into which they are thrown.

hot-spirited, *a.* Having a hot, fiery, or impetuous spirit.

hot-spring, *s.*

Geol.: A spring of which the water is above the normal temperature. Hot springs occur mostly in volcanic districts. A large hot-spring capable of ejecting jets of water to a great height is called a geyser.

hot-wall, *s.* A wall with included flues to assist in ripening the fruit of trees trained against it. Its use is principally in northern countries in ripening fruits which do not mature in the natural temperature of the latitude, such as the peach, nectarine, and apricot in England.

hot-water, *s.*

1. *Lit.:* Water heated or warmed.

2. *Fig.:* Trouble, difficulties, worry.

Hot-water ordeal:

Old Law: [ORDEAL].

Hot-water pump: A pump which raises water from the hot-well of a condensing steam-engine and discharges it into the feed-water cistern.

hot-well, *s.* A compartment in the cistern in which the condenser and air-pump of a condensing-engine are submerged, and from which the warm water is drawn for the supply of the boiler.

hŏt, *s.* [Fr. *hotte* = a basket for the back.] A kind of basket for carrying turf or slate. [HOD.]

hot, hote, hoten, *pa. par.* or *a.* [HIGHT.]

hŏt'-bĕd, *s.* [Eng. *hot,* and *bed.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* In the same sense as II.

2. *Fig.:* Any place which foments or favours the rapid growth or development of anything: as, a *hot-bed* of treason.

II. *Hort.:* A bed or stratum of stable-litter, tan, dead leaves, &c., in a state of fermentation, and therefore emitting heat, covered with a layer of earth, the whole having a glazed box surmounting it. A hotbed is used for the growth of melons, cucumbers, &c., or to afford temporary protection to seeds unlikely to germinate vigorously in the open air. It is less employed now than it was, various other appliances for producing artificial heat being known.

hŏt'-brāined, *a.* [Eng. *hot,* and *brained.*] Violent, impetuous, hot-headed, rash, fiery.

"And *hotbrained* Redmond, too, 'tis said,
Pays lover's homage to the maid."
Scott: Rokeby, iii. 26.

hŏtçh, *v.i.* [Prob. from Fr. *hocher* = to shake, to jolt.] To move the body with sudden jerks.

hŏtçh-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [HOTCH.]

hotching-tub, *s.*

Metall.: A tub and sieve in which lead ore is agitated in water to separate the metallic and refuse parts. [HUTCH.]

hŏtçh'-pŏt, hŏtçh'-pŏtçh, *s.* [Fr. *hochepot,* from *hocher* = to shake, and *pot* = a pot or dish.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* A mingled mass, a mixture.

"A goodly *hotchpotch!* when vile russetings
Are matched with monarchs, and with mighty kings." *Bp. Hall: Satires,* bk. i., sat. 3.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Law:* A commixture or mixture up of property for the purpose of division. The term is generally applied in reference to settlements by which a power is given to parents of appointing a fund among his or her children, wherein it is provided that no child, taking a share of the fund under any appointment, shall be entitled to any share in the unappointed portion, without bringing his or her own share into *hotchpotch,* and accounting for the same accordingly. In Scots law the corresponding term is collation.

2. *Cookery:* A kind of thick broth made by boiling together carrots and turnips sliced, young onions, green peas, lettuce, parsley, cauliflowers, &c., with lamb, mutton, or beef.

hŏt-cŏc'-kleş, *s.* [Fr. *hautes coquilles.*] A child's game in which one covers his eyes and guesses who strikes him.

"The chytindra is certainly not our *hotcockles;* for that was by pinching, not by striking."—*Arbuthnot & Pope: Martin Scriblerus.*

***hote, *hoten,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [HIGHT.]

hō-tĕl', *s.* [Fr. *hôtel;* Lat. *hospitale.*]

1. A large inn or house for the reception and entertainment of strangers or travellers.

2. In France, the mansion or town residence of a person of rank or wealth.

¶ Obvious compound, *hotel-keeper.*

hotel-de-ville, *s.* A town-hall.

hotel-dieu, *s.* A hospital.

***hŏt'-foot,** *adv.* [Eng. *hot,* and *foot.*] In great haste; with great speed. [FOOTHOT.]

hŏt'-hĕad-ĕd, *a.* [Eng. *hot,* and *headed.*] Fiery, hasty, impetuous, passionate, violent.

"Weak and *hotheaded* zealots who still regarded Oates as a public benefactor."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xiv.

hŏt'-hoûse, *s.* [Eng. *hot,* and *house.*]

* 1. A bagnio, a brothel.

"Now she professes a *hothouse,* which is a very ill house too."—*Shakesp.: Measure for Measure,* ii. 1.

2. *Pottery:* A room where strong heat completes the drying of green ware, previously to placing in seggars and firing in a kiln.

3. *Hort.:* A plant-house where a relatively high artificial temperature is maintained in order to facilitate vegetable growth; a stove.

hŏt'-lĭ, *adv.* [Eng. *hot; -ly.*]

1. In a hot manner; with great heat.

2. Violently; vehemently; impetuously; ardently; with ardour or vehemence.

"That saddening hour when bad men *hotlier* press."
Byron: Childe Harold, ii. 66.

* 2. Lustfully, lecherously.

hŏt'-moûthed, *a.* [Eng. *hot,* and *mouthed.*] Fiery, headstrong, ungovernable.

"That *hotmouthed* beast that bears against the curb."
Dryden: Spanish Friar, iii. 3.

hŏt'-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *hot; -ness.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The quality or state of being hot; heat; ardour; violence; impetuosity; fury.

"The day in his *hotness*
The strife with the palm."
Matthew Arnold: Empedocles on Etna, ii.

II. *Phys.:* [TEMPERATURE].

***hŏt'-spŭr, *hot-spurre,** *s.* & *a.* [Eng. *hot,* and *spur.*]

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A man of hot and hasty valour; a hotheaded person. (Specially, Harry Percy, killed in the battle of Shrewsbury.

"Some *hotspurs* there were that gave counsel to go against them."—*P. Holland: Livy,* p. 922.

2. *Hortic.:* A kind of early pea.

B. *As adj.:* Hotheaded, impetuous, violent, rash.

***hŏt'-spŭrred,** *a.* [Eng. *hotspur; -ed.*] Hotheaded, rash, impetuous, headstrong.

"That *hotspurred* Harpalice in Virgil."—*Peacham.*

Hŏt'-tęn-tŏt, *s.* & *a.* [From *hot* and *tot,* two syllables frequently recurring in the language of the people.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Ethnol., &c.:* The inferior of the two great aboriginal tribes existing at the Cape of Good Hope, the other being the Caffre race. They are not genuine negroes. Once they

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were very numerous, but the ravages of small-pox, especially in 1713, want, spirituous liquors, &c., have greatly reduced their numbers. The name they give themselves is Quaqua.

2. The language spoken by the race described under A.

B. *As adj.:* Of or belonging to that race.

Hottentot-bread, *s.*

Bot.: (1) The Elephant's Foot, *Testudinaria Elephantipes,* one of the Dioscoreaceæ, or Yams, so called because, in times of scarcity, the Hottentots eat the fleshy inside of the root as bread; (2) the genus Testudinaria.

Hottentot-cherry, *s.*

Bot.: Cassine Maurocenia, one of the Rhamnaceæ.

Hottentot's-fig, *s.*

Bot.: The popular name given at the Cape of Good Hope to *Mesembryanthemum edule,* the succulent leaves of which are eaten.

hŏt'-tęn-tŏt-ĭşm, *s.* [Eng. *Hottentot; -ism.*] (See extract.)

"The term *Hottentotism* has been adopted as a medical description of one of the varieties of stammering."—*Tylor: Prim. Cult.,* i. 172.

hŏt-tō'-nĭ-ą, *s.* [Named after Pierre Hotton, Professor of Botany at Leyden, who died in 1709.]

Bot.: Water-violet; the typical genus of the primulaceous family Hottonidæ. It consists of floating herbs with the submerged leaves whorled, pectinate, and multifid, the flowers in whorls, the calyx five-partite, the corolla salver-shaped, the limb five-parted, fringed at the base: the stamens five, the style persistent; the fruit capsular, five-valved, many-seeded. Two species are known—one *Hottonia palustris,* the Common Water Violet, or Featherfoil, which has lilac flowers with a yellow eye, is wild, but occurs only in a few spots in England and Ireland.

hŏt-tŏn'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *hotton(ia);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Bot.: A family of the order Primulaceæ.

hoû'-dąh, *s.* [HOWDAH.]

hoû-dĭe, *s.* [Etym. doubtful. Perhaps from Icel. *huga* = to look after, and *deigja* = a dog, a servant.] A midwife. (*Scott: Guy Mannering,* ch. i.)

hoûff, *s.* [HOWFF.]

hŏugh (*gh* guttural), **hŏch,** *s.* [A.S. *hâh* = the heel; cog. with Icel. *hâ,* in *hâsinn* = hock-sinew; Dut. *hak* = the heel, a hoe.]

1. The same as HOCK (1) (q.v.).

"Blood shall be from the sword unto the belly, and dung of men unto the camel's *hough.*"—2 *Esdras,* xiii. 36.

2. An adze, a hoe.

"Did they really believe that a man, by *boughs* and an axe, could cut a god out of a tree?"—*Stillingfleet.*

hŏugh (*gh* guttural) (1), *v.t.* [HOUGH, *s.*]

1. To hamstring; to disable by cutting the sinews of the ham.

"Thou shalt *hough* their horses."—*Joshua* ii. 4.

2. To cut with a hough, adze, or hoe.

hŏugh (*gh* guttural) (2), *v.i.* [HAWK, *v.*] To hawk, to spit.

"Neither could we *hough* or spit from us; much less could we sneeze or cough."—*Greene.*

hŏugh'-ēr (*gh* guttural), *s.* [Eng. HOUGH (1), *v.*, *-er.*] One who houghs or hamstrings.

hŏugh'-īte (gh as ff), *s.* [Named after Dr. Franklin B. Hough, of Somerville, State of New York.]

Min.: A variety of Hydrotalcite, found in St. Lawrence county, state of New York.

hŏugh-mą-găn'-diĕ (*gh* guttural), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] Fornication; sexual intercourse. (*Burns: Holy Fair.*)

hŏuk, *v.t.* [HOUGH (1), *v.*] To dig with a spade; to sink pits in the earth.

"Run himself out o' thought wi' his *houkings* and minings, for lead and copper yonder."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xii.

hŏū'-let, *s.* [HOWLET.]

***hŏult,** *s.* [HOLT.] A small wood.

"As the wind, in *hoults* and shady greaves,
A murmur makes." *Fairfax.*

hŏūnd, *hund, *s.* [A.S. *hund*; cogn. with Dut. *hond*; Icel. *hundr*; Goth. *hunds*; Dan., Sw., & Ger. *hund*; Lat. *canis*; Gr. κύων (*kuōn*), gen. κυνός (*kunos*) = a dog.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* A popular name for various breeds of dogs; especially those used for hunting, by means of scent, the fox, the deer, the stag, and the otter; thus there are fox*hounds*, deer*hounds*, stag*hounds*, &c.

"The bold red deer
Fly to these harbours, driven by *hound* and horn."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iv.

2. *Fig.:* A mean, contemptible fellow.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Naut.* (*Pl.*): Projections on the masthead to support the trestle-trees and top. Cheeks fayed to the sides of the mast-head.

2. *Vehic.* (*Pl.*): Side bars which strengthen certain portions of the running-gear of a vehicle. In waggons, the hounds of the fore-axle pass forward and on each side of the pole, to which they are secured. The hounds of the hind-axle unite and are fastened to the coupling-pole by the coupling-pin.

hŏūnd, *v.t.* [HOUND, *s.*]

1. To set on the chase; to incite to pursuit; to urge or cheer on.

"He who only lets loose a greyhound out of the slip, is said to *hound* him at the hare."—*Bramhall.*

2. To hunt; to pursue with or as with hounds.

"I shall be *hounded* up and down the world."
Otway: Caius Marius, iv. 2.

hound-tree, *s.* [HOUND'S-TREE.]

hound's-berry, hound's-tree, *s.* The Dogwood (*Cornus sanguinea*).

hound's-tongue, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Cynoglossum (q.v.).

hound's-tree, *s.* [HOUND'S-BERRY.]

hŏūnd'-fĭsh, *s.* [Eng. *hound*, and *fish.*]

Ichthy.: One of the names for Mustelus, a genus of sharks. One species, *Mustelus lævis*, called the Smooth Hound Skate (or more accurately the Smooth Hound Fish), the Smooth-Hound, the Toothed Shark, and in Cornwall the Raymouthed Dog, is British. [MUSTELUS.]

† hŏun-dī, *s.* [HOONDEE.] (*Rousselet.*)

hŏūnd'-ĭng, *s.* [Eng. *hound*; *-ing.*]

Naut.: That portion of a mast between the deck and the top of the hounds.

hŏūnds, *s. pl.* [HOUND, *s.*, II.]

***houne,** *s.* [HOUND, *s.*]

***hŏup,** *s.* [HOOPOE.]

***hŏup,** *v.i.* [HOOP, *v.*] To whoop; to shout.

hŏūr (*h* silent), ***houre, *our, *howre,** *s.* [O. Fr. *hore, heure* (*Fr. heure*), from Lat. *hora*, from Gr. ὥρα (*hōra*) = a season, an hour.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The twenty-fourth part of a natural day; the space of sixty minutes.

"See the minutes how they run:
How many make the *hour* full complete."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., ii. 5.

2. The point of time marked or indicated by a clock, watch, &c.; the particular time of the day.

"What *hour* is it?" *Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, ii. 2.

3. A particular time or season; a particular point of time.

"In that *houre*,
Whan that his mete wont was to be brought."
Chaucer: C. T., 14,733.

4. (*Pl.*): Life.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Astron.:* In all cases the twenty-fourth part of a day, varying according to the method of computing that day.

2. *Eccles.* (*Pl.*): In the Roman Catholic Church certain prayers to be repeated at certain fixed times of the day. [HORÆ.]

3. *Myth.* (*Pl.*): Goddesses of the seasons or hours of the day.

¶ (1) *Sidereal hour:*

Astron.: The twenty-fourth part of a sidereal day. [DAY.]

(2) *To keep good hours:* To be at home in good time at night; not to be abroad late at night.

(3) *The small hours:* The early hours of the morning, as one, two, &c.

hour-angle, *s.*

Astron.: The angle formed at the pole at the instant of observation between the meridian of the plane and the hour-circle or circle of declination, passing through the heavenly body. It is measured by the arc of the equator which has passed or will pass under the meridian of the observer between the instant of observation and the moment when the heavenly body is on the same meridian. Called also the horary angle.

hour-bell, *s.* A bell noting the hours.

"To count the *hour-bell* and expect no change."
Cowper: Task, v. 404.

hour-circle, *s.*

1. *Astron.:* One of the great circles passing through the poles of the sphere, and necessarily perpendicular to the equinoctial. So called, because to note when the sun reaches each of these circles is a method of ascertaining the hour of the day. Hour circles are called also circles of declination.

2. *Globes:* A small brass circle fixed to the north pole of a terrestrial globe, divided into twenty-four hours, and furnished with an index for pointing them out.

hŏūr'-glass (*h* silent), *s.* [Eng. *hour*, and *glass.*]

1. A glass having two bulbs and a connecting opening through which the sand in one bulb runs into the other. The amount of sand and size of the opening are such that a given amount of time is consumed in the passage. Glasses of this description are yet used for marking small periods of time; such as, (1) The three-minute glass or egg-glass, in which the sand passes in the time mentioned; (2) the half-minute glass used in ascertaining the rate of a ship by the log.

"I should not see the sandy *hourglass* run."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, i. 1.

* 2. A space of time.

"We, within the *hourglass* of two months, have won one town, and overthrown great forces in the field."—*Bacon.*

hour'-hand (hour as ŏūr), *s.* [Eng. *hour*, and *hand.*]

Hor.: That hand which shows the hour on a clock or watch-dial, performing its revolution in twelve hours.

hŏū'-rĭ, *s.* [Pers. *hurí.*] A nymph of paradise, whose company is to form the chief happiness of the faithful Mussulman hereafter.

"Secure in Paradise to be
By *houris* loved immortally."
Byron: Siege of Corinth, xii.

hŏūr'-īne (*h* silent), *s.* [Eng. *hour*, and *line.*]

1. *Astron.:* A line indicating the hour.

2. *Dialling* (*Pl.*): The lines on which the shadows fall at different hours; the intersection of the hour-circles with the plane of the dial.

hŏūr'-lĭ (*h* silent), *a.* & *adv.* [Eng. *hour*; *-ly.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Happening or done every hour; occurring hour by hour.

"Till free my thoughts before me roll
Not chafed by *hourly* false control."
Matthew Arnold: Grande Chartreuse.

2. Constant, continual.

"In *hourly* expectation of a martyrdom."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. i.

* 3. Marking the hours.

"Those bars which stop the *hourly* dial."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 327.

B. *As adv.:* Hour by hour; every hour, continually, constantly, frequently.

"The agitation grew *hourly* more formidable."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. x.

hŏūr'-plāte (*h* silent), *s.* [Eng. *hour*, and *plate.*] The plate or dial of a watch, clock, &c., on which the hours are marked; a dial-plate.

"The hand and the characters of the *hourplate*."—*Locke.*

***hŏūs'-age (age as ĭj),** *s.* [Eng. *hous(e)*; *-age.*] A rate paid for housing goods by a carrier at a wharf, quay, &c.

hŏūse, *hous, *howse, *s.* [A.S. *hús*; cogn. with Dut. *huis*; Icel. *hús*; Dan. *huus*; Sw. *hus*; Goth. *hus*; Ger. *haus*; O. H. Ger. *hus.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A building intended or used as a place of shelter or residence, especially of man; a dwelling; an abode wherein a man lives.

"Fram Rome he brogte an heste, that me here nome
Petre's peni of ech *hous*, that smoke out of come."
Robert of Gloucester, p. 493.

2. Any place of abode.

"The bees with smoke, the dove with noisome stench,
Are from their hives and *houses* driven away."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., i. 5.

3. A building or number of buildings wherein persons live in community; a monastery; a college. Christ Church College, Oxford (Ædes Christi) is known as "The House."

4. The members of a family, living in the same house; a household.

"The *house* I call here the man, the woman, their children, their servants bond and free, their cattle."—*Smith: Commonwealth*, bk. i., ch. xi.

5. A family of ancestors, descendants, and kin; a race of persons descended from the same stock: especially applied to a noble family or race.

"Now play the men for the good *house*
That loves the people well."
Macaulay: Battle of Lake Regillus, xviii.

6. One of the legislative assemblies of a kingdom or other country, assembled in parliament; a body of men assembled in their legislative capacity: as, the *House* of Commons, the *House* of Lords, &c.

"The same gazette which announced that the *Houses* had ceased to sit announced that Schomberg had landed in Ireland."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

7. A quorum of a legislative body: as, The government failed to keep a *house*.

8. A theatre.

"Now there are two admirable comedies at both *houses*."—*Dryden: Sir Martin Marr-all*, iii. 1.

9. The audience or attendance at a place of entertainment: as, A play draws good *houses*.

10. The manner of living; a supply of food for the table; a table.

"He kept a miserable *house*, but the blame was laid wholly upon madam."—*Swift.*

* 11. A square or division on a chess-board.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Astrol.:* The station of a planet in the heavens; a twelfth part of the heavens as divided by great circles drawn through the north and south poles of the horizon, in the same way as meridians pass through the earth's poles. The heavens, visible and invisible, were thus divided into twelve equal parts, six being above and six below the horizon. These divisions, or *houses*, were numbered from one to twelve, beginning with that which lay in the last immediately below the horizon. The first *house* was the *house* of life; the second, of fortune or riches; the third, of brethren; the fourth, of relations; the fifth, of children; the sixth, of health; the seventh, of marriage; the eighth, of death, or the upper portal; the ninth, of religion; the tenth, of dignities; the eleventh, of benefactors; and the twelfth, of enemies or captivity.

2. *Comm.:* A commercial establishment or firm.

3. *Law:* A *house* is a word often difficult legally to define; its meaning in any act of parliament must be looked for in the act itself. Thus the house which confers the title to vote in burghs as a *house*holder is, in many cases, only a single room of a building.

¶ For the difference between *house* and *family*, see FAMILY.

¶ * 1. *House of call:* A house where journeymen of a particular trade meet, especially when out of work, and where those in need of workmen can meet and engage hands.

2. *House of Correction:* A prison, a penitentiary.

3. *House of Commons:* [COMMONS].

4. *House of God:* A church, a temple.

5. *House of Lords:* [LORDS].

6. *To bring down the house:* To draw forth a universal burst of applause, as in a theatre.

7. *To keep house:* To maintain a separate establishment.

8. *The house:*

(1) The House of Parliament.

(2) The workhouse.

9. *House to house:* Calling at or visiting each house: as, a *house-to-house* inspection.

house-agent, *s.* A person whose business is to sell and let houses, collect rents, &c.

house-cricket, *s.*

Entom.: Acheta domestica. [CRICKET.]

* **house-dove,** *s.* A stay-at-home.

house-duty, *s.*

Law: A tax on inhabited houses imposed by 14 and 15 Vict., c. 36, in lieu of the window-tax then abolished.

house-engine, *s.*

Mech.: A steam-engine, so constructed as to be dependent to some extent on, or connected with, the building in which it is contained, and is not independent or portable.

house-factor, *s.* A house-agent. (*Scotch.*)

* **house-father,** *s.* The father of a family; the male head of a household.

house-line, *s.*

Naut.: Housing, a fine line having three strands, smaller than rope-yarn, and used for seizings, fastening thimbles of sails to their ropes, &c.

house-lot, *s.* A lot or plot of ground on which to build a house; a site for a house.

house-martin, *s.* [HOUSE-SWALLOW.]

* **house-mother,** *s.* The mother of a family; the female head of a household.

house-painter, *s.* One whose business is to paint and decorate houses.

house-physician, *s.* A physician resident in a hospital or similar public institution.

house-physiciancy, *s.* The office of a house-physician. (*Advt. of London Hospital,* in *Times,* Sept. 26, 1883.)

house-rent, *s.* The rent paid for a house.

house-sparrow, *s.*

Ornith.: The Common Sparrow, *Passer domesticus.* [SPARROW.]

house-spider, *s.*

Zool.: Aranea or *Tagenaria domestica.* The nest is in corners, outhouses, or neglected rooms, and has a small tunnel-like hole, in which the predatory insect lurks, and into which he drags his prey.

house-steward, *s.* A person who has the management and control of the internal affairs of a household or any large establishment; a steward.

house-surgeon, *s.* The resident medical officer in a hospital or similar institution.

house-surgeoncy, *s.* The office of a house-surgeon. (*Advt. of London Hospital,* in *Times,* Sept. 26, 1883.)

house-swallow, house-martin, *s.*

Ornith.: Hirundo or *Chelidon urbica.* [HIRUNDO.]

* **house-tax,** *s.* A rate or tax on inhabited houses. It was abolished by 4 & 5 Wm. IV. c. 19, but a house-duty was subsequently imposed. [HOUSE-DUTY.]

* **house-wright,** *s.* A builder of houses.

hŏuse, *v.t. & i.* [HOUSE, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To place in a house; to put or keep under a roof; to protect by covering; to place under shelter.

"To be used by the State or municipality for housing the people."—*Pall Mall Gazette,* Oct. 29, 1883.

* 2. To lodge, to quarter; to cause to take shelter. (*Spenser: F. Q.,* III. x. 2.)

* 3. To shelter. (*Bunyan: Pilg. Prog.,* pt. ii.)

* **B.** *Intransitive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* To have a lodging; to dwell; to keep abode; to take shelter. (*Shakesp: Romeo & Juliet,* iii. 5.)

2. *Astrol.:* To have a station in the heavens.

"Where Saturn houses, and where Hermes joins."
Dryden: Virgil; Georgic i. 460.

¶ *To house guns:*

Naut.: To run them in upon the decks, and then by taking the quoins from under them, to let the muzzles rest against the sides above the ports, then to secure them by their tackle, muzzle-lashings, and breechings.

hŏuse'-bōat, *s.* [Eng. *house,* and *boat.*] A covered-in boat, used as a dwelling. House-boats are often employed by artists.

"What Mr. Keeley Halswelle in his *houseboat* has done."—*Pall Mall Gazette,* March 31, 1884.

* **hŏuse'-bōte,** *s.* [Eng. *house,* and Mid. Eng. *bote* (q.v.).]

Law: (See extract).

"The Saxon word *bote* is used by us as synonymous to the French *estovers* (that is, necessaries, from *estoffer,* to furnish), and therefore *housebote* is a sufficient allowance of wood to burn in the house."—*Blackstone: Comment.,* bk. ii., ch. 3.

hŏuse'-brēăk-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *house,* and *breaker.*] One who enters or breaks into, and robs houses; a burglar.

"The capital was kept in constant terror by *housebreakers.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xix.

hŏuse'-brēăk-ĭng, *s.* [Eng. *house,* and *breaking.*] The act or crime of breaking into and robbing houses; burglary.

"Burglary, or nocturnal *housebreaking,* burgi latrocinium, which by our ancient law was called hamesecken, as it is in Scotland to this day, has always been looked upon as a very heinous offence."—*Blackstone: Comment.,* bk. iv., ch. 16.

hŏuse'-bŭild-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *house,* and *builder.*] The builder of a house.

housebuilder-moth, *s.*

Entom.: Oiketicus Sanderstii. The "house" which it builds is a pensile nest.

hŏuse'-dŏg, *s.* [Eng. *house,* and *dog.*] A dog kept to guard a house from thieves, &c.

"To charm the surly *housedog's* faithful bark."
Wordsworth: Female Vagrant.

hŏused, * **housed,** *a.* [Fr. *housse* = a horse-covering, &c.] Applied to horses when covered with housings.

"In a velvet bed of state drawn by six horses, *housed* w'th y^e same."—*Evelyn: Memoirs,* Oct. 22, 1654.

hŏuse'-flȳ, *s.* [Eng. *house,* and *fly.*]

Entom.: Musca domestica. The third joint of the antennæ is thrice the length of the second; the style is plumose; the eyes reddish-brown; the front of the head white; the neck black; the thorax blackish-gray, with four longitudinal black bands; abdomen blackish-brown, above with blackish elongated spots, pale yellowish brown beneath. Why the housefly can walk up smooth panes of glass, or traverse the ceilings of rooms, is not completely settled. The old explanation was that this was done by the "suckers" on its feet; these, however, are so hairy that they cannot act like a boy's sucker, and as the fly can traverse the inner sides and roof of the exhausted receiver of an air-pump, some other hypothesis must be sought. It may arise partly from the hairs taking hold of very minute irregularities on the surface, and by the secretion of a gummy substance as the insect walks. The larvæ are called maggots; they live in decaying animal matter. The common fly has a wide geographical distribution. In Bermuda, for instance, they may be seen on the table at meals in countless numbers. It is possible that the feet of the fly may carry infection from place to place.

hŏuse'-hōld, * **hŏus'-hōld,** *s. & a.* [Eng. *house,* and *hold;* from being held or kept together in one house.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. Those who live together under the same roof; a family under the same head.

* 2. A race, family, or house.

"Two *households,* both alike in dignity."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet. (Prol.)

* 3. Family life; domestic management or affairs.

"Rich stuffs and ornaments of *household.*"
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., iii. 2.

B. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to the house and family; domestic: as, *household* furniture, *household* affairs, &c.

household-bread, *s.* Common bread; bread not of the finest quality.

household-gods, *s. pl.*

1. *Roman Antiq.:* The Lares and Penates; the gods presiding over the house or family.

2. *Fig.:* All objects endeared to one as associated with home.

household-stuff, * **household-stuffe,** *s.* The vessels, utensils, furniture, &c., of a home.

"His cloke is his bed, yea, and his *household-stuff.*"
—*Spenser: On Ireland.*

household-suffrage, *s.*

Politics: Suffrage based on the occupancy of a "house" for at least the previous year, the claimant for a vote having also paid his poor rates. It was established in boroughs by the Reform Act of August 15, 1867. Now (June, 1884) a governmental bill to extend it to the counties is in progress through the House of Commons.

household-troops, household-brigade, *s.*

Mil.: Troops specially employed to guard the person of the sovereign.

"As easily as the French *household-troops* paced along the great road from Versailles to Marli."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xiii.

hŏuse'-hōld-ĕr, * **hŏus'-hōld-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *house,* and *holder.*]

1. The master or head of a family; the occupier of a house.

"A certain *householder* planted a vineyard."—*Matthew* xxi. 27.

* 2. One that belongs to a household.

"I press me none but good *householders,* yeoman's sons."—*Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV.,* iv. 2.

hŏuse'-kēēp-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *house,* and *keeper.*]

1. The master or mistress of a household; one who occupies a house with his or her family; a householder.

"If I may credit *housekeepers* and substantial tradesmen, all sorts of provisions and commodities are risen excessively."—*Locke.*

* 2. One who keeps or guards a house. (*Shakesp.: Macbeth,* iii. 1.)

* 3. One who keeps or lives much at home.

"You are manifest *housekeepers.*"
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, i. 3.

4. A female servant who has the management of the domestic affairs of a family, and the control of the other servants.

* 5. One who lives in plenty; one who exercises hospitality.

"The people are apter to applaud *housekeepers* than houseraisers."—*Wotton.*

hŏuse'-kēēp-ĭng, *s. & a.* [Eng. *house,* and *keeping.*]

A. *As substantive:*

1. The management of domestic affairs; the care of a household.

* 2. Hospitality; a liberal and plentiful table.

"I hear your grace hath sworn out *housekeeping.*"
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, ii. 1.

* **B.** *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to a household; domestic.

"His house, for pleasant prospect, large scope, and other *housekeeping* commodities, challengeth the preeminence."—*Carew.*

* **hŏus'-ęl,** * **hous-ele,** * **hos-el,** *s.* [A.S. *húsel* (for *hunsel*); cogn. with Goth. *hunsl* = a sacrifice; Icel. *húsl.*] The Holy Eucharist; the Sacrament; the taking or receiving of the Sacrament.

"All that we owen eny wyght, er we go to *housele.*"
Piers Plowman, p. 28.

* **hŏus'-ęl,** * **hoselen,** *v.t.* [A.S. *húslian,* from *húsel;* Goth. *hunsljan.*]

1. To administer the sacrament to; specif., to administer the viaticum to.

"And certes ones a yere at the lest way it is lawful to be *houseled.*"—*Chaucer: Parson's Tale.*

2. To prepare for a journey.

"May zealous smiths
So *housel* all our hacknies that they may feel
Compunction in their feet, and tire at Highgate."
Beaum. & Flet.: Wit without Money, iii. 7.

hŏuse'-lămb (*b* silent), *s.* [Eng. *house,* and *lamb.*] A lamb kept in a house for fattening.

* **hŏus'-ęled,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [HOUSEL, *v.*]

hŏuse'-lēēk, *s.* [Eng. *house,* and leek.]

1. *Bot.:* The genus Sempervivum, of which one species, *S. tectorum,* is found half wild on the tops of walls and houses in Britain. It has dull reddish purple flowers, with twelve narrow sepals, twelve lanceolate ciliate petals,

and twelve stamens. It is really wild in continental Europe and Asia.

2. (*Pl.*): House leeks. The name given by Lindley to the order Crassulaceæ (q.v.).

houseleek-tree, *s.*

Bot.: *Æonium arboreum.*

hoûse'-lĕss, * house-lesse, *a.* [Eng. *house*; *-less.*] Destitute of or without a house, home, or shelter; homeless.

"With *houseless* wanderers, were my first relief."
Wordsworth: *Female Vagrant.*

hoûse'-lĕss-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *houseless*, and *-ness.*] The state of having no house. (*Dickens*: *Uncommercial Traveller*, xiii.)

*** hoûse'-lĕt,** *s.* [Eng. *house*; dimin. suff. *-let.*] A little house.

"The squeezed, cabin-parloured *houselets* of Dover."
—*W. Taylor*, in *Robert's Remains*, i. 410.

*** hoûse'-lĭng, * hoûs'-lĭng,** *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *housel*; *-ing.*]

A. *As adjective*:

1. Of or pertaining to the Eucharist; sacramental.

2. Of or pertaining to any of the sacraments of the Roman Catholic Church.

B. *As subst.*: The act of giving or receiving the Eucharist; the Eucharist. (*Warner*: *Albion's England*, bk. v., ch. xxiii.)

houseling-cloth, housling-cloth, *s.* In the Roman Catholic Church, a cloth spread over the rails before the altar at communion.

hoûse'-māid, *s.* [Eng. *house*, and *maid.*] A female servant or maid employed to keep a house clean, &c.

"The *housemaid* may put out the candle against the looking-glass."—*Swift*: *Directions to Servants.*

*** hoûse'-māte,** *s.* [Eng. *house*, and *mate.*] One who dwells in the same house with another or others.

"Had woe o'erwhelmed
The *housemates*, they were hardly silent thus."
R. Browning: *Balaustion's Adventure.*

*** hoûse'-mŏn-gĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *house*, and *monger.*] A speculator in house property.

"Those speculative *housemongers* who are the worst feature of the present system."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, March 20, 1884.

*** hoûs'-ęn,** *s. pl.* [HOUSE, *s.*]

hoûse'-pĭg-eŏn, *s.* [Eng. *house*, and *pigeon.*] A tame pigeon.

hoûse'-rāiz-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *house*, and *raiser.*] One who erects a house; a house builder.

hoûse'-roŏm, *s.* [Eng. *house*, and *room.*] Room or accommodation in a house.

hoûse'-warm-ĭng, *s.* [Eng. *house*, and *warming.*] A feast or merrymaking upon going into a new house.

hoûse'-wīfe (or as **hŭz'-zĭf**), *** hose-wijf, * huse-wif, * hus-wife, * hus-wijf,** *s.* [Eng. *house*, and *wife.*]

1. The mistress of a family; the female head of a household; the wife of a householder.

"The pair of household snakes which have a mystical connexion of life and death with the husband and *housewife* themselves."—*Tylor*: *Primitive Culture* (1871), ii. 218.

2. A case for holding pins, needles, thread, scissors, and the like.

* 3. A hussy. (*Shakesp.*: *Henry V.*, v. 1.)

¶ *Housewife* and *hussy* were at first but two different methods of spelling the same word.

*** hoûse'-wīfe** (or as **hŭz'-zĭf**), *** hoûs'-wive, * hus-wife,** *v.t.* [HOUSE-WIFE, *s.*] To manage like a house wife; to economize.

"*Housewifing* the little heaven had lent,
She duly paid a groat for quarter rent."
Dryden: *Cock & Fox*, 9.

*** hoûse'-wīfe-lĭ** (or as **hŭz'-zĭf-lĭ**), *** hus-wife-ly,** *a.* & *adv.* [Eng. *housewife*; *-ly.*]

A. *As adj.*: Of or pertaining to a housewife or the domestic management of a household; like a housewife; skilled in the management of household affairs.

B. *As adv.*: Like a housewife; with careful economy or management.

"She handleth al things *housewifely*: Ergo she is a good housewife."—*Wilson*: *Arte of Logike*, fo. 58.

hoûse'-wĭf-ĕr-ĭ (or as **hŭz'-zĭf-rĭ**), *** hous-wif-ry, * hus-wif-er-y, * hus-wyf-er-y,** *s.* [Eng. *housewife*; *-ry.*] The business of a housewife; female management of the domestic affairs of a household; skill in managing a household; economy.

"The labour of her I do *huswifery* call."
Tusser: *Huswife & Huswifery.*

house-wife-skep, hus-sie-skep (as **hŭz'-zĭf-skĕp**), *s.* [Eng. *housewife*; *-skep* = *ship.*] Housewifery. (*Scotch.*)

*** hoû'-sĭ-ą, * hoûss, * hoûsse,** *s.* [Fr. *housse*; Low Lat. *hussia.*] Housings (q.v.).

"Where man ended, the continued vest
Spread on his back, the *hoûss* and trappings of a beast."
Dryden: *Ovid*; *Metamorphoses* xii.

hoûs'-ĭe, *s.* [Eng. *house*; dimin. suff. *-ie* = *-y.*] A little house. (*Burns*: *To a Mouse.*)

hoûs'-ĭng (1), *s.* [Fr. *housse* = a horse-covering; Low Lat. *hucia*, *housia*, *hussia*, from *hulcitum* = a covering.]

1. A cloth extending backwards from the saddle and covering the loins of the horse; in the plural, trappings.

"He clapped on his saddle and *housing* with great composure."—*Goldsmith*: *The Bee*, No. 2.

2. In cart-harness a large piece of leather fastened to the hames on the collar: standing up in dry weather, in wet lying back on the

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horse's withers, to keep them dry. In carriage harness the housing is a small piece of leather covering the top of the collar; it usually bears a crest or monogram.

hoûs'-ĭng (2), *** hows-ynge,** *s.* [Eng. *hous(e)*; *-ing.*]

* **I.** *Ordinary Language*:

1. A collection, range, or row of houses.

"The cytie of London had most *howsynge* and buyldynge from Ludgate towarde Westminster."—*Fabyan*, vol. i., ch. xcvii.

2. The act of putting under shelter.

3. Shelter; cover.

"Even assuming that good *housing* could be obtained by the workers at cheap rents, what would be the economical effect?"—*Pall Mall Gazette*, Oct. 29, 1883.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Arch.*: A niche for a statue.

2. *Ordn.*: A prismatic groove in the axle-tree of a gun-carriage for the cheeks of the transom.

3. *Carp.*: The notches in an object for the insertion of another piece; as, notches in the string-boards for the ends of the steps of stairs.

4. *Machinery*:

(1) The framing holding a journal-box; as, one of the standards holding the journal-boxes of the rolls in a rolling-mill.

(2) The uprights supporting the cross-slide of a planer.

5. *Nautical*:

(1) That portion of a mast which is included between the keelson and the surface of the upper deck.

(2) A covering or protection, as of a ship's deck, when laid up in ordinary or under stress of weather.

(3) [HOUSE-LINE.]

6. *Rail.*: One of the plates or guards on the railway carriage or truck, which form a lateral support for the axle-boxes, and in which they slip up and down as the springs alternately contract and expand. Also called pedestals, horn-plates, jaws, axle-guards.

housing-bearers, *s. pl.*

Metall.: The frame in which the rollers of an iron-rolling mill are set.

hous-ling, *s.* [HOUSELING.]

*** houss,** *s.* [HOUSIA.]

hoût-tûyn'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Named after Houttuyn, a celebrated virtuoso resident in Amsterdam.]

Bot.: A genus of Saururaceæ. The leaves of *Houttuynia cordata* are deemed by the Cochin Chinese emmenagogue. They are eaten by the Lepchas of the Himalaya Mountains.

*** hōve,** *pret. of v.* [HEAVE, *v.*]

*** hōve** (1), *v.i.* [HOVER.] To hove about; to loiter; to halt.

"And there he *hoved*, and abode
To wit what she wolde mene."
Gower: *C. A.* i.

*** hōve** (2), *** hoove,** *v.i.* & *t.* [HOVE, *pret. of v.*]

A. *Intrans.*: To raise; to swell.

"The earth also for her part, by this meanes well soaked, swelleth and *hooveth* as it were with a leaven."
—*P. Holland*: *Plinie*, bk. xvii., ch. ii.

B. *Trans.*: To cause to swell.

"Some ill-brewn drink had *hoved* her wame."
Burns: *Death & Doctor Hornbook.*

hōve, *s.* [HOOVE.]

hō'-vĕ-ą, *s.* [Named after Anthony Pantaleon Hove, a Polish botanist.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Hoveæ (q.v.). Most of the species are Australian. *Hovea Celsi* is a common greenhouse plant, flowering in spring. About twenty other species are cultivated.

hō'-vĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *hove(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-æ.*]

Bot.: A section or family of the papilionaceous sub-tribe Genisteæ.

hŏv'-ęl, * hov-il, * hov-yl, * hov-ylle, *s.* [A.S. *hof* = a house; dimin. suff. *-el*; cogn. with Icel. *hofu* = a temple, a hall; Ger. *hof* = a yard, a court.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. A shed for cattle, open at the sides and covered on the top.

2. A mean, poor cottage or house.

"Though the best houses were such as would now be called *hovels*."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

II. *Technically*:

Porcelain: A conoidal structure of brick, forty feet in diameter and thirty-five feet high, around which the ovens or firing-kilns are clustered.

hovel-house, hovel-housing, *s.* A niche for a statue.

*** hŏv'-ęl,** *v.t.* [HOVEL, *s.*] To put into a hovel or shed; to shelter in a hovel.

"And wast thou fain, poor father,
To *hovel* thee with swine and rogues forlorn?"
Shakesp.: *Lear*, iv. 7.

¶ *To hovel a chimney*:

Build.: To carry up two sides of a chimney higher than those least liable to strong currents of air, or to leave openings on all sides of it.

hŏv'-ęl-lĕr, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] One who assists in saving life and property from a wreck. (*Provincial.*)

hŏv'-ęl-lĭng, *s.* [HOVEL, *v.*]

Build.: The act or process of carrying up two sides of a chimney higher than those less exposed to strong currents of air in order to prevent it from smoking; the leaving openings in all the sides so that when the wind blows over the top, the smoke may escape below.

ho'-vĕl-līte, ho'-vĕl'-lĭt, hoe'-vĕl-ĭt (o, oe as Ger. **ö**), *s.* [Named after Dr. Hövell; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: The same as SYLVITE (q.v.).

*** hov-en,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [HEAVE, *v.*] Raised; swelled; puffed.

hō-vĕn'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Named after David Hoven, senator of Amsterdam and patron of Thunberg.]

Bot.: A genus of Rhamnaceæ. The peduncles of *Hovenia dulcis* are said to become so enlarged that they are eaten in China, their flavour being like that of a ripe pear.

hŏv'-ĕr, *v.i.* [A freq. from Mid. Eng. *hove*; cf. Welsh *hoflan*, *hofio* = to hover.]

* 1. To wait, to stay, to loiter.

2. To hang or remain fluttering in the air or on the wing; to remain, as it were, suspended over a place or object; to remain floating in the air.

"*Hovered* thy spirit o'er thy sorrowing son?"
Cowper: *My Mother's Picture.*

3. To wander or move about from place to place; to move to and fro about or near a place.

"We see so warlike a prince at the head of so great an army, *hovering* on the borders of our confederates." —*Addison.*

4. To be irresolute; to waver; to be in doubt or uncertainty; to stand in suspense or expectation.

"*Hovering* o'er the paper with her quill." *Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece*, 1,297.

*** hŏv'-ĕr,** *s.* [HOVER, *v.*] A shelter, cover, or protection; a retreat.

"Boughs of trees which were cast in thither to serve as a *hover* for the fish."—*Carew: Survey of Cornwall.*

hover-ground, *s.* Light ground. (*Ray.*)

hŏv'-ĕr-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [HOVER, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act or state of remaining fluttering or suspended in the air; a moving to and fro about a place.

hŏv'-ĕr-ĭng-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *hovering; -ly.*] In a hovering manner.

*** hŏv'-ĕr-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *hover; -ly.*] Hoveringly; like one stopping only for a moment.

"Had not this been, I would have commen to you now, but I would not see you now *hoverly.*"—*Udal: 1 Corinthians* xvi.

hōv'-īte, *s.* [From Hove, near Brighton, where it occurs.]

Min.: A soft white and friable earthy mineral, occurring as a mixture in collyrite. Compos.: carbonic acid, 44·4; carbonate of lime, 28·3; water, 27·3 = 100.

hŏw, * hou, * hu, * hwu, *adv.* [A.S. *hū*; cogn. with O. Fris. *hu, ho*; Dut. *hoe*; Goth. *hwaiwa*, from A.S. *hwá*; Goth. *hwas* = who.]

1. In what manner.

"What is written in the law? *How* readest thou?" *Luke* x. 26.

2. By what means.

"*How* or which way should they first break in?"—*Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI.*, ii. 1.

3. To what degree or extent.

"*How* quick is love!" *Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis*, 38.

4. In what proportion; by what measure, quantity, or degree.

5. In what state or condition: as, *How* are you?

"*How* shall I go up to my father?"—*Genesis* xliv. 34.

6. By what name or title.

"*How* art thou called?" *Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI.*, v. 1.

7. At what price; how dear.

"*How* a score of ewes now?" *Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.*, iii. 2.

hŏw-ăd'-jĭ, *s.* [Arab. = a traveller.] A name given to a merchant in parts of the East.

*** hŏw, * hogh,** *s.* [Icel. *haugr*; Sw. *hög*; Dan. *höi.*] A hill.

"Bath ouer hil and *hogh.*" *Cursor Mundi*, 15,826.

hŏw-ard'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Named after Mr. Howard, an English pharmacologist.]

Bot.: A genus of Cinchonads. *Howardia*, or *Chrysoxylon febrifuga*, has a bitter tonic bark, first detected by Mr. Howard. [Etym.] It is from tropical America.

*** hŏw-bē',** *adv.* [Eng. *how*, and *be.*] Nevertheless.

"*Howbe* I am but rude and borrel." *Spenser: Shepheards Calender; July.*

hŏw-bē'-ĭt, *adv.* [Eng. *how, be*, and *it.*] Nevertheless; notwithstanding.

hŏw'-dąh, *s.* [Hind. & Arab. *haudaj.*] A seat, of various forms and generally covered, erected on the back of an elephant for one or more persons to ride in.

hŏw'-dĭĕ, hŏw'-dȳ, *s.* [HOUDIE.] A midwife.

hŏwe, *s.* [HOLLOW.] A hollow.

"Full of heights and *howes.*"—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xxvi.

howe-backit, *a.* Sunk in the back; spoken of a horse, &c.

"Thou's *howe-backit*, now, an' knaggie." *Burns: Auld Farmer, to his Auld Mare Maggie.*

hŏw'-ęl, *s.* [Dan. *hövl*; Ger. *hobel* = a plane.]

Cooper.: A plane with a convex sole, used for smoothing the insides of barrels and casks.

hŏw-ĕv'-ĕr, *adv. & conj.* [Eng. *how*, and *ever.*]

A. *As adverb:*

1. In whatever manner or degree; in whatever state.

"*However* the business goes, you have made fault." *Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, iii. 2.

2. At all events; at least; in any case.

"To enjoy, if it may be, all good, *however* the chiefest."—*Fillotson.*

B. *As conj.:* Nevertheless, yet, notwithstanding, still, though.

"These forty-four proctors, *however*, were almost all of one mind."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

hŏwff, hŏuff, *v.i.* [HOWFF, *s.*] To resort to a place; to frequent; to haunt.

hŏwff, hŏuff, *s.* [A.S. *hof, hofa* = a house.] A place of resort; a retreat; a refuge.

"Donner! that *howff* is blown."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. xxxiii.

hŏw'-ĭtz, *s.* [HOWITZER.]

hŏw'-ĭtz-ĕr, *s.* [Ger. *haubitze*, from Bohemian *haufnice* = a sling for casting a stone.]

Ordnance: A cannon, differing from ordinary guns in being shorter and lighter in proportion to its bore, and used for throwing shells or case-shot only, with comparatively small charges. The only existing patterns are the 32, 24, and 12-pounders, and 4⅔ in. howitzer, of bronze, and the 10 in. and 8 in. howitzer of iron. A small chamber at the bottom of the bore receives the powder.

"You have your *howitzer* planted
There on the roof?" *Longfellow: Miles Standish*, iv.

hŏwk, *v.t.* [Sw. *holka* = to make hollow.] To dig up.

"Whyles mice and moudieworts they *howkit.*" *Burns: Two Dogs.*

hŏwk'-ĕr, *s.* [HOOKER.]

hŏwl, * houl-en, * howle, *v.i. & t.* [O. Fr. *huller*, from Lat. *ululo* = to howl, from *ulula* = an owl (q.v.); cogn. with M. H. Ger. *hiuweln, hiulen, hulen*; Ger. *heulen* = to howl, to hoot as an owl; M. H. Ger. *hiuwel*; O. H. Ger. *hiuwelá*; Ger. *eule* = an owl; Gr. ὑλάω (*hulō*) = to howl, to wail; Sansc. *ulúka* = an owl.]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To cry as a wolf or dog; to utter a protracted or mournful cry.

"And dogs in corners set them down to *howl.*" *Drayton: The Mooncalf.*

2. To cry in anguish; to wail, to lament.

"Now widows *howl.*" *Shakesp.: Macbeth*, iv. 3.

3. To make a mournful wailing sound like the wind.

"Wild *howled* the wind the forest glades along." *Scott: Poacher.*

B. *Trans.:* To utter in wailing or mournful tones.

"She *howled* aloud, 'I am on fire.'" *Tennyson: Palace of Art*, 285.

hŏwl, * howle, *s.* [HOWL, *v.*]

1. The cry of a wolf or dog; a protracted mournful sound.

"Alarmed by his sentinel the wolf
Whose *howl*'s his watch." *Shakesp: Macbeth*, ii. 3.

2. A wail or cry of anguish or distress; a shriek.

"Whiles the mad mothers, with their *howls* confus'd,
Do break the clouds." *Shakesp.: Henry V.*, iii. 3.

hŏwl'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *howl; -er.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who howls.

2. *Zool.:* The same as HOWLING-MONKEY (q.v.).

*** hŏwl'-ĕt,** *s.* [Fr. *hulotte* = an owl, from *huler* = to owl.] [OWLET.]

1. *Gen.:* An owl, an owlet.

"To see the wit and dexteritie of these *howlets.*"—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. x., ch. xvii.

2. *Spec.:* One of the popular names for the Barn-owl, *Strix flammea.* Called also Madge-howlet, &c.

hŏwl'-ĭng, *a. & s.* [HOWL, *v.*]

A. *As adj.:* Filled with howls or wailings; dreary.

"He found them in a desert land, and in the waste *howling* wilderness."—*Deut.* xxxii. 10.

B. *As subst.:* A howl, a wail.

"Undisturbed except by the *howlings* and lamentations which were heard on shore."—*Cook: Third Voyage*, bk. v., ch. iv.

howling-monkey, *s.*

Zool.: Mycetes, a genus of Cebidæ, and specially *Mycetes ursinus.* The name "howling" is given from the loud and resonant voice heard by Humboldt and Bonpland half a league away. The hallux is not opposable. The animals are clumsy in make, heavy in their movement, and hang on to trees by their long prehensile tails. They inhabit the warmer parts of the New World, to a certain extent corresponding to the baboons in the Old. They are the largest monkeys in America. Called also Howlers.

hŏwl'-ĭt, *s.* [HOWLET.]

hŏw'-līte, *s.* [Named after How, who analyzed it; with Gr. λίθος (*lithos*) = stone.]

Min.: The same as SILICOBAROCALCITE (q.v.). Dana prefers the name Howlite.

hŏwm, *s.* [A.S. *holm*; Icel. *hólmr* = an island.] A piece of low lying land; level ground in the bottom of a valley. [HOLM.]

"The blunker that's biggit the bonnie house down in the *howm.*"—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. iii.

hŏw-quą, *s.* [After the name of a celebrated Hong Kong tea merchant, who died in 1846.] A kind of tea of very fine quality.

hŏw-sō', *adv.* [Eng. *how*, and *so.*] Howsoever, however; in whatever manner or degree.

"And welcome home, *howso* unfortunate." *Daniel: Civil Wars*, bk. ii.

hŏw-sō-ĕv'-ĕr, *adv.* [Eng. *how, so*, and *ever.*]

1. In what manner or degree soever.

"I am glad he comes, *howsoever* he comes."—*Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew*, iii. 2.

2. However, nevertheless; be that as it may; in any case.

"*Howsoever*, he shall pay for me."—*Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida*, iii. 2.

* 3. Although; even if.

"*Howsoever* you speak this to feel other men's minds."—*Shakesp.: Henry V.*, iv. 1.

† hŏw-soōn', *adv.* [Eng. *how*, and *soon.*] As soon as; however soon.

*** hŏwve,** *s.* [Icel. *húfa* = a hood, a cap; Ger. *haube*; Dan. *hue.*] A hood; a cap. (*Chaucer: C. T.*, 3,909.)

hŏx, *v.t.* [HOCK, HOUGH.]

hŏy, *s.* [Dut. *heu, heude*; Fr. *heu*; Flem. *hui.*]

Naut.: A one-masted coasting-vessel, used before steamboats for conveying passengers and goods between places, or as a tender upon larger vessels in port.

"There lay the *hoy* in which he was to sail."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. x.

hŏy, *interj.* [Dut. *hui.*] An exclamation to draw attention; ho! holloa!

hŏy, *v.t.* [HOY, *interj.*] To urge; to incite.

"They *hoy't* out Will, wi' sair advice." *Burns: Hallowe'en.*

hŏy'-ą, *s.* [Named after Thomas Hoy, F.L.S. (gardener to the Duke of Northumberland). He died in 1821.]

Bot.: A genus of Asclepiadaceæ, tribe Stapelieæ. The roots and tender stalks of *Hoya viridiflora* produce expectoration and sickness. It is found in the south of India.

*** hŏy'-dęn,** *s. & a.* [HOIDEN.]

hŏyse, *s.* [HOIST.] A hoist; a lift. (*Burns: Ordination.*)

hŏyt, hŏyte, *v.i.* [Etym. doubtful; cf. *hoiden.*]

1. To romp.

"Let none condemn them [the girls] for rigs, because thus *hoyting* with the boys."—*Fuller: A Pisgah Sight of Palestine*, bk. iv., ch. vi.

2. To amble crazily. (*Burns: To His Auld Mare.*)

Huăn-ū'-cō, Guăn-ū'-cō (Hu, Gw as **Hw, Gw),** *s. & a.* (See def.)

Geology, &c.:

A. *As subst.:* A town of Peru 180 miles N.N.E. of Lima.

B. *As adj.:* Of, belonging to, or brought from the place described under A.

Huanuco-bark, *s.*

Bot., Pharm., &c.: A medicinal bark, that of *Cinchona micrantha*, brought from Huanuco.

huăs'-cōl-īte (hu as **w),** *s.* [From Huasco, a province of Chili, in which it occurs.]

Min.: A granular or saccharoid lead-gray mineral, akin to galenite. It is a sulphide of lead and zinc. Compos.: sulphur, 19·2; lead, 48·6; zinc, 25·6; the gangue, 3·1.

hŭb, *s.* [The same word as Hob (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A projection or protuberance.

2. A mark at which quoits are thrown.

3. The hilt of a weapon: as, To drive a dagger up to the *hub.*

4. A block for scotching a carriage or car wheel

II. *Technically:*

1. *Die-sink.:* A cylindrical piece of steel on which the design for a coin is engraved in relief. [Matrix, Punch, Die.]

2. *Lathe:* A fluted screw of hardened steel, placed on a mandrel between the centres of a lathe, notched to present cutting-edges, and used in cutting screw-tools, chasing-tools, &c.

3. *Vehic.:* The central portion of a wheel which is slipped upon the arm of the axle, and in which the spokes are set radially; the nave.

¶ *Hub of the Universe:* A term specially applied to Boston, Mass., and by extension to other cities; the great centre or chief city, like the hub of a wheel, to which the spokes are subservient. [Navel.]

"Calcutta . . . swaggers as if it were the *hub of the universe.*"—*Daily News,* Jan. 18, 1876.

hub-borer, *s.*

Wheelwright.: An implement or machine for boring hubs for the boxing or the spokes.

hub-centring machine, *s.*

Wheelwright.: A machine in which a hub is chucked while the hole for the axle-box is reamed out concentric with the outside shape. A similar mode is adopted for holding the hub while setting the boxes therein.

hub-lathe, *s.*

Wheelwright.: A form of lathe for turning carriage and waggon hubs.

hub-mortising machine, *s.*

Wheelwright.: A machine in which a wheel-hub is held upon a mandrel or stake, so disposed that a reciprocating chisel may cut therein the mortises for the spokes. The hub is dogged or clamped so as to prevent rotation while the mortise is being cut, and is then rotated a determinate number of degrees to present the next spot to the cutting-tool.

hŭb'-ble bŭb'-ble, *s.* [From the sound.] A kind of pipe in which the smoke is drawn through water, making a bubbling noise.

hŭb'-bŭb, *s.* [Prob. from *whoop-whoop,* or *hoop-hoop.*] A confused noise; a tumult; a confused sound of many voices.

"A universal *hubbub* wild,
Of stunning sounds." *Milton: P. L.,* ii. 951.

hŭb-bŭb-boō', *s.* [Hubbub.] A howling; a wailing.

hŭb'-bȳ, *a.* [Eng. *hub; -y.*] Full of hubs or protuberances: as, a *hubby* road. (*American.*)

hŭb'-nĕr-īte, *s.* [Named after Hübner, who analyzed it.]

Min.: An orthorhombic columnar or foliated opaque mineral of a brownish-red or black colour, and adamantine lustre; hardness, 4·5; sp. gr. 7·14. Compos.: tungstic-acid, 76·6; protoxide of manganese, 23·4. Found in the Mammoth district of Nevada. (*Dana.*)

* **hŭck,** *v.i.* [Gr. *hōcken, hōken.*] [Huckster.] To higgle in trade.

"After much base *hucking* and rising by little and little."—*P. Holland: Livy,* p. 921.

hŭck, *s.* [Ger.] A kind of river trout found in Germany.

hŭck'-ą-băck, *s.* [Low Ger. *hukkeback;* Ger. *huckeback.*] A kind of linen cloth having raised figures on it somewhat resembling damask. It is used for table-cloths and towelling.

hŭck'-bĕr-rȳ, *s.* [Provinc. Eng. *huck* = a hook (?), or *huck* = a husk or pod (?), and Eng. *berry.*]

Bot.: Celtis crassifolia.

hŭc'-kle, *s.* [A dimin. from *hook* (q.v.).] The hip; a bunch or part projecting like the hip.

"For getting up on stump and *hucks,*
He with his foe began to buckle."
Butler: Hudibras, pt. i., c. ii.

* **hŭc'-kle-băcked,** *a.* [Eng. *huckle,* and *backed.*] Having crooked shoulders; crook-shouldered.

hŭc'-kle-bĕr-rȳ, *s.* [Eng. *huckle,* and *berry.*]

Bot.: The fruit of Gaylussacia, a genus of Vaccinaceæ; also *Vaccinium ovalifolium.*

* **hŭc'-kle-bōne,** *s.* [Eng. *huckle,* and *bone.*]

1. The hip-bone.

"Sciatics or gout in the *hucklebone.*"—*P. Holland: Plinie,* bk. xxvi., ch. viii.

2. The astragalus (q.v.).

"The *hucklebones,* or astragali, were used in divination in ancient Rome."—*Tylor: Primitive Culture,* i. 74.

hŭck'-stĕr, * **huk-stare,** * **huk-stere,** * **huc-ster,** * **hwk-stare,** *s.* [Dut. *hucken* = to stoop; *hucker* = a huckster; cf. *heuker* a retailer; *heuken* = to retail; Sw. *hökare* = a cheesemonger; *höken* = higgling; *hökerske* = a huckster. The word is properly a feminine form, from the termination *-ster.*]

1. A retailer of small goods; a pedlar, a hawker.

"He went so low as to make gaines by *huckster's* trade."—*P. Holland: Suetonius,* p. 241.

2. A mean, trickish fellow.

* **hŭck'-stĕr,** *v.i. & t.* [Huckster, *s.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To deal in petty goods or bargains; to peddle.

"They must pay a shilling for changing their piece into silver, to some *huckstering* fellow who follows that trade."—*Swift.*

B. *Trans.:* To expose for sale; to make an object of barter.

* **hŭck'-stĕr-age (age as ĭj),** * **huc-ster-age,** *s.* [Eng. *huckster; -age.*] The business or actions of a huckster; petty dealing.

"The ignoble *hucsterage* of pidling tithes."—*Milton: Of Reformation in England,* bk. ii.

* **hŭck'-stĕr-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *huckster; -er.*] A huckster.

* **hŭck'-stĕr-ĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *huckster; -ess.*] A female huckster. (*Howell's Vocabulary,* 1659.)

hŭd, *s.* [Hood.] The hull or shell of a nut. (*Provincial.*)

* **hŭd,** *v.t.* [Hood.] To cover over; to wrap up.

"But Valerius . . . *hudded* them with their gowns over their heads."—*North: Plutarch,* p. 84.

hŭd'-dĕr, * **hod-er,** * **hod-ren,** * **hod-ur,** *v.t.* [A frequent. from Mid. Eng. *huden* = to hide (q.v.).]

1. To crowd together, to huddle.

"Scatred on thi Scottis and *hodred* in their hottes."
Robert de Brunne, p. 275.

2. To cover, to wrap up.

"*Hodur* and happe." *La Bone Florence,* 112.

hŭd'-dle, * **hud-le,** *v.i.* [A variant of *hudder* (q.v.).]

A. *Intrans.:* To crowd, to press; to hurry promiscuously without order or regularity; to throng.

"Fools *huddle* on, and always are in haste."
Rowe: Golden Verses of Pythagoras.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To throw, hurry, or crowd together promiscuously or in confusion.

"For that grand lev'ler *huddles* to one place
Rich, poor, wise, foolish, noble and the base."
Brome: On the Death of his Schoolmaster.

2. To get or bring together without order or system; to throw together confusedly.

"His soul did *huddled* notions try."
Dryden: Absalom & Achitophel, i. 171.

3. To crowd; to add hastily.

"*Huddling* jest upon jest."—*Shakesp.: Much Ado About Nothing,* ii. 1.

4. To perform hastily, without order or regularity; to produce hurriedly or without due consideration and preparation. (Usually followed by *up.*)

"Reeling what they never wrote
Just fifteen minutes, *huddle up* their work,
And with a well-bred whisper close the scene!"
Cowper: Task, ii. 412.

5. To put away hastily and carelessly; to hurry away.

6. To put on in haste and disorder; to throw on hastily and carelessly. (Usually followed by *on.*)

"At twelve she rose: with much ado
Her clothes were *huddled* on by two."
Prior: Hans Carvel.

hŭd'-dle, *s.* [Huddle, *s.*]

1. A crowd, a throng, a press; a confused mass or number of persons or things.

"A numerous *huddle* of pompous, phantastical, cumbersome ceremonies."—*Locke: Reasonableness of Christianity.*

* 2. A miser, a niggard.

hŭd'-dlĕr, *s.* [Eng. *huddl(e); -er.*] One who huddles or throws things together confusedly, without order, system, or regularity.

* **hŭd'-dlĭng,** *a.* [Huddle, *v.*]

1. Confused.

"After his blunt and *huddling* fashion."—*Bacon.*

2. Hurrying or pressing along.

"Whose artful strains have oft delayed
The *huddling* brook." *Milton: Comus,* 495.

Hū-dĭ-brăs'-tĭc, *a.* [Eng. *Hudibras; -tic.*] Of or pertaining to or resembling *Hudibras,* a satire against the Puritans, written by Samuel Butler and published in 1663; in the metre in which Hudibras is written; doggrel.

"His hymns, odes, ballads, and *Hudibrastic* satires are of very little intrinsic value."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xiii.

Hŭd'-sŏn, *s. & a.* [See the compound.]

Hudson-river, *s. & a.*

A. *As subst.:* A river in New York State, which, after a course of three hundred miles, flows into the Atlantic, its estuary forming the harbour of New York.

B. *As adj.:* Of or belonging to the river described under A.

Hudson-river Group:

Geol.: An American formation homotaxial to the Caradoc or Bala Group of the Lower Silurian. Various trilobites and molluscs are the same in both.

Hŭd'-sŏn-īte, *s.* [Named from the Hudson river, near which it occurs.]

Min.: A variety of Augite (q.v.). (*Brit. Mus. Cat.*) It is arranged by Dana as Aluminous Iron-Lime Pyroxene. It is black with a green streak.

hūe (1), * **hewe,** * **heu,** *s.* [A.S. *hiw, heow, heó* = appearance; cogn. with Sw. *hy* = skin, complexion; Goth. *hiwi* = form, appearance.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Colour, shade of colour, tint, dye.

"Madonna's face upon him shone,
Painted in heavenly *hues* above."
Byron: Siege of Corinth, xxx.

2. *Paint.:* A compound colour in which one of the primaries predominates. Such are the various grays which are composed of the three primary colours, in unequal strength and proportion. A gray in which blue predominates has a blue *hue;* one in which red predominates has a red *hue,* &c. The term is often carelessly employed by writers, who substitute it for tint or shade, which are strictly primary or secondary colours, in various degrees of intensity.

hūe (2), * **huy,** *s.* [Fr. *huer* = to hoot . . . to make hue and cry; *huée* = a shouting, an outcry, or hue and cry (*Cotgrave*), from O. Sw. *huta* = to hoot (q.v.).] [Hoot.] Now only used in the phrase *hue and cry;* a loud shout or cry; a clamour.

¶ *Hue and cry:*

Law: (See extract).

"There is yet another species of arrest, wherein both officers and private men are concerned, and that is, upon a *hue and cry* raised upon a felony committed. A *hue and cry,* hutesium et clamor, is the old common law process of pursuing, with horn and with voice, all felons, and such as have dangerously wounded another. That it might more effectually be made, the hundred was bound by the statute of Winchester, c. 3, to answer for all robberies therein committed unless they took the felon, which was the foundation of an action against the hundred, in case of any loss by robbery; and the whole vill or district is still in strictness liable to be amerced, according to the law of Alfred, if any felony be committed therein and the felon escape."—*Blackstone: Comment.,* bk. iv., ch. 21.

hūed, * **hewed,** *a.* [Eng. *hu(e); -ed.*]

1. Having a particular hue or colour.

"Phebus waxe old, and *hewed* like latoun."
Chaucer: C. T., 11,557.

2. Flushed.

"Nay, his brow
Was *hued* with triumph."
R. Browning: Paracelsus, iii.

hū'-ĕl, *s.* [Corn.] A mine; commonly written Wheal (q.v.).

* **hūe'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *hue; -less.*] Destitute of, or having no colour or hue.

hū'-ĕr, *s.* [Hue (2), *s.*] One who calls out or gives notice to others by a cry; specif., a person stationed on a cliff or high point to give notice to the fishermen of the approach or movements of a shoal of fish.

"They lie hovering upon the coast, and are directed by a balker or huer, who standeth on the cliff-side, and from thence discerneth the course of the pilchards."—*Carew: Survey of Cornwall,* fo. 32.

hŭff, *s.* & *a.* [Huff, *v.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. One puffed up with notions of his own importance or value; a boaster; a braggart.

"Lewd shallow-brained *huffs* make Atheism and contempt of religion the sole badge and character of wit."—*South.*

2. A sudden swell of anger, displeasure, or arrogance; peevishness; petulance; offence taken at some real or imaginary wrong or slight. (Usually in the phrase *to take huff.*)

"His highness may have *taken huff.*" *Cowper: To Rev. William Bull.*

II. [Huffing, C. 2].

* **B.** *As adj.:* Huffish, angry, offended.

hŭff, * **huffe,** * **hoove,** *v.t.* & *i.* [An imitative word: cf. *puff* and *whiff;* Ger. *hauchen* = to breathe, to blow, to puff. Probably confused with *hoven,* pa. par. of *heave* (q.v.).]

* **A.** *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* To blow or puff up; to swell or enlarge with air.

"The said winde within the earth, able to *huffe* up the ground."—*P. Holland: Plinie,* bk. ii., ch. lxxxv.

2. *Fig.:* To treat with insolence or arrogance; to hector; to bluster at; to bully.

"Don't you suffer my lady to *huff* me every day, as if I were her dog?"—*Colley Cibber: The Careless Husband,* i. 1.

II. *Draughts:* To *huff* a player is to take one of his men off the board, when he neglects or refuses to capture with it one or more of his opponent's men.

B. *Intransitive:*

* **I.** *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* To swell or dilate; to be puffed up.

2. *Fig.:* To swell with anger or arrogance; to bluster; to hector; to storm; to take offence.

"Your husband hath already got a wife,
A *huffing* wench yfaith, whose ruffling silks
Make, with their motion, musicke unto love."
A Pleasant Conceited Comedy. (1608.)

II. *Draughts:* To take one of the adversary's men off the board, when he neglects or refuses to capture with it one or more of his opponent's men.

* **huff-cap,** *a.* & *s.*

A. *As adj.:* Swaggering, blustering, pompous.

"Graced with *huff-cap* terms and thundering threats." *Bp. Hall: Satires,* bk. I., sat. 3.

B. *As substantive:*

1. A swaggerer, a blusterer, a bully, a hector, a braggart.

2. A cant name for strong ale. (*Harrison: Descript. of England.*)

* **hŭff'-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *huff; -er.*] A blusterer, a bully, a braggart.

"To be exposed in the end to suffer,
By such a braggadocio *huffer.*"
Butler: Hudibras, pt. ii., c. iii.

hŭff'-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *huffy; -ness.*] The quality or state of being huffy; petulance; irritation.

hŭff'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Huff, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act or state of blustering or bullying; swagger; braggadocio.

"When *huffing* and hectoring must be looked upon as the only badges of gallantry."—*South: Sermons,* vol. x., ser. 4.

2. *Draughts:* The removal of one of the adversary's men from the board when he refuses or neglects to capture with it one or more of his opponent's men.

* **hŭff'-ĭng-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *huffing; -ly.*] In a huffing manner; swaggeringly; blusteringly; arrogantly.

* **hŭff'-ĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *huff; -ish.*] Insolent, arrogant, blustering, hectoring.

* **hŭff'-ĭsh-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *huffish; -ly.*] In a huffish manner; swaggeringly; blusteringly.

* **hŭff'-ĭsh-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *huffish; -ness.*] The quality or state of being huffish; swagger; bluster; hectoring; arrogance.

hŭff'-ȳ, *a.* [Eng. *huff; -y.*]

1. *Lit.:* Puffed up, swollen.

2. *Fig.:* Arrogant, blustering, insolent, petulant.

hŭg, * **hugge,** *v.i.* & *t.* [According to Skeat of Scandinavian origin; cf. Dan. *sidde paa hug* = to squat on the ground; Icel. *huka* = to sit on one's hams. Wedgwood refers it to the interjection *ugh* (q.v.).]

A. *Intransitive:*

* 1. To cower, to shrink, to shiver.

"I *hugge,* I shrink in my bed. It is good sport to see this little boy *hugge* in his bed for cold."—*Palsgrave.*

2. To cuddle; to crowd or press together; to huddle; to lie close.

"To *hug* with swine." *Shakesp.: King John,* v. 2.

B. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* To clasp or hold closely and tightly with the arms; to embrace closely; to clasp tightly to the breast.

"[She] *hugs* the marble to her throbbing heart." *Addison: Ovid; Metamorphoses* iii.

2. *Fig.:* To hold fast or firmly; to cling to; to cherish.

"Faith, fanatic Faith, once wedded fast
To some dear falsehood, *hugs* it to the last."
Moore: Veiled Prophet of Khorassan.

II. *Naut.:* To keep close to: as, To *hug* the shore or the land, to *hug* the wind.

"*Hugging* the shore at North Woolwich."—*Times,* March 17, 1876.

¶ *To hug one's self:* To congratulate one's self; to chuckle.

¶ For the difference between to *hug* and to *clasp,* see Clasp.

hŭg, * **hŭgg,** *s.* [Hug, *v.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A close embrace or clasping.

2. *Wrestling:* A particular grip or catch: as the Cornish *hug.*

"Their *hugg* is a cunning close with their fellow-combatant; the fruit whereof is his fair fall or foil at the least."—*Fuller: Worthies; Cornwall.*

hū́ge, * **hogge,** *a.* [O. Fr. *ahuge* = huge; the initial *a* being mistaken for the indefinite article.]

1. Very large; having enormous size or bulk; enormous.

"Leviathan, which God of all His works
Created *hugest.*" *Milton: P. L.,* i. 202.

2. Very great in any respect; immense, exceedingly great.

"Sparing makes *huge* waste." *Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet,* i. 1.

¶ For the difference between *huge* and *enormous,* see Enormous.

¶ Obvious compounds: *Huge-bellied, huge-boned, huge-built,* &c.

hū́ge'-lȳ, * **huge-liche,** *adv.* [Eng. *huge; -ly.*]

1. In a huge manner or degree; enormously, immensely.

"In a too of his foote the nälle groweth ouer to the fleshe, and in harme to the foot *hugeliche* ouerwexethe." —*Robert of Gloucester,* p. 482. (Note.)

* 2. In exceedingly great numbers.

"By meane whereof dissesses & sykenesse fyll amonge the Cristen, so that they dyed *hugely.*"—*Fabyan: Chronicle* (an. 1236).

3. Very greatly, exceedingly.

"The world was very barbarous or *hugely* grateful, when they could think them no less than gods who found out such things for men."—*Stillingfleet: Sermons,* vol. i., ser. 4.

hū́ge'-nĕss, * **houge-nesse,** *s.* [Eng. *huge; -ness.*]

1. Exceeding or enormous bulk or largeness; enormous size.

"All wondring at the *hugeness* of the horse." *Surrey: Virgile; Æneis* ii.

2. Exceeding greatness or extent; vastness.

"My mistress exceeds in goodness the *hugeness* of your unworthy thinking."—*Shakesp.: Cymbeline,* i. 3.

* **hū́g'-ē-oŭs,** * **hogeous,** *a.* [Eng. *huge; -ous.*] Huge, immense, enormous.

"What would have feed a thousand mouths was sunk
To fill his own [an elephant's] by *hugeous* length of trunk." *Byrom: Verses spoken at Breaking-up.*

hŭg'-gĕr, *s.* [Eng. *hug; -er.*] One who hugs or embraces.

* **hŭg'-gĕr,** *v.i.* [Etym. doubtful.] To lie in ambush.

hugger-mugger, * **hudder-mother,** * **hucker-mucker,** *a.*

1. Clandestine, secret, sly, unfair.

2. Confused slovenly.

¶ *In hugger-mugger:* In secret; secretly, privately.

"For God cannot abide to haue his benefites kept secrete *in hugger-mugger.*"—*Udal: Luke* xvii.

* **hŭg'-gle,** *v.t.* [A freq. from *hug* (q.v.).] To hug, to embrace, to clasp.

"He forbare quite not only to *huggle* and embrace [them] long together, but to behold so much as once in any publick meeting and assembly."—*P. Holland: Suetonius,* p. 256.

hū-gō'-nĭ-ą, *s.* [Named after John Hugon, who published a botanical work in 1771.]

Bot.: A genus of Oxalidaceæ, which Arnott made the type of the order, calling it Hugoniaceæ. The root of *Hugonia Mystax* smells like violets. It is said to be diuretic, diaphoretic, and anthelmintic. (*Lindley,* &c.)

Hū'-guę-nŏt, *s.* & *a.* [Many etymologies have been given, all on the supposition that the word did not arise before the Reformation. But mention is made under date Oct. 7, 1387, of a Pascal Huguenot, from St. Junien, in Limousin. It was, therefore, derived from some individual. The word *Huguenot* is believed by Mahn and Littré to be the diminutive of *Hugues.* The first known use of the word in the now established sense was in a letter from the Count de Villars, lieutenant-general in Languedoc, dated Nov. 11, 1560. (*Littré.*)]

A. *As substantive:*

Hist.: A nickname formerly applied by the Roman Catholics to the Protestants of France, who were nearly all Calvinists, and who converted the appellation into one of honour instead of reproach. D'Aubigné believed that the Reformation began in France in A.D. 1512, while that of Switzerland commenced in 1516, and that of Germany in 1517. For a time France seemed as likely as the other two countries to adopt Protestantism. Though Margaret, the sister of Francis I., had favoured it, yet that king had been strongly against it, at least during the latter part of his reign, as were Francis II. and Henry II. It arose among the people, and through their sympathy became so formidable, that when, in 1561, a year after the accession of Charles IX., the Huguenots [Def.] were prohibited from preaching, they took up arms to achieve religious liberty. The chief seat of their power was in the south and west of France, that of the Catholics in the north and east. With an occasional hollow truce, or an interval of peace as hollow, the struggle went on for the next century and a quarter. Its two most notable incidents were the Massacre of St. Bartholomew, August 24, 1572 [Bartholomew], and the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, Oct. 22, 1685 [Revocation]. The name Huguenot has not been permanent. Those so called were afterwards denominated Reformed or simply Protestant.

B. *As adj.:* Of or belonging to the French Protestants of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

Hū'-guę-nŏt-ĭsm, *s.* [Fr. *huguenotisme.*]

Church History:

1. Attachment to the Reformed faith. (*Littré.*)

2. The system of belief held by the Huguenots; French Protestantism of the Calvinistic type.

* **hū́g'-ȳ,** * **hū́g'-lĕ,** *a.* [Eng. *hug(e); -y.*] Huge, vast, great.

"Your three-fold army and my *hugy* host
Shall swallow up these base-born Persians."
Marlowe: 1 Tamburlaine, iii. 3.

* **huĭsh'-ēr (u as w),** *s.* [Fr. *huissier.*] An usher (q.v.)

"We are the *huisher* to a morrise."
Ben Jonson: Particular Entert. of the Queene.

* **huĭsh'-ēr (u as w),** *v.t.* [Huisher, *s.*] To usher.

* **hūke,** *s.* [Fr. *hugue,* from Low Lat. *huca.*] A cloak. [Heuk.]

"As we were thus in conference, there came one that seemed to be a messenger in a rich *huke.*"—*Bacon: New Atlantis.*

* **hŭlçh,** *s.* [A variant of *hunch* (q.v.).] A hump or hunch.

hulch-backed, *a.* Hunch-backed, hump-backed.

* **hŭlçhed,** *a.* [Hulch.] Puffed up, swollen.

* **hŭlçh'-ȳ,** *a.* [Eng. *hulch; -y.*] Having a hunch, hump, or swelling; swollen, gibbous. (*Urquhart: Rabelais,* bk. iii., ch. xvii.)

hŭl'-dēe, *s.* [Mahratta.]

Bot.: Curcuma longa. [Curcuma.]

* **hul-en,** *v.i.* [M. L. Ger. & O. Dut. *huilen.*] To howl.

* **hul-fere,** * **hul-feere,** *s.* [HULVER.]

hû'-lî, *s.* [HOLI.]

hŭlk, * **hulke,** *s.* [Low Lat. *hulka, hulcus, holcas,* from Gr. ὁλκάς (*holkas*) = a ship of burden, from ἕλκω (*elkō*) = to drag or draw; ὁλκή (*holkē*) = a dragging; ὁλκός (*holkos*) = a machine for dragging ships on land.]

* 1. A ship of burden; a merchant vessel.

"Hauing assembled together about fowerscore *hulkes* [*navibus onerariis*]."—*Goldinge: Cæsar,* fo. 98.

2. The hull or body of a ship; especially the hull of a vessel not seaworthy, and moored in port for hospital, guard, convict, quarantine, custom-house, storage, victualling, or other purposes. A sheer-hulk is one fitted with sheers for masting and dismasting vessels.

"A huge black *hulk* that was magnified
By its own reflection in the tide."
Longfellow: Landlord's Tale.

3. Anything bulky and unwieldy.

¶ *The hulks:* Old dismasted ships used as prisons.

"*Hulks* are prison-ships right 'cross th' meshes."—*Dickens: Great Expectations,* ch. ii.

hŭlk, *v.t.* [M. L. Ger. *holken;* Sw. *holka* = to hollow out.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* To hollow out, to empty, to eviscerate, to disembowel: as, To *hulk* a hare.

"I could *hulk* your grace, and hang you up cross-legged
Like a hare at poulter's."
Beaum. & Fletc.: Philaster, v.

2. *Min.:* To dig away a portion of a rock that a blast may be more efficient.

* **hulke,** *s.* [A.S. *hulc.*] A hovel, a hut.

* **hŭlk'-ĭng,** *a.* [HULK, *s.*] Bulky, unwieldy, awkward: as, a great *hulking* fellow.

hŭlk'-ȳ, *a.* [Eng. *hulk; -y.*] Bulky, unwieldy, heavy, stupid.

hŭll, * **hole,** * **holl,** * **hoole,** * **hule,** *s.* [A.S. *hulu;* cogn. with Mid. Eng. *hulen, hule* = to cover up; Dut. *hullen* = to put a cap on; Goth. *huljan* = to hide, to cover; Icel. *hylja;* Sw. *hölja;* Dan. *hylle* = to cover; Wel. *hûl* = a covering.]

1. The husk or integument; the outer shell or covering of anything, but especially of a nut or grain.

2. The body of a ship.

"Deep in their *hulls* our deadly bullets light."
Dryden: Annus Mirabilis, 60.

¶ *Hull down:*

Naut.: A term applied to a ship when she is so far off that only her masts and sails are visible.

hŭll, *v.t. & i.* [HULL, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To strip the hull or husk off; to free or clear from the outer shell or covering: as, To *hull* peas, &c.

2. To pierce the hull of: as, To *hull* a ship with a cannon-ball.

* **B.** *Intransitive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* To float; to drive to and fro heiplessly, like a dismasted ship.

"And there they *hull,* expecting but the aid
Of Buckingham to welcome them ashore."
Shakesp.: Richard III., iv. 4.

2. *Naut.:* To take in all the sails in a calm.

hŭl-la-ba-loô', *s.* [An imitative word.] An uproar; noisy confusion.

hŭlled, *pa. par.* or *a.* [HULL, *v.*]

hulled corn or **grain,** *s.* Grain stripped or freed from the hull or husk.

hŭll'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *hull; -er.*] One who or that which hulls; specifically, a hulling-machine (q.v.).

hŭll'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [HULL, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act or process of stripping grain, &c., of the hull or husk.

hulling-machine, *s.*

Agric.: A machine for removing the cuticle from grain, and for breaking it without reducing it to the condition of meal.

hŭl-lō', *interj.* [HOLLOA.]

hŭll'-ŏck, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Naut.: A small part of a sail lowered in a gale to keep the ship's head to the sea.

* **hŭll'-ȳ,** *a.* [Eng. *hull; -y.*] Having hulls or husks; husky; siliquose.

hū'-lō-ĭst, *s.* [HYLOIST.]

hū-lō-thē'-ĭsm, *s.* [HYLOTHEISM.]

Hŭls'-ē-an, *a.* [For etym., see def.] A term applied to certain lectures on divinity, given annually at Cambridge, according to certain provisions in the will of John Hulse, of Elworth.

hulst, *s.* [Dut.]

Bot.: The common holly.

* **hul-stred,** *a.* [A.S. *heolstra* = a hiding-place.] Hidden, covered, concealed.

"Shortly I woll herberowe me
There I hope best to *hulstred* be."
Romaunt of the Rose.

* **hŭl'-vẽr,** *s.* [Icel. *hulfr* = the dog-wood.] The common holly.

"As touching the Holly, or *Hulver-tree,* if it be planted about an house, whether it be within a citie, or standing in the countrey, it serveth for a countre-charm, and keepeth away all ill spels or inchantments."—*P. Holland: Plinie,* bk. xxiv., ch. xiii.

¶ *Knee hulver* is the Butcher's broom (*Ruscus aculestus*), and *Sea hulver* the Sea-holly, *Eryngium maritimum.*

hŭm, * **humme,** * **hummen,** *v.i. & t.* [An imitative word; cogn. with Ger. *hummen;* Dut. *hommelen* = to hum.]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To make a prolonged buzzing noise like a bee; to buzz.

"The *humming* prey."
J. Philips: Splendid Shilling.

2. To give utterance to a similar sound with the mouth: as—

(1) To express approbation or applause by a murmuring or buzzing noise.

"Part of his congregation *hummed* so loudly and so long, that he sat down to enjoy it."—*Johnson: Life of Sprat.*

(2) To utter a prolonged or confused murmuring or droning noise.

"Burden-wise, I'll *hum* on Tarquin still."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, l.,128.

(3) To cry *hum* or *hem;* to make an inarticulate sound in speaking, from embarrassment or hesitation.

"*Hum* and stroke thy beard."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, i. 3.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To sing in a low murmuring voice; to mumble: as, To *hum* a tune.

2. To express by humming.

"In the gloom of twilight *hum* their joy."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iv.

* 3. To express approbation of; to applaud.

* 4. To cheat; to trick or to delude by coaxing or flattery; to impose upon, to humbug (q.v.); to cajole.

"Beauty, by ancient tradition, we find
Has delightfully *humm'd* the whole race of mankind."
Brookes: Epilogue on Humbugging.

hŭm, *s. & interj.* [HUM, *v.*]

A. *As substantive:*

1. The noise of bees and other insects in flight; the buzz of a top, a wheel, &c.

"The *hum* of the wheel and the singing
Suddenly ceased." *Longfellow: Miles Standish,* iii.

2. A low droning or murmuring sound.

"Is it the bittern's early *hum?*"
Scott: Lord of the Isles, vi. 20.

3. A confused murmuring or buzzing sound; a buzz.

"And the neigh of the steed and the multitude's *hum.*"
Byron: Siege of Corinth, xxii.

4. A buzz or murmur of applause or approbation.

"The deep *hum* by which our ancestors were wont to indicate approbation."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xi.

5. An inarticulate sound uttered by a speaker when pausing through embarrassment or hesitation: as, *hums* and *haws.*

6. Strong ale mixed with spirits; so called probably from the humming or buzzing in the head caused by it.

"Come, bring out a bottle, here presently, wife,
Of the best Cheshire *hum* he e'er drank in his life."
Cotton: Voyage to Ireland in Burlesque.

7. A cheat, an imposition, a trick, a hoax, a humbug.

B. *As interj.:* An inarticulate sound, expressive of doubt, hesitation, or deliberation; hem; ahem.

"I cried *hum!* and, well, go to!"
Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV., iii. 1.

hū'-man, * **hu-main,** * **hu-maine,** * **hu-mane,** *a. & s.* [Fr. *humain,* from Lat. *humanus,* from *homo* = a man; Sp. *humano;* Ital. *umano. Human* and *humane* are essentially the same words, the former being derived from the Latin through the French, the latter directly from the Latin.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Of or pertaining to man or mankind.

"Without faith in *human* virtue or in *human* attachment."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. ii.

2. Having the qualities or characteristics of a man.

"A pestilence swept away, in six months, more than a hundred thousand *human* beings."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. ii.

* 3. Profane, secular, not sacred or divine: as, *human* authors.

* **B.** *As subst.:* A human being or creature; a man.

"And agonies of *human* and of brute."
Cowper: Task, ii. 105.

* **human-heartedness,** *s.* The quality or state of having a humane or feeling heart; humanity. (*Wordsworth: Excursion,* bk. vi.)

human-remains, *s. pl.*

Palæont.: [MAN (*Palæont.*)].

human-sacrifices, *s. pl.* [SACRIFICE, *s.*]

* **hū'-man-āte,** *a.* [Eng. *human; -ate.*] Endued with humanity or human nature.

"Of your saying it followeth, that the bread is *humanate* or incarnate."—*Abp. Cranmer: Answer to Bp. Gardiner,* p. 369.

hu-mā'ne, *a.* [Lat. *humanus,* from *homo* = a man.] [HUMAN.]

* 1. Of or pertaining to man or mankind; human.

"Goddess *humane,* reach, then, and freely taste.
Milton: P. L., ix. 732.

2. Having the feelings or disposition proper to man; endowed with tenderness, kindness, and compassion; kind, gentle, compassionate.

"Of an exceeding courteous and *humane* inclination."—*Spottiswood: Church of Scotland* (an. 1539).

3. Humanizing, elevating, refining; applied to the polite or elegant branches of study, as poetry, rhetoric, philology, the fine arts, &c.

¶ *Humane Society, Royal Humane Society of London:* A society formed in 1774 by Drs. Hawes, Fothergill, Cogan, and others. One leading object is to rescuscitate persons apparently drowned, its motto being *Lateat scintilla forsan* (Perchance a spark [*i.e.,* of life] may be concealed). For this purpose it provides drags to rescue drowning persons from the water, with appliances to treat them when they come ashore. It also rewards conspicuous acts of courage in saving life from drowning by gold, silver, and bronze medals, parchments, or small money rewards.

hu-mā'ne-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *humane; -ly.*]

* 1. Like men.

"By way of consolation we exhorted and perswaded them to bear . . . humane cases, *humanely.*"—*P. Holland: Plutarch,* p. 435.

2. In a humane manner; with kindness, gentleness, and compassion.

"We might guess they relieved us *humanely.*"—*Shakesp.: Coriolanus,* i. 1.

hu-mā'ne-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *humane; -ness.*] The quality or state of being humane; humanity.

* **hu-măn'-ĭcs,** *s.* [Eng. *human;* suff. *-ics.*] The study of humanity and human nature.

* **hu-măn'-ĭ-fȳ,** *v.t.* [Lat. *humanus* = human, and *facio* (pass. *fio*) = to make.] To render human; to incarnate; to invest with human form.

* **hū'-man-ĭsm,** *s.* [Eng. *human; -ism.*]

1. Human nature or disposition; humanity.

2. Polite or humane learning.

* **hū'-man-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *human; -ist;* Fr. *humaniste.*]

1. One versed in the knowledge of human nature.

"Antiquaries, poets, *humanists,* statesmen, merchants, divines."—*Bacon: On the Advancement of Learning,* bk. ii.

2. One who studies the humanities.

hū-mạn-ĭst'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *humanist; -ic.*] Of or pertaining to humanity.

hū-măn-ĭ-tär'-ĭ-ạn, *a. & s.* [Eng. *humanit(y); -arian.*]

Theol. & Church History:

A. *As adjective:*

1. Of or belonging to humanity, as distinguished from divinity.

2. Of or belonging to the system of belief described under B, or its advocates.

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Ch. Hist.:* One who believes that Jesus Christ possesses only humanity and not divinity as well; a unitarian.

2. *Religions (Pl.):* A small sect in London founded by Joachim Kaspary, a German Jew. Its tenets are explained in a publication called *The Fifteen Doctrines of the Religion of God,* written in 1866. Among these are pantheism and the transmigration of souls. (*Haydn*). They still figure in the Registrar-General's Returns.

hū-măn-ĭt-är'-ĭ-ạn-ĭzm, *s.* [Eng. *humanitarian; -ism.*]

Theol. & Ch. Hist.: The distinctive religious tenet of the Humanitarians (q.v.), or their whole system of belief.

***hū-mạn-ĭ-tian,** *s.* [Eng. *humanit(y); -ian.*] A humanist.

"A singular scholar, and an excellent *humanitian.*" —*P. Holland: Plutarch,* p. 588.

hū-măn'-ĭ-tỹ, ***hu-man-i-tee,** *s.* [O. Fr. *humaniteit;* from Lat. *hamanitatem,* acc. of *humanitas,* from *humanus* = human, humane; Fr. *humanité;* Ital. *umanità;* Sp. *humanidad.*]

1. The quality or state of being human; human nature; the especial characteristics or properties which distinguish man from other beings.

"They imitated *humanity* so abominably." *Shakesp.: Hamlet,* iii. 2.

2. Mankind collectively; humankind; human beings; man.

"He is able to teach all *humanity,* and will do well to oblige mankind by his information."—*Glanvill.*

3. The quality or state of being humane; a kind, tender, and compassionate nature; a disposition to treat other human beings and the lower animals with kindness and tenderness, and to relieve distress; compassion, tenderness, kindness, benevolence.

"It is a rule of equity and *humanity,* built upon plain reason."—*Barrow: Works,* vol. i., ser. 20.

4. Liberal education; mental cultivation; instruction in humane or polite literature.

5. (*Pl., and generally with the article prefixed*): Humane or polite literature; such branches of learning as are calculated and intended to refine and elevate the mind, such as philology, rhetoric, poetry, the study of the ancient classics, &c.

"Philology, or polite literature, or the *humanities,* as they are called."—*Jortin: Remarks on Eccles. Hist.* (an. 1292).

6. In Scotland, Latin and Latin literature; as, a Professor of *Humanity.*

*7. A human being.

"I have seen;
But look off to those small *humanities*
Which draw me tenderly across my fear."
E. B. Browning: Drama of Exile.

¶ *Religion of humanity:* [Comte, Comtism, Positivism, Secularism].

¶ For the difference between *humanity* and *benevolence,* see Benevolence.

hū-mạn-ĭ-zā'-tion, hū-mạn-ĭ-ṣā'-tion, *s.* [Eng. *humaniz(e); -ation.*] The act or process of humanizing.

"Civilization is the *humanization* of man in society." —*Matthew Arnold: Mixed Essays,* p. 63.

hū'-mạn-īze, *v.t. & i.* [Eng. *human; -ize.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To render humane, to soften, to refine, to render susceptible of kindness, tenderness, and compassion.

"Gods beneficent, who blessed mankind
With arts, with arms, and *humanized* a world."
Thomson: Winter, 435.

*2. To render human; to invest with the character of humanity; to give a human character to.

*3. To adapt to human powers or faculties.

"Socrates hath *humanized,* as I may so say, philosophy."—*P. Holland: Plutarch,* p. 986.

B. *Intran.:* To become humane or humanized; to be softened or refined; to become more civilized.

***hū'-mạn-īz-ēr,** *s.* [Eng. *humaniz(e); -er.*] One who or that which humanizes.

hū'-mạn-kīnd, *s.* [Eng. *human,* and *kind,* s.] Human beings collectively; mankind; man.

"But *humankind* rejoices in the might
Of mutability." *Wordsworth: Excursion,* bk. vii.

hū'-mạn-lỹ, *adv.* [Eng. *human; -ly.*]

1. After the manner of men; like a man; according to the opinions or knowledge of men.

"Speaking *humanly,* the beginning of empire may be ascribed to reason and necessity."—*Raleigh: Hist. World,* bk. i., ch. ix., § 1.

*2. Humanely, kindly, benevolently.

"It's really kind of such a noble lord
So *humanly* to gossip with the Devil!"
Bayard Taylor: Faust; Prologue in Heaven.

***hu-māte',** *v.t.* [Lat. *humatus,* pa. par. of *humo* = to bury; *humus* = the ground.] To bury, to inter.

***hu-mā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *humatio,* from *humatus,* pa. par. of *humo* = to bury.] The act of burying; burial; interment.

"Middlesex gave me death
And this church my *humation.*"
Fuller: Worthies; Lancashire.

hŭm'-bīrd, *s.* [Humming-bird.]

hŭm'-ble (1), *a.* [Hummel.]

humble-cow, *s.* [Hummel-cow.]

hŭm'-ble (2), *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *humilis,* from *humus* = the ground; *humi* = on the ground; Sp. & Port. *humilde;* O. Sp. *humil;* Ital. *umile.*]

1. Not high or lofty; modest; low; unpretending; unassuming: as, a *humble* cottage.

2. Low; not high or great.

"I am from *humble,* he from honoured name."
Shakesp.: All's Well That Ends Well, i. 3.

3. Not having a high opinion of one's self, or of one's own powers or faculties; modest; not proud, arrogant, or assuming; lowly; retiring; meek; submissive.

"Wisdom is *humble* that he knows no more."
Cowper: Task, vi. 97.

humble-mouthed, *a.* Mild, meek, or humble in speech.

"You are meek and *humble-mouthed.*"
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., ii. 4.

humble-pie, *s.* [Properly from *humbles* or *umbles* = the entrails of the deer, and *pie,* but undoubtedly influenced by the adjective *humble.*] A pie made of the umbles or entrails of the deer.

¶ *To eat humble-pie:* To submit one's self to humiliation or insult; to apologize humbly or abjectly; to humble one's self. The origin of the phrase is said to be, that at hunting-feasts, while the lord and his guests eat of the venison pasties, humble-pie only was placed before the huntsmen and their dependants.

humble-plant, *s.*

Bot.: *Mimosa pudica.*

***hŭm'-ble** (3), **hŭm'-bled,** *a.* [Etym. doubtful.] Bruised; chafed; sore: as, *humble* heels.

hŭm'-ble (1), *v.t.* [Humble (2), *a.*]

*1. To bring down in height; to reduce the height of; to lower; to make less lofty or high.

"The highest mountain may be *humbled* into valleys."—*Hakewill.*

2. To reduce or break the power of; to bring to a state of subjection, dependence, or inferiority; to lower; to break down; to crush; to humiliate.

"The genius, which, at a later period, *humbled* six Marshals of France."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. v.

3. To make humble, lowly, modest, or submissive; to bring down or break the pride, arrogance, or vanity of; to exhibit as humble or lowly.

"Christ, when he was in the form of God, *humbled* himself by condescending to take upon him the form of man."—*Clarke: On the Trinity,* ch. ii., § 5.

hŭm'-ble (2), *v.t.* [Etym. doubtful.] To bruise; to break; to chafe: as, *humbled* heels.

***hŭm'-ble,** *s.* [Umble.]

***hŭm'-ble,** ***hum-bel,** ***hum-mel,** *v.i.* [A freq. from *hum* (q.v.); cogn. with Dut. *hommelen* = to hum, *hommel* = a humble-bee; Ger. *hummel* = a humble-bee, *hummen* = to hum.] To hum.

"To *humble* like a bee."—*Minsheu.*

humble-bee, ***hombel-be,** ***hombul-be,** ***humbyl-bee,** *s.*

1. *Entom.:* The genus Bombus (q.v.). Called also and more accurately the Bumble-bee.

"The honeybags steal from the *humble-bees.*"
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, iii. 1.

2. *Biol.:* Mr. Darwin has shown that the humble-bees fertilise various plants by unintentionally brushing off the pollen when they are seeking honey in one flower, and carrying it, adhering to the hairs of their body, till they unwittingly clean it off against the pistil of some other individual of the same species. The field-mouse preys upon them, the cat in turn devouring the field-mouse. The fertilisation of certain plants may, therefore, be better performed near towns, where cats and consequently humble-bees are more numerous than in the country.

***hŭm-ble-fĭ-cā'-tion,** *s.* [Eng. *humble; -fication.*] Humility (?). (*Southey: Letters,* ii. 120.)

***hŭm'-ble-hēde,** *s.* [Eng. *humble; -hede* = hood.] Humbleness; humility.

"From *humblehede* to real majestee."
Chaucer: C. T., 14,591.

hŭm'-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *humble; -ness.*] Humility; meekness; absence of pride or arrogance; lowliness of spirit.

"A wandering pilgrim's *humbleness.*"
Wordsworth: White Doe of Rylstone, vii.

hŭm'-blĕr, *s.* [Eng. *humbl(e); -er.*] One who or that which humbles or reduces pride or arrogance.

hŭm'-bleṣ, *s.* [Umbles.]

***hŭm'-blĕss,** ***hum-blesse,** *s.* [O. Fr. *humblesse.*] Humility; humbleness.

"Themselves to ground with gracious *humblesse* bent."
Spenser: F. Q., I. xii. 8.

hŭm'-blĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Humble, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of humiliating or making humble.

hŭm'-blĭng-lỹ, *adv.* [Eng. *humbling* (1); *-ly.*] In a humbling or humiliating manner; so as to humble or humiliate.

hŭm'-blỹ, *adv.* [Eng. *humb(le); -ly.*] In a humble or lowly manner; with humility, meekness, or modesty; meekly, submissively, without pride.

"John Bart, *humbly* born, and scarcely able to sign his name. —*Macaulay: Hist. of Eng.,* ch. xix.

Hŭm-bōldt'-ĭ-līte, *s.* [Named after Baron von Humboldt, the German naturalist and traveller, born Sept. 14, 1769, died April 8, 1835.]

Min.: A variety of Melilite, formed in cavernous blocks on Mount Somma, with greenish mica, &c.

Hŭm'-bōldt-īne, *s.* [Named after Humboldt; *-ine.*] [Humboldtilite.]

Min.: The same as Oxalite (q.v.) (*Brit. Mus. Cat.*). Dana prefers the name Humboldtine, and makes Oxalite a synonym.

Hŭm-bōldt-īte, *s.* [*Humboldt; -ite* (*Min.*).] [Humboldtilite.]

Min.: The same as Datolite or Datholite (q.v.).

hŭm'-bŭg, *s.* [A compound of *hum* = to cheat, to hoax, and *bug* = a bugbear, a ghost, hence, a false charm, a sham, a bugbear. The word first occurs on the title-page of *The Universal Jester,* being a choice collection of bonmots and *humbugs,* by Ferdinando Killigrew, about 1735–40.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A hoax; a piece of trickery or imposition played off under fair or specious appearances.

2. A spirit of deception or trickery; a disposition to deceive; falseness, pretence: as, There is a great deal of *humbug* about him.

3. A humbugger, a cheat, an impostor, a trickster.

II. *Manège:* A pair of nippers for grasping the cartilage of the nose of bulls and horses.

hŭm'-bŭg, *v.t.* [Humbug, *s.*] To cheat, to hoax, to deceive, to play a hoax or trick on; to take in.

***hŭm'-bŭg-gạ-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *humbug; -able.*] Capable of being humbugged; credulous. (*Southey: Letters,* iii. 488.)

hŭm′-bŭg-gĕr, *s.* [Eng. *humbug; -er.*] One who humbugs, a cheat, a trickster, a hoaxer.

hŭm′-bŭg-gĕr-ȳ, *s.* [Eng. *humbug; -ery.*] The act or practice of humbugging or hoaxing people; imposture, trickery, hoaxing.

hŭm′-bŭz, *s.* [Eng. *hum* (s.), and *buz* = buzz.] A popular name for a cockchafer.

hŭm′-drŭm, *a., s., & adv.* [A compound of *hum* and *drum.*]

A. *As adj.:* Dull, droning, commonplace, monotonous, tedious, stupid.

"I was talking with an old *humdrum* fellow."—*Addison: Whig Examiner*, No. 3.

B. *As substantive:*

*1. A dull, stupid fellow; a bore. (*Ben Jonson: Every Man in His Humour*, i. 1.)

*2. A drowsy or monotonous tone of voice. (*Richardson: Clarissa*, iii. 191.)

3. A small, low cart, with three wheels, and drawn by one horse.

***C.** *As adv.:* Idly, listlessly.

"Shall we, quoth she, stand still *humdrum?*" *Butler: Hudibras*, pt. i., c. iii.

***hŭm′-drŭm,** *v.i.* [Humdrum, *a.*] To pass time in an idle, listless manner.

hŭm′-dŭd-ĝeŏn, *s.* [Eng. *hum*, and *dudgeon.*] Needless noise, much ado about nothing.

"I would never be making a *humdudgeon* about a scart on the pow."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. xxiii.

***hu-mĕct′,** *v.t.* [Lat. *humecto*, from *humectus* = moist, wet; *humeo* = to be wet or moist; Fr. *humecter.*] To make moist or wet; to moisten.

"It *humecteth* the body, or maketh it moyster and hotter than is conuenieute."—*Sir T. Elyot: Governour*, bk. i., ch. xi.

***hu-mĕct′-ant,** *a. & s.* [Lat. *humectans*, pr. par. of *humecto* = to make moist.]

A. *As adj.:* The same as Diluent (q.v.).

"Which fumes, if they be grosser and *humectant*, may raise that diversification of touch, which we mortals call tasting."—*H. More: Immortality of the Soul*, bk. iii., ch. iv.

B. *As subst.:* A substance tending to increase the fluidity of the blood.

***hu-mĕc′-tāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *humectatus*, pa. par. of *humecto* = to make moist.] To make moist or wet; to moisten.

"Nature draws a moisture into our mouth, to *humectate* our throat."—*Digby: Of Bodies*, ch. xxxv.

hū-mĕc′-tā-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *humectatus*, pa. par. of *humecto.*]

*1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of making wet or moist; a watering or moistening.

"That which is concreted by exsiccation or expression of humidity, will be resolved by *humectation.*" —*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. ii., ch. i.

2. *Therapeutics:*

(1) The steeping of a medicine for a little in water.

(2) The moistening of a part morbidly affected.

***hu-mĕc′-tīve,** *a.* [Eng. *humect; -ive.*] Tending or having the power to moisten; humectant.

***hūm′-ĕ-fȳ,** *v.t.* [Lat. *humeo* = to moisten, and *facio* (pass. *fio*) = to make.] To make moist or wet; to moisten; to soften with water.

hū′-mĕr-al, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *humerus* = the shoulder.] Of or pertaining to the shoulder; as, the *humeral* artery. [Brachial, ¶ (1).]

humeral-veil, *s.*

Roman Ritual: An oblong scarf of the same material as the vestments, worn by the subdeacon at high mass, when he holds the paten between the Offertory and the Paternoster; by the priest when he raises the monstrance to give Benediction (q.v.) with the Blessed Sacrament; and by priests and deacons when they remove the Blessed Sacrament or carry it in procession. The humeral-veil is worn round the shoulders, and the paten, pyx, or monstrance is wrapped in it. (See duties of Levites in Numbers iv.) (*Addis & Arnold.*)

hū′-mĕr-ŭs, *s.* [Lat.]

Anatomy:

1. *Human:* The long bone of the arm, consisting of a shaft, an upper extremity articulating with the glenoid cavity of the scapula, and an inferior articulating with the radius and the ulna (q.v.).

2. *Compar.:* The bone of the upper arm in the vertebrata.

hu-mĕt′, hu-mĕtte′, *a.* [Fr. *humette.*]

Her.: A term applied to a chevron, fesse, bend cross, &c., when cut off or couped, so that the extremities do not reach as far as the sides of the escutcheon.

HUMET.

hŭm′-hŭm, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Fabric: A plain, coarse cotton cloth, made in India.

hū′-mĭc, *s.* [Lat. *humus* = the ground; Fr. *humique.*] Of, pertaining to, or derived from mould.

humic-acid, *s.* [Ulmic-acid.]

***hu-mĭ-cu-bā′-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *humi* = on the ground, and *cubo* = to lie.] The act or practice of lying on the ground.

"Fasting, and sackcloth, and ashes and tears, and *humicubations*, used to be companions of repentance." —*Bramhall.*

hū′-mĭd, *a.* [Fr. *humide*, from Lat. *humidus, umidus* = moist; from *humeo, umeo* = to be wet or moist; Sp. *humedo;* Port. *humido;* Ital. *umido.*] Moist, containing moisture, wet, watery, damp.

"Fair evening cloud, or *humid* bow." *Milton: P. L.*, iv. 151.

hu-mĭd′-ĭ-tȳ, ***hu-mid-i-tee,** *s.* [Fr. *humidité*, from *humide* = moist; Sp. *humidad, humedad;* Ital. *umidità.*] The quality or state of being humid or moist; moisture, damp; a moderate degree of wetness, sufficient to be visible to the eye or touch.

"To keep the principal part of the surface of the eye under cover, and to preserve it in a due state of *humidity.*"—*Paley: Natural Theology*, ch. xvi., § 7.

hū′-mĭd-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *humid; -ness.*] The same as humidity (q.v.).

***hū′-mī-fūse,** *a.* [Lat. *humi* = on the ground, and *fusus* = poured out, pa. par. of *fundo* = to pour out.]

Bot.: Spread over the surface of the ground. Called also procumbent.

***hū′-mĭle,** *a.* [Lat. *humilis.*] Lowly, humble.

***hū′-mile,** ***hu-myle,** *v.t.* [Humile, *a.*] To humble, to abase.

"He *humyled* hymselfe right swetely to the prince." —*Berners: Froissart; Cronycle*, vol. i., ch. cccxxxi.

***hu-mĭl′-ĭ-ant,** *a.* [Lat. *humilians*, pr. par. of *humilio* = to humiliate (q.v.).] Humiliating. (*Browning.*)

hu-mĭl′-ĭ-āte, *v.t.* [Lat. *humiliatus*, pa. par. of *humilio* = to humiliate; *humilis* = humble (q.v.); Fr. *humilier;* Sp. *humillar;* Ital. *umiliare.*] To humble; to lower in one's own estimation, or that of others; to abase, to mortify.

"We should *humiliate* and detect our selves in the sight of his majestie."—*Fisher: On Prayer.*

Hū-mĭl-ĭ-ā′-tī, *s. pl.* [Nom. masc. pl. of Lat. *humiliatus* = abased, humbled.]

Church History:

1. A reformed Benedictine Order, founded in A.D. 1017, by some Milanese gentlemen; suppressed by Pius V, in 1571, on account of the attempted assassination, by some of its members, of St. Charles Borromeo, who wished to reform them.

2. An order of men and women in Lombardy, living by rule and in community; dissolved by Lucius III. and Innocent III. for heretical teaching and superstitious practices. (*Orby Shipley.*)

hū-mĭl-ĭ-ā′-tion, *s.* [Lat. *humiliatio*, from *humiliatus*, pa. par. of *humilio;* Fr. *humiliation;* Sp. *humillacion;* Ital. *umiliazione.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of humiliating, humbling, or mortifying; an abating of pride or self-confidence; mortification.

"Life seemed worth purchasing by any *humiliation.*" —*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

2. The state of being humiliated or humbled; abasement.

II. *Theol.* (*Of Christ*): The descent by the Second Person of the Trinity from his throne of heavenly glory; his birth as a child of humble rank; the insults he had to sustain during his brief ministry; his arrest, trial, unjust condemnation, execution, and temporary burial.

"Therefore thy *humiliation* shall exalt
With thee thy manhood also to this throne."
Milton: P. L., iii. 315.

hu-mĭl′-ĭ-tȳ, ***hu-mil-i-tee,** *s.* [O. Fr. *humeliteit* (Fr. *humilité*), from Lat. *humilitatem*, accus. of *humilitas*, from *humilis* = humble; Sp. *humildad;* Ital. *umilità.*]

1. The quality or state of being humble; freedom from pride, arrogance, or self-confidence; lowliness or humbleness of mind; modesty; a deep sense of one's own unworthiness in the sight of God, and submission to the Divine will; self-abasement with contrition or penitence for sin.

"She knew it, she had failed
In sweet *humility.*" *Tennyson: Princess*, vii. 214.

2. Affability, courtesy, condescension.

"[I] dressed myself in such *humility*,
That I did pluck allegiance from men's hearts."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV., iii. 2.

*3. Kindness, benevolence, humanity.

"Plant in tyrants mild *humility.*"
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, iv. 3.

hū′-mĭn, *s.* [Lat. = humus (the ground), and *-in.*] [Vegetable-mould.]

hu-mĭr-ĭ-ā′-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *humiri(um);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: A genus of hypogynous exogens, alliance Ericales. It consists of trees or shrubs with balsamic juice, simple, alternate, coriaceous, feather-veined leaves without stipules; the flowers in terminal or axillary cymes or corymbs, calyx imbricated in five divisions, the petals five, the stamens hypogynous, twenty or more, style simple, stigma five-lobed, ovary superior, five-celled, each with one or two suspended ovules; fruit drupaceous. Genera about three, species eighteen or more, all from tropical America. (*Lindley.*)

hu-mĭr′-ĭ-ăds, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *humiri(um);* Eng. pl. suff. *-ads.*]

Bot.: The name given by Lindley to the order Humiriaceæ (q.v.).

hu-mĭr′-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Latinised from *houmiri*, the name given to *Humirium floribundum* in French Guinea, or *umire* that in Brazil.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the order Humiriaceæ (q.v.). The flowers are in cymes, the stamens twenty, the disc ten-lobed. About twelve species are known, all from South America. The trunk of *Humirium floribundum* being wounded, there issues a yellow fragrant liquid balsam, called Balsam of Copaiva, or of Umiri. That of *H. balsamiferum* has a reddish colour, and smells like storax; an ointment prepared from it is used externally against pain in the joints, and the balsam itself is employed as a remedy for blænorrhœa and tænia. The wood is employed in Guiana for house building, and the resinous bark is used by the natives for flambeaux.

hū′-mīte, *s.* [Named after Sir Abram Hume, in whose cabinet it was first noticed as a distinct species.]

Min.: According to Dana a variety of Chondrodite; the *Brit. Mus. Cat.* makes it a distinct species. It is a yellow, brownish, or white mineral, with polished, glassy, transparent, or translucent crystals; hardness, 3·17 to 3·23. Compos.: silica, 33·26 to 36·67; magnesia, 56·83 to 60·08; protoxide of iron, 1·67 to 2·40; fluorine, 2·61 to 5·04. Found in a granitoid rock ejected from Mount Somma. (*Dana, &c.*)

hŭm′-mel, hum-le, hum-ble, *a.* [Sw. & Icel. *hamla* = to hamstring, to mutilate.] Without horns; having no horns.

"I gat the *humle* cow, that's the best in the byre, frae black Francis Inglis."—*Scott: Old Mortality*, ch. iv.

hŭm′-mel, *v.t.* [Hummel, *a.*] To separate or free from the awns; said of barley.

hŭm′-mel-lĕr, *s.* [Eng. *hummel*, v.; *-er.*] One who, or that which, hummels; specif., a hummelling-machine.

hŭm-mel-lĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Hummel, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act or operation of freeing or separating barley from the awns.

hummelling-machine, *s.* A machine for breaking off the awns of barley. It con-

sists of a vertical shaft provided with beaters at several different levels and revolving rapidly in a cylindrical case so as to beat the grain as it falls.

*** hŭm'-mĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *hum; -er.*] One who, or that which, hums; a bee; hence, an applauder.

"What is more soothing than the pretty *hummer*
That stays one moment in an open flower?"
Keats: Sleep & Poetry.

hŭm'-mĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [HUM, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Making a noise like a bee or other insect; buzzing; making a low, continued droning or murmuring noise.

"*Humming* rivers, by his cabin creeping."
P. Fletcher: Piscatory Ecl., 2.

2. Causing a humming or buzzing in the head; strong; applied to ale.

"With *humming* ale encouraging his text."
Dryden: Wife of Bath's Tale, 38.

C. *As subst.:* The act of making a hum; a hum.

"The *humming* of bees is an unequall buzzing."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, 175.

humming-bird, hum-bird, *s.*

Ornithology:

1. *Sing.:* One of the Trochilidæ (q.v.).

2. *Pl.:* Trochilidæ, a family of birds, tribe Tenuirostres. The bill is long and slender, the tongue bifid and tubular, the wings very long, the toes long and slender. The plumage of the males is of the most lively colours, often with extremely beautiful metallic reflections; the females are of more sombre tint. The species are exceedingly diminutive. They hover over flowers, using their long tongues to lick up, not merely the honey, but also small insects. Their flight is so rapid as to elude the eye. The whole family are peculiar to the New World. There some have a wide range, as *Melisuga Kingii* (*Trochilus flammifrons*), which is found on the west coast from Lima to the Terra del Fuego, a distance of about 2,500 miles; others are limited in their range, some being West Indian only, and others Mexican.

Humming-bird bush:

Bot.: *Æschynomene montevidensis.*

Humming-bird hawk-moth:

Entom.: *Macroglossa stellatarum.* The fore wings are smoky-black with a central black dot, a waved black line on each side of it, and indistinct black clouds towards the base; the hind wings are tawny, with the base blackish-brown, and the hind margin reddish-brown. The body is brownish, varied posteriorly with black and white. It is seen from May to September in the hottest sunshine feasting on the honey of flowers, and darting away when approached; the larva feeds on bedstraw in June, July, and August. (*Stainton.*)

humming-top, *s.* A top, hollow and with an opening in the side, which when spun emits a humming noise.

hŭm'-mŏck, * hom-mock, *s.* [Eng *hump;* dimin. suff. *-ock.*]

1. A mound, hillock, or rise of ground above a level surface.

"We discovered an elevated land to the south of this. It first appeared in detached *hummocks.*"—*Cook: Second Voyage*, bk. iii., ch. iv.

2. A protuberance or ridge formed by pressure or force in an ice-field.

3. Fertile and timbered land. (*American.*)

hŭm'-mŏcked, *a.* [Eng. *hummock; -ed.*] Resembling hummocks; characterized by or consisting of hummocks.

hŭm'-mŏck-ȳ, *a.* [Eng. *hummock; -y.*] Full of hummocks.

hŭm'-mŭm, *s.* [Pers.] A bath or place for sweating.

hū'-mŏr (or *h* silent), *s.* [HUMOUR.]

hū'-mŏr-ăl (or *h* silent), *a.* [Eng. *humor; -al.*] Pertaining to or proceeding from the humours.

humoral-pathology, *s.*

Med.: A medical hypothesis that many, if not most diseases arise from a morbid state of the blood. Galen's doctrine of humours laid the foundation of it. Hermann Boerhaave (1668-1738) was one of its great advocates. Under the influence of Professor Cullen (1712-1790) and others the humoral pathology was largely ignored, though in certain respects it still holds its ground. Chlorosis, jaundice, and gout are attended by a morbid condition of the blood and other animal fluids. Called also Galenism, humorism, and humoralism (q.v.).

*** hū'-mŏr-ăl-ĭsm** (or *h* silent), *s.* [Eng. *humoral; -ism.*]

1. The quality or state of being humoral.

2. The doctrine that diseases proceed from the humours. [HUMORAL-PATHOLOGY.]

*** hū'-mŏr-ăl-ĭst** (or *h* silent), *s.* [Eng. *humoral; -ist.*] One who supports the doctrine of humoralism.

*** hu-mŏr'-ĭc** (or *h* silent), *a.* [Eng. *humor; -ic.*] Of or pertaining to humour or humours.

*** hu-mŏr-ĭf'-ĭc** (or *h* silent), *a.* [Lat. *humor* = humour, and *facio* (pass. *fio*) = to make.] Producing or tending to produce humour.

*** hū'-mŏr-ĭsm** (or *h* silent), *s.* [Eng. *humor; -ism.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* The manner or disposition of a humourist; humour.

II. *Med.:* The humoral pathology (q.v.); humoralism, Galenism.

hū'-mŏr-ĭst, hū'-mŏŭr-ĭst (or *h* silent), *s.* [Eng. *humor; -ist;* Fr. *humoriste;* Ital. *umorista.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. One in whom one of the four humours, held to produce the diversity of temperaments in different individuals, predominated; one who has a vitiated or distempered condition of the humours; one who has violent or disordered passions.

"The peccant humours and *humouristes* must be discovered and purged."—*Bacon: To Villiers.*

* 2. One who has odd humours or conceits; one who conducts himself by his own fancies; one who gratifies his own humours, inclinations, or conceits; an eccentric or whimsical person.

"He lived as a lodger at a house of a widow-woman, and was a great *humourist* in all the parts of his life."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 101.

3. One who sets himself to amuse others; a droll, a merry-andrew.

"The desire the *humourist* hath to be some body, and to have a name above those of common apprehension, will be sure to actuate the scoffing vein.—*Glanvill: A Whip for the Droll*, § 2.

4. One who is full of humour or wit; one whose writings or conversation abounds with humour or wit; a wag, a wit.

"The reputation of wits and *humouristes.*"—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 35.

II. *Med.:* A believer in the humoral pathology (q.v.); a Galenist.

hu-mŏr-ĭst'-ĭc (or *h* silent), *a.* [Eng. *humorist; -ic.*] Pertaining to or resembling a humorist.

*** hū'-mŏr-īze, * hū'-mŏŭr-īze** (or *h* silent), *v.i.* [Eng. *humor; -ize.*] To accommodate one's self to the humour of any person or thing.

*** hū'-mŏr-lĕss, * hū'-mŏŭr-lĕss** (or *h* silent), *a.* [Eng. *humor; -less.*] Destitute of humour.

hu-mŏr-ŏl'-ŏ-ǧȳ (or *h* silent), *s.* [Eng. *humor; o* connective, and Gr. λόγος (*logos*) = discourse.] The study of humour. (*Southey: The Doctor*, interchap. xiii.)

hū'-mŏr-ŭs, hū'-mŏŭr-ŭs (or *h* silent), *a.* [Eng. *humor; -ous.*]

* 1. Moist, damp, wet.

"He hath hid himself among these trees
To be consorted with the *humorous* night."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, ii. 1.

* 2. Ruled or governed by the humours or inclinations; capricious, fickle-minded; one in whom one of the four humours, supposed to produce diversity of temperament, predominated.

"A vain, giddy, shallow *humorous* youth."
Shakesp.: Henry V., ii. 4.

* 3. Supporting the doctrine of humorism.

"So, self-conceited, play the *humorous* Platonist."
Drayton: Poly-Olbion, s. 5.

4. Full of humour; exciting or tending to excite mirth or laughter; jocular, playful, witty.

"The story of the satire Marsyas, who contended with Apollo, which I think is more *humorous.*"—*Addison: On Italy.*

* 5. Sad, sorrowful.

"A very beadle to a *humorous* sigh."
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, iii. 1.

hū'-mŏr-ŭs-lȳ, hū'-mŏŭr-ŭs-lȳ (or *h* silent), *adv.* [Eng. *humorous; -ly.*]

* 1. In a capricious, fickle, or whimsical manner; capriciously, eccentrically.

"We resolve rashly, sillily, or *humorously*, upon no reasons that will hold."—*Culamy.*

2. In a humorous, jocular, or witty manner; wittily, jocosely.

"When a thing is *humorously* described, our burst of laughter proceeds from a very different cause."—*Goldsmith: Polite Learning*, ch. xi.

hū'-mŏr-ŭs-nĕss, hū'-mŏŭr-ŭs-nĕss (or *h* silent), *s.* [Eng. *humorous; -ness.*]

* 1. The quality or state of being humorous, or led by one's inclination or fancies; capriciousness, caprice, fickleness.

"It must be extreme *humorousness* to deny a Providence in them."—*Goodman.*

2. Humour, jocularity, playfulness, wittiness.

* 3. Peevishness, petulance.

hū'-mŏr-sŏme, hū'-mŏŭr-sŏme (or *h* silent), *a.* [Eng. *humor; -some.*]

* 1. Full of, or led by, caprice or fancies; capricious, peevish, petulant, whimsical.

"Keep him from being *humoursome*, singular, and phantastick."—*South: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 8.

2. Humorous, witty, jocular.

"Masquerades, where the wit of both sexes is altogether taken up in continuing singular and *humoursome* disguises."—*Swift.*

*** hū'-mŏr-sŏme-lȳ, * hū'-mŏŭr-sŏme-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *humorsome; -ly.*]

1. In a humorsome manner; capriciously, peevishly, petulantly.

2. In a humorous, playful, or witty manner: humorously.

"This was a thing *humourously* expressed, whereas the other seems to be perfect nonsense."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 107.

† hū'-mŏr-sŏme-nĕss, † hū'-mŏŭr-sŏme-nĕss (or *h* silent), *s.* [Eng. *humorsome; -ness.*] Caprice; the mood of one who is in ill humour without proper cause.

"I never blame a lady for her *humoursomeness* so much as, in my mind, I blame her mother."—*Richardson: Grandison*, iv. 25.

hū'-mŏŭr (or *h* silent), *s.* [Fr. *humeur;* O. Fr., Prov., Sp., & Port. *humour*, all from Lat. *humor* = a liquid, fluid, moisture, *humeo* = to be moist; Gr. χυμός (*chumos*) = juice, liquid; χέω (*cheō*) = to pour; to become liquid; cf. also Gr. ὑω (*huō*) = to wet.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. (*Of things material*): A tendency to disease or disease itself.

"The child had a *humour*, which was cured by the waters of Glastonbury."—*Fielding.*

¶ See also II. 2.

2. *Of things mental:*

* (1) A proud conceit; an erroneous notion arising from an ill-balanced physical or mental temperament.

"To lay down their gigantic *humours*, and become as our Saviour Christ."—*Henry More: Grand Mystery of Godliness*, viii. 15.

(2) A manifestation of pettishness or peevishness.

"Those *humours* taste as wine upon the fret
Which idleness and weariness beget."
Cowper: Retirement, 761.

(3) A caprice; a whim entertained at the moment.

"It is the curse of kings to be attended
By slaves that take their *humours* for a warrant."
Shakesp.: King John, iv. 2.

(4) Mental or moral tendency; predominant inclination; general turn or temper of mind.

"The dark and sullen *humour* of the time."
Cowper: Table Talk, 614.

(5) A disposition to look at things from the mirthful point of view.

"Sorrow has, since they went, subdued and tamed
The playful *humour.*" *Cowper: Task*, vi. 47.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Anat., &c.:* A liquid, a fluid. [¶ 1.]

2. *Phys.:* According to Galen, &c., there are four humours, blood, choler, phlegm, and melancholy, lying at the bases respectively of the sanguineous, the bilious, the phlegmatic, and the melancholic temperaments. He believed that if all these humours were mixed in equal proportions, the temperament was a perfect one, but if, as was almost always the case, some one markedly predominated,

then a person would show certain mental peculiarities produced by, or at least in harmony with the particular humour which preponderated in his physical temperament.

3. *Mental Phil.:* A mental faculty which tends to discover incongruous resemblances between things which essentially differ, or essential differences between things put forth as the same; the result being internal mirth or an outburst of laughter. Wit does so likewise, but the two are different. Humour has deep human sympathy, and loves men while raising a laugh against their weaknesses. Wit is deficient in sympathy, and there is often a sting in its ridicule. Somewhat contemptuous of mankind, it has not the patience to study them thoroughly, but must content itself with noting superficial resemblances or differences. Humour is patient and keenly observant, and penetrates beneath the surface; whilst, therefore, the sallies of wit are often onesided and unfair, those of humour are, as a rule, just and wise.

¶ 1. *Aqueous humour:* [AQUEOUS, EYE].

*2. *Bad humour:*

*(1) Such predominance of one of the four humours [II. 2] as to permanently make a bad or undesirable temperament.

(2) Bad temper for the moment, or for a short time.

3. *Good humour:*

*(1) Such predominance of one of the four humours [II. 2] so as to make the temperament good.

(2) [GOOD-HUMOUR.]

4. *Vitreous humour:* [EYE, VITREOUS].

¶ *Humour* is general; *caprice* is particular: *humour* may be good or bad; *caprice* is always taken in a bad sense. *Humour* is always independent of fixed principle; it is the feeling or impulse of the moment; *caprice* is always opposed to fixed principle, or rational motives of acting; it is the feeling of the individual setting at nought all rule, and defying all reason. (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

hū'-mŏŭr, hū'-mŏr (*h* silent), *v.t.* [HUMOUR, *s.*]

1. To accommodate one's self or things to the humour of another; to comply or fall in with the inclination, humour, or caprices; to gratify, to indulge, to give way to; to soothe by compliance.

"By *humouring* the mind in trifles, we teach it to presume on its own importunity."—*Hurd: Sermons*, vol. vii., ser. 48.

2. To adapt one's self to; to endeavour to suit or meet the peculiarities or demands of.

"'Tis my part to invent, and the musician's to *humour* that invention."—*Dryden: Albion.* (Pref.)

hū'-mŏŭr-ĭst, *s.* [HUMORIST.]

hū'-mŏŭr-ŏŭs, *a.* [HUMOROUS.]

hū'-mŏŭs, *a.* [Lat. *humus* = the ground.]

Chem.: Contained in or derived from humus or vegetable mould (q.v.).

humous-acids, *s. pl.* [HUMUS-ACIDS.]

hŭmp, *s.* [A nasalized form of *heap* (q.v.); cogn. with Dut. *homp;* Low Ger. *hump.*] A swelling or protuberance; specifically, a protuberance caused by a crooked back.

"I found upon his near approach that it was only a natural *hump*."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 288.

hŭmp'-băck, *s.* [Eng. *hump*, and *back.*]

1. A crooked back; high shoulders.

"The eldest son of Philip, then chief of the family, [was] born with an *humpback* and very high nose."—*Fatler*, No. 74.

2. One who has a crooked back; a hunchback.

3. (*Pl.*): [HUMPBACKED WHALES].

¶ *The Bermuda Humpback:*

Zool.: A whale, *Megaptera americana*, found in Bermuda from March to the end of May. It is killed for its baleen and its oil; the negroes eat the flesh. The Cape Humpback is *M. Poeskop.* [HUMPBACKED-WHALES.]

hŭmp'-băcked, *a.* [Eng. *humpback; -ed.*] Having a humped or crooked back; hunchbacked.

"I could not from my heart forbear pitying the poor *humpbacked* gentleman."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 529.

humpbacked-whales, humpbacks, *s. pl.*

Zool.: The cetaceous genus Megaptera. The flippers are one-third to one-fifth the length of the body. They are akin to the finners, but are shorter and more robust. A specimen of *Megaptera longimana*, taken near Newcastle, and described by Dr. Johnston, of Berwick, was named Johnston's Humpbacked Whale. It is called also *Balænoptera Boops.* [BALÆNOPTERA.]

hŭmped, *a.* [Eng. *hump; -ed.*] Having a hump or protuberance, especially on the back.

"The *humped* cattle in forests, and the colonies of beavers."—*Elton: Origins of Eng. Hist.*, p. 3.

***humped-back,* humpt-back,** *a. & s.*

A. *As adj.:* Having a crooked back; hunchbacked.

"A straight-shouldered man as one would desire to see, but a little unfortunate in a *humpt-back*."—*Guardian*, No. 102.

B. *As subst.:* A humped or crooked back.

hŭmph, *interj.* [HUM.] An exclamation of doubt, deliberation, or contempt; hum.

hŭmph, *v.i.* [HUMPH, *s.*] To mutter an interjectional sound like humph. (*Miss Austen: Mansfield Park*, ch. xlv.)

hŭm'-strŭm, *s.* [Eng. *hum*, and *strum.*]

1. A Jew's harp; a rudely-constructed musical instrument.

2. Music indifferently or incorrectly played.

hū'-mŭ-lĭn, *s.* [Eng., &c. *humul(us); -in.*]

Chem.: A bitter principle, soluble in alcohol, slightly in water, and insoluble in ether; contained in hops.

hŭm'-ŭ-lŭs, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Lat. *humus* = the ground, because the hop, when unsupported, creeps along the ground.]

Bot.: A genus of Cannabinaceæ. Only known species *Humulus Lupulus*, the Common Hop. [HOP.]

hū'-mŭs, *s.* [Lat.] [VEGETABLE-MOULD.]

humus-acid, *s.*

I. *Chemistry:*

1. *Gen.* (*Pl.*): Acids existing in vegetable mould.

2. *Spec.* (*Sing.*): Humic-acid, the same as Ulmic acid (q.v.).

II. *Geol.:* Humic-acids have the power of dissolving peroxide of iron, as may be seen whenever peat overlies red sand or when a rotten root penetrates such sand. (*Darwin: Formation of Vegetable Mould, &c.*, ch. v.)

hŭnch, *s.* [A nasalized form of *hook* (q.v.).]

1. A hump; a protuberance, especially on the back.

2. A thick piece; a lump: as, a *hunch* of bread.

3. A push or blow with the fist or elbow.

hŭnch, *v.t.* [HUNCH, *s.*]

*1. To crook; to make hunched or humped.

"Thy crooked mind within *hunch'd* out thy back,
And wander'd in thy limbs." *Dryden.* (*Todd.*)

2. To give a blow with the fist or elbow; to push.

"Then Jack's friends began to *hunch* and push one another."—*Arbuthnot: History of John Bull*, ch. xiii.

hŭnch'-băck, *s.* [Eng. *hunch*, and *back.*]

1. A humpback, a crooked back.

2. A hunchbacked person.

hŭnch'-băcked, *a.* [Eng. *hunch*, and *backed.*] Having a hunched or crooked back; humpbacked.

"The *hunchbacked* dwarf who urged forward the fiery onset of France."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xx.

hŭnched, *a.* [Eng. *hunch; -ed.*] Crooked, humped.

"The back is quite *hunched*, and the lower part of the back-bone strangely distorted."—*Pennant: Brit. Zoology; The Perch.*

hŭn'-dĭ, *s.* [HOONDE.]

hŭn'-drĕd, *hon-dred, *hun-dreth, *hun-drĭd, *a. & s.* [A.S. *hundred*, from *hund* = a hundred, and *rǽd, rǽd* = speech, discourse, reckoning; Icel. *hundradh;* O. H. Ger. *hunterit;* O. Fris. *hundered;* Dan. *hundrede;* Sw. *hundra, hundrade;* Dut. *honderd;* O. H. Ger. *hunt;* Goth. *hund;* Wel. *cant;* Gael. *ciad;* Ir. *cead;* Lat. *centum;* Gr. ἑκατόν (*hekaton*); Sansc. *çata*, all = a hundred.]

A. *As adj.:* Ten times ten; a number consisting of ten multiplied tenfold.

"Everich of you shal bring an *hundred* knightes."
Chaucer: C. T., 1,853.

B. *As substantive:*

1. The product of ten multiplied by ten; a number, collection, or sum consisting of ten times ten individuals or units.

"Thei saten doun by parties by *hundrids* and by fiftyes."—*Wycliffe: Mark* vi.

2. A division of a county in England, supposed to be named from originally containing one hundred families or freemen.

"In these cases of *felonious* destruction of property the law gives to the parties injured a civil remedy against the *hundred* in which the premises are situated, provided the persons damnified go within seven days before a justice of the peace, state upon oath the names of the offenders, if known, and become bound to prosecute."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 11.

¶ *A long hundred, a great hundred:* The sum or number of one hundred and twenty.

hundred-court, *s.* (See extract.)

"A *hundred-court* is only a larger court-baron, being held for a particular hundred instead of a manor. The free suitors are here also the judges, and the steward the registrar."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 2.

Hundred Days, *s. pl.*

Hist.: The period between March 20, 1815, the day on which Napoleon I. entered Paris after his escape from Elba, and June 29 of the same year, when he left it finally.

hundred-fold, *hundred-folde, *hundrid-fold, *s.* One hundred times as many.

hundred-legs, *s.*

Entom.: A centipede (q.v.).

***hundred-penny,** *s.* A tax formerly collected by the sheriff or lord of a hundred.

hundred-weight, *s.* In avoirdupois weights, a weight containing 112 pounds. It is subdivided into four quarters, each containing twenty-eight pounds. It is usually written *cwt.*, where *c* = Lat. *centum* = a hundred, and *wt* = Eng. weight. Twenty hundredweights make one ton. A long hundred-weight is 180 pounds.

***hŭn'-drĕd-ĕr, *hŭn'-drĕd-ŏr,** *s.* [Eng. *hundred; -er, -or.*]

1. One who is an inhabitant or a freeholder of a hundred.

2. One who has the jurisdiction of a hundred; the bailiff of a hundred.

"*Hundredors*, aldermen, magistrates, &c."—*Spelman: Of the Ancient Government of England.*

3. One who may be a member of a jury in any dispute respecting land in the hundred to which he belongs.

***hŭn'-drĕd-ŏr,** *s.* [HUNDREDER.]

hŭn'-drĕdth, *a. & s.* [Eng. *hundred; -th.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. The ordinal of a hundred; next in order to the ninety-ninth.

2. Being one of a hundred parts or units into which anything is divided.

B. *As substantive:*

1. That one which comes next after the ninety-ninth.

2. One of a hundred parts or units into which anything is divided; the quotient of one divided by a hundred.

hŭng, *pret. & pa. par. of v.* [HANG, *v.*]

hung-beef, *s.* Dried beef; beef slightly salted and hung up to dry.

Hŭn-gär'-ĭ-ăn, *a. & s.* [Eng. *Hungary; -an.*]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to Hungary.

B. *As substantive:*

1. A native or inhabitant of Hungary.

2. The language spoken by the Hungarians.

Hungarian-leather, *s.*

Leather: A white leather originally made in and imported from Hungary, but now manufactured in other countries.

Hungarian-lotus, *s.*

Bot.: *Nymphæa thermalis.* (*Paxton.*)

Hŭn'-gą-rȳ, *s.* [Lat. Named after the Huns, an ancient Asiatic race, probably from Mongolia or Tartary, their seat being on the north of the great wall of China, which was built to check their incursions. In the first century of the Christian era they took possession of the whole country between the Tanais and the Volga. In A.D. 375 they crossed the Dnieper and defeated the Goths, driving them across the Danube into the Roman province

of Pannonia (now Hungary). Under their king, Attila, in A.D. 434, they overran the greater part of Europe, and even compelled the Romans to pay tribute. After the death of Attila, the various tribes of which they were composed, being weakened by internal divisions, fell an easy prey to the Goths, who drove them beyond the Tanais. In appearance they were dark, with small, deep-set and black eyes, broad shoulders, and no beard.]

Hungary-balsam, *s.*

Bot., &c.: A balsam derived from *Pinus Pumilio.*

Hungary-water, *s.* A distilled water prepared from the tops of flowers of rosemary or other aromatic substances; so called because first prepared for a queen of Hungary.

hŭn'-gĕr, * hon-ger, * hun-gur, *s.* [A.S. *hungor;* cogn. with Icel. *hungr;* Sw. & Dan. *hunger;* Dut. *honger;* Goth. *hubrus;* Ger. *hunger.*]

1. A strong desire of food; a craving for food by the stomach; a painful sensation caused by the want of food.

"*Hunger* is only a warning of the vessels being in such a state of vacuity, as to require a fresh supply of aliment."—*Arbuthnot: On Aliments,* ch. vii.

2. A famine; a lack of food.

"And he ordeynde him souereyn on Egipte and on al his hous, & *hunger* cam into al Egipte and Chanaan."—*Wycliffe: Dedis* vii.

† 3. Any strong or violent desire; an eager longing: as, a *hunger* for riches.

"The immaterial felicities we expect, do naturally suggest the necessity of preparing our appetites and *hungers* for them."—*Decay of Piety.*

*** hunger-baned,** *a.* Afflicted with hunger; starving.

"We beyng there were *hunger-baned* and famyshed, and among you so poore and nedye, that to gette our dayly lyuyng, fayne were we to sowe lether."—*Udal: 1 Cor.* iv.

*** hunger-bit, * hunger-bitten,** *a.* Afflicted, pained, or pinched with hunger.

"When euerye man for lack is *hunger-bitten.*"—*Sir J. Cheke: Hurt of Sedition.*

† hunger-cure, *s.*

Med.: An obsolete method of attempting the cure of various diseases by enjoining excessive abstinence from food.

*** hunger-pined,** *a.* Pinched, weakened, or wasted away with hunger.

"Some *hunger-pined,* and some miserably famished and starved."—*Strype: Memorials; Queen Mary* (an. 1555).

hunger-rot, *s.* A disease in sheep caused by poor feeding.

*** hunger-starved, * honger-sterven,** *a.* Starved or famished with hunger; pinched with want of food.

"Go, go, cheer up thy *hunger-starved* men."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., i. 5.

*** hunger-stung,** *a.* Pinched or weakened with hunger.

hunger-weed, *s.*

Bot.: Ranunculus arvensis.

*** hunger-worm,** *s.* Insatiable hunger. (*Adams: Works,* i. 161.)

*** hŭn'-gĕr,** *v.i. & t.* [A.S. *hyngran;* Icel. *hungra;* O.H.Ger. *hungeren;* Goth. *huggrjan.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To feel the pain or sensation of hunger; to crave for food; to want food; to be hungry.

"Ye han not red what Dauith dide whanne he *hungride* and thei that weren with him."—*Wycliffe: Luke* vi.

2. *Fig.:* To desire or long eagerly; to crave.

"Dost thou so *hunger* for my empty chair?"
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., iv. 5.

B. *Trans.:* To make hungry; to starve, to famish.

*** hŭn'-gĕred, * hun-gride, * hun-gred,** *a.* [Eng. *hunger; -ed.*] Hungry; in want of food. (*Milton: P. R.,* i. 309.)

*** hŭn'-gĕr-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *hunger; -er.*] One who hungers; one who longs eagerly.

*** hŭn'-gĕr-lĭn,** *s.* [Def.] A kind of short furred robe, so called because it was introduced from Hungary.

"A letter or an epistle should be short-coated; . . . a *hungerlin* becomes a letter more handsomely than a gown."—*Howell: Familiar Letters.*

*** hŭn'-gĕr-lĭ, * hon-ger-liche,** *a. & adv.* [Eng. *hunger; -ly.*]

A. *As adj.:* Hungry, wanting food, starved, famished; hence, weak, thin.

"His beard
Grow thin and *hungerly.*"
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, iii. 2.

B. *As adv.:* Hungrily; with keen appetite; like one hungry.

"They are all but stomachs, and we all but food;
They eat us *hungerly.*" *Shakesp.: Othello,* iii. 4.

*** hŭn'-gred (re as ĕr),** *a.* [HUNGERED.]

hŭn'-grĭ-lĭ, *adv.* [Eng. *hungry; -ly.*] In a hungry manner; with keen appetite.

"When on harsh acorns *hungrily* they fed."
Dryden: Juvenal. (*Todd.*)

*** hŭn'-grĭ-oŭs,** *a.* [Eng. *hunger; -ious.*] Hungry.

*** hŭn'-grĭ-oŭs-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *hungrious; -ness.*] Hunger.

"Whan was . . . the pore *hungriousnes* lesse refreshed than now."—*Udal: Ephes.* (Prol.)

hŭn'-grȳ, * hun-gri, *a.* [A.S. *hungrig.*]

1. Feeling a sensation of hunger; having a keen appetite; wanting food.

"Clients of old were feasted; now a poor
Divided dole is dealt at th' outward door;
Which by the *hungry* rout is soon dispatched."
Dryden: Juvenal, sat. i.

2. Emaciated, thin.

"Cassius has a lean and *hungry* look."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, i. 2.

3. Barren, poor; not rich or prolific; wanting in sustenance.

"In rushy grounds springs are found at the first and second spit, and sometimes lower in a *hungry* gravel."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

4. Longing or craving eagerly for something.

"Blind Orion *hungry* for the morn."
Keats: Endymion, ii. 198.

hungry-rice, *s.*

Bot.: The name given at Sierra Leone to *Paspalum exile.*

hŭnk, *s.* [HUNCH.] A large lump or piece; a hunch.

hŭnk'-ĕr, *s.* [*Hunker,* v., as denoting one willing to sit still, and disinclined to move (?).] In the United States a politician of the Old or Conservative Democrat party.

hŭnk'-ĕr, *v.i.* [Nasalized from Icel. *hokra* = *húka* = to sit on one's hams; O. Dut. *huycken, huken* = to stoop, to crouch.] To squat or crouch with the body resting on the calves of the legs.

hŭnk'-ĕr-ĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *hunker,* s.; *-ism.*] The doctrines or policy of the hunkers; opposition to progress. (*American.*)

hŭnk'-ĕrs, *s. pl.* [HUNKER, *v.*] The hams, the haunches.

hŭnks, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; perhaps connected with *hunk* (q.v.).] A miser; a sordid, stingy fellow.

"The close *hunks* has scraped up twenty shillings."—*Tatler,* No. 30.

hŭ'-nŏo-măn, hăn'-ŭ-măn, *s.* [Sansc., Mahratta, &c.]

1. *Zool.:* The sacred monkey of India, *Semnopithecus Entellus.* It is yellowish-white, with the eyebrows black and has a long tail. It is so much venerated by the Hindoos, that any European firing at one in a half, or even totally wild state, will find his life in danger from the people. It exists in large numbers in parts of India, eating quantities of fruit.

2. *Indian Mythol. & Religion:* The Indian monkey god. It is believed that Râwana, a man or monster in human form, from Ceylon, having enjoyed the hospitality of King Râma, of Ayodhya (Oude), basely took away by force Seeta, the queen of his entertainer. To recover his spouse, and inflict punishment on Râwana, Râma assembled an army and made an expedition to Ceylon. As he passed through the Central Indian jungles he was joined by an army of monkeys, under a leader called Hunooman, who rendered Râma the most essential service. Hence Hunooman, formed with a monkey face, is one of the chief objects of worship at present in India. Râma's expedition may actually have taken place, and the monkey army may have been the wild human tribes of the jungle.

hŭnt, * hont, *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *huntian;* allied to *hentan* = to take, to seize.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To chase, as wild animals, for the purpose of catching or killing them; to search or follow after, as game or wild animals.

"*Hunting* the hart in forests green."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, vi. 24.

2. To use, manage, or direct in the pursuit of game or wild animals.

"The hounds have to be *hunted* through it on foot."—*Field, Oct.* 27, 1883.

3. To direct or manage the pursuit of game or wild animals in: as, To *hunt* a county.

4. To pursue or chase game or wild animals in or over: as, The country was *hunted* with foxhounds.

5. To search for, to seek.

"Not certainly affirming anything, but by conferring of times and monuments, I do *hunt* out a probability."—*Spenser.*

* 6. To pursue; to follow close after.

"Evil shall *hunt* the violent man to overthrow him."—*Psalm* cxl. 11.

7. To search, to explore.

"Which when by tract they *hunted* had throughout,
At length it brought them to a hollow cave."
Spenser: F. Q., I. i. 11.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To follow the chase; to chase or pursue game or wild animals with hounds, &c.

2. To pursue game or wild animals.

"The hounds . . . *hunted* on anything but a good scent."—*Field,* Oct. 27, 1883.

3. To pursue, to search, to seek. (Followed by *after* or *for.*)

"He *after* glory *hunted.*"
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, i. 1.

hunt's-up, *s.* A morning song or a tune played on the horn under the windows of sportsmen to arouse them; hence, anything intended or calculated to arouse.

"But *hunt's-up* to the morn the feath'red sylvans sing."
Drayton: Poly-Olbion, § 13.

hŭnt, * honte, *s.* [HUNT, *v.*]

1. The act or practice of chasing game or wild animals with hounds; the chase.

"The *hunt* is up, the morn is bright and gray."
Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, ii. 2.

* 2. A huntsman. [A.S. *hunta.*]

"Redy for to ryde
With *honte* and horn, and hounde him byside."
Chaucer: C. T., 1,686.

3. A pursuit.

"[I] by the happy hollow of a tree,
Escaped the *hunt.*" *Shakesp.: Lear,* ii. 2.

* 4. A pack of hounds.

5. An association of hunting-men.

"It was a great relief to every member of the *hunt.*"—*Field,* Jan. 28, 1882.

6. A portion of a country or district hunted by a particular pack of hounds.

"Every landowner within the *hunt* should be careful to preserve foxes."—*Field,* Jan. 28, 1882.

* 7. The game captured or killed in the chase.

"Boys, we'll go dress our *hunt.*"
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iii. 6.

*** hunt-counter,** *s.* A hound that runs back on the scent; a worthless hound.

"You *hunt-counter,* hence!"
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., i. 2.

*** hunt-counter,** *v.i.* To go back on the scent.

"I *hunt-counter* thus and make them double."—*Ben Jonson: Tale of a Tub,* ii. 6.

hunt-the-gowk, *s.* A fool's errand.

"I thought, just to be sent out on a *hunt-the-gowk* errand wi' a laird-louper like that."—*Scott: Guy Mannering,* ch. xlv.

hŭn'-tĕr, * hunt-are, *s.* [Eng. *hunt; -er.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who follows the chase; one who hunts game or wild animals for the sake of killing or capturing them; a huntsman.

* 2. A dog employed in hunting; a hound.

"Of dogs . . . the swift, the slow, the subtle,
The housekeeper, the *hunter.*"
Shakesp.: Macbeth, iii. 1.

3. A horse trained for and ridden in hunting.

"His *hunter* tranquilly grazing during this escapade."—*Field,* Jan. 28, 1882.

4. One who hunts, searches, or seeks for anything: as, a house-*hunter,* a fortune-*hunter.*

5. A hunting-watch (q.v.).

II. *Technically:*

1. *Ornith.:* The name given in Jamaica to a species of cuckoo, *Cuculus,* or *Piaya, pluvialis.*

2. *Zool.* (*pl.*): The same as HUNTING-SPIDERS (q.v.).

*** hunter-train,** *s.* A band or body of sportsmen.

Hŭn'-tĕr, *prop. noun.* [See compounds.]

Hunter's press, *s.* A press worked by a Hunter's-screw (q.v.).

Hunter's-screw, *s.* A differential screw, named after its inventor, Dr. John Hunter. [DIFFERENTIAL-SCREW.]

***hŭnt'-ĕr-ĕss, *hŭnt'-ĕr-ĕsse,** *s.* [HUNTRESS.]

hŭn'-tĕr-īte, *s.* [Named by Prof. Haughton after Rev. Robert Hunter, of Nagpore.] [HISLOPITE.]

Min.: A Nagpore mineral, the same as CIMOLITE (q.v.).

hŭnt'-ĭng, *hunt-yng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [HUNT, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Chasing or pursuing game or wild animals.

2. Pertaining to, connected with, or used for or in the sport of hunting.

"So great has been the demand for *hunting* quarters."—*Field*, Oct. 27, 1882.

3. Given to or fond of hunting or the chase.

"All the *hunting*-boxes and 'accommodation for man and horse' in the neighbourhood of Navan have been taken by *hunting* men either permanently or for the season.'—*Field*, Oct. 27, 1882.

C. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act or practice of hunting game or wild animals; the chase.

"His love and devotion to hounds and *hunting*."—*Field*, Oct. 27, 1882.

2. *Campanology:* A term in change-ringing. There are two kinds, hunting up and hunting down. The first is performed on any number of bells, by pulling after the bell which pulled last after you; the second is accomplished by looking out for which bell strikes first of the set, and altering its number in the set at each change until it has gone through the full number of the bells, and then returns to its original place. Thus, if it be first, it will next be second, then third, and so on, according to the number of bells, and return backwards in counting.

hunting-box, *s.* A temporary residence occupied for the purpose of hunting; a hunting-seat or lodge.

hunting-coat, *s.* A coat, generally of scarlet, sometimes of blue or green cloth, worn in hunting.

hunting-cog, *s.*

Gearing: A tooth in a cog-wheel which is one more than a number divisible by the number in the pinion with which it engages. If the pinion contains 8 leaves and the wheel 65 teeth, the 65th, or hunting-cog, prevents the recurrence of each leaf of the pinion with every 8th cog of the wheel, which would be the effect were the relative numbers 8 and 64. When the numbers are 8 and 65, the wheel will revolve 8 times and the pinion 65 times before the same leaves and teeth will be again engaged.

hunting-dog, *s.*

Zool.: *Lycaon pictus*, one of the Canidæ, but resembling the Hyænidæ in having but four toes on the feet. It is found in South Africa.

hunting-horn, *s.* A bugle used in the chase.

"Whilst a boy, Jack ran from school,
Fond of his *hunting-horn* and pole."
Prior: Alma, ii. 216.

hunting-horse, hunting-nag, *s.* A horse used in hunting; a hunter.

hunting-lodge, *s.* A hunting-box (q.v.).

hunting-match, *s.* A hunt, a chase.

"What needs wee know anything, that are nobly borne, more then a horse-race, or a *hunting-match*?"—*Ben Jonson: Discoveries.*

hunting-seat, *s.* A hunting-box (q.v.).

"Built by one of the Grand Dukes for a *hunting-seat*."—*Gray: Letter to his Mother.*

hunting-spiders, *s. pl.*

Zool.: Venantes, a sub-section of Araneidæ, established by Walcknäer for those spiders which incessantly run or leap about the vicinity of their abode to chase and catch their prey. Some have six, others eight eyes. Called also hunters. [VAGANTES.]

hunting-watch, *s.*

Hor.: A watch with a metallic case over the glass for its protection.

Hŭn'-tĭng-dŏn, *s.* [See def.]

Geography:

1. A parliamentary and municipal English borough, the capital of Huntingdonshire.

2. Huntingdonshire.

¶ *Countess of Huntingdon's Connexion:*

Ecclesiol. & Ch. Hist.: The title by which one of the religious denominations in England is designated in the Registrar-General's books. The lady referred to is Selina, Countess of Huntingdon (1707–1792). She was deeply pious, and, holding Calvinistic views, sympathised with Whitefield when he separated in a friendly way from Wesley, whose theology was Arminian. Her purse and her influence were ever afterwards at Whitefield's disposal, and as she felt more than he did the necessity of Church organization, the denomination which rose out of his zealous labours was generally called not Whitefield's, but the Countess of Huntingdon's Connexion. When she died it is said that sixty-four such chapels existed. The number officially enumerated during the census of 1851 was 109. The Connexion is so closely akin to the Congregationalist Churches in doctrine and worship that they are scarcely to be distinguished except that some of the former use a portion of the English liturgy. Called also Lady Huntingdon's Connexion and Huntingdonians.

Hŭn-tĭng-dō'-nĭ-ạns, *s. pl.* [Named after the Countess of Huntingdon; Eng. pl. suff. *-ians.*]

Ecclesiol. & Ch. Hist.: [HUNTINGDON].

hŭn'-trĕss, *hŭnt'-ĕr-ĕss, *hunt-er-esse, *s.* [Eng. *hunter; -ess.*] A female who follows the chase; a female hunter.

"A *huntress* issuing from the wood,
Reclining on her cornel spear she stood."
Dryden: Palamon & Arcite, iii. 269.

hŭnts'-mạn, *s.* [Eng. *hunt's*, and *man.*]

†1. One who hunts; one who follows the chase.

"What ghastly *huntsman* next arose,
Well may I guess." *Scott: Chase*, xlvii.

2. The servant whose office it is to manage and direct the hounds in hunting.

"Such cause of terror in an empty sound,
So sweet to *huntsman*, gentleman, and hound."
Cowper: Needless Alarm.

huntman's cup, *s.*

Bot.: *Sarracenia purpurea.*

hŭnts'-mạn-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *huntsman; -ship.*] The act or practice of hunting; the art, skill, or qualifications of a huntsman.

"At court your fellows every day
Give the art of rhyming, *huntsmanship*, or play."
Donne: Love's Exchange.

hū'-ŏn, *s.* [Fr. *huon* = an owl.] See the compound.

huon-pine, *s.*

Bot.: *Microcachrys tetragona*, a Tasmanian pine, called also *Dacrydium Franklinii.*

hŭr, *hŭrr, *v.i.* [From the sound.] To make a thrilling or rolling noise.

"R is the dog's letter, and *hurreth* in the sound."—*Ben Jonson: English Grammar.*

hŭr'-ạ, *s.* [South American name.]

Bot.: A genus of Euphorbiaceæ, tribe Hippomaneæ. It has monacious flowers, the males with a truncate calyx; stamens many, united into a column; style stigma with twelve or eighteen rays; capsule with twelve or eighteen cocci. *Hura crepitans* is the Sandbox tree, the word *crepitans* referring to the bursting of the ripe fruit with a loud crack. The seeds are beautifully sculptured. The juice of the tree is purgative and emetic.

hụ-ran'-līte (au as ō), *s.* [HUREAULITE.]

hŭr-çheŏn, *s.* [URCHIN.]

hŭr'-dẹn, har'-dẹn, *a. & s.* [HARDS.]

A. *As adj.:* Made of hards or coarse flax.

B. *As subst.:* A kind of coarse linen.

hŭr'-dĭeş, *s. pl.* [Etym. doubtful.] The buttocks. (*Scott: Waverley; Song in* ch. xliii.)

hŭr'-dle, *hĕr'-dle, *har-dyll, *hur-del, *s.* [A.S. *hyrdel*, a dimin. from a base **hur*, cogn. with Dut. *horde;* Icel. *hurdhr;* M.H.Ger. *hurt;* Ger. *hürde;* = a hurdle; Goth. *haurds* = a door; Lat. *crates* = a hurdle.]

1. *Agric.:* A rectangular frame, about six feet long and three feet high, of stakes and split interwoven withes of hazel, elm, oak, or other saplings. Hurdles are used in husbandry in making temporary enclosures and fences, each being secured by a ring to a stake. Hurdles are sometimes made of wood and metal.

"The sled, the tumbril, *hurdles* and the flail."
Dryden: Virgil; Georgic i. 245.

2. *Fortif.:* Twigs, sticks, &c., interwoven closely and used as revetments in embrasures to strengthen the parapet and, in an emergency, to stop breaches.

3. *Hat-making:* A grid of wood or wire, on which a bunch of felting hair is laid for bowing.

*4. *Old Law:* A frame or sledge on which criminals were drawn from the prison to the place of execution.

"Usually (by connivance, at length ripened by humanity into law), a sledge *hurdle* is allowed to preserve the offender from the extreme torment of being dragged on the ground or pavement."—*Blackstone: Commentaries*, bk. iv., ch. 6.

hurdle-house, *s.* A house built of hurdles or wickerwork; an extremely common form of house building among many early races, and one by no means rare at the present day.

"It is still the old town of *hurdle-houses* and whitewash."—*J. S. Brewer: English Studies*, p. 445.

hurdle-race, *s.* A race for men or horses over hurdles or fences.

hŭr'-dle, *v.t.* [HURDLE, *s.*] To fence or hedge in with hurdles; to enclose with hurdles.

"Alas, how chang'd the scene! when there I pitch'd
Those *hurdled* cotes." *Warton: Ecl.* 5.

hŭrds, *s.* [HARDS.] The coarse or refuse parts of flax.

"That many taking his chamberlaines in the maner with matches, touchwood and *hurds*."—*P. Holland: Suetonius*, p. 192.

hŭr'-dy-gŭr'-dy, *s.* [The first element is probably an onomatopoetic name given from the disagreeable sound; cf. *hur* = to snarl; the latter is in all likelihood a reduplication.]

Mus.: An instrument of ancient origin, popular among most of the European nations. It consists of a flat oblong sounding board, upon which are stretched four to six strings of catgut or sometimes wire, two of which

HURDYGURDY.

a. Sounding-board. *b, b.* Four bass strings. *c.* Two strings which are vibrated by wooden wheel *d.* *e.* Wheel cover taken off. *f.* Lid of box containing hammers, &c.

only are carried direct to the tailpiece, and tuned in unison, and one or both are stopped by a simple apparatus of keys, which shortens the vibratory length to make the melody. The strings are set in vibration by the friction of a wooden wheel charged with resin and turned by means of a handle at one end. The hurdy-gurdy is only adapted to the production of melodies of the simplest kind.

"Hum! plays, I see, upon the *hurdygurdy*."
Foote: Midas.

***hure,** *s.* [WHORE.]

hụ-reau'-līte, hụ-rau'-līte (eau, au as ō), *s.* [From the commune of Hureaux, near Limoges, France, where it occurs.]

Min.: A monoclinic brownish-orange, rosy, violet, or nearly colourless mineral, transparent or translucent, of vitreous or greasy lustre. Hardness, 5; sp. gr. 3·18 to 3·19. Compos: phosphoric acid, 37·83 to 38·00; protoxide of manganese, 32·85 to 41·80; protoxide of iron, 6·75 to 11·10; water, 11·00 to 18·00. Found in granite at Limoges in Hureaux. [Etym.]

hŭr'-eĕn, *s.* [Mahratta.]

Bot.: A grass, *Paspalum scrobiculatum.* It is perhaps the Ghohona grass (q.v.).

hŭr'-kạ-rū, hŭr'-kạ-roô, *s.* [HIND.] An errand-boy; a running-footman.

hŭrl, *harl, *v.t. & i.* [According to Skeat,

a contraction of *hurtle*, itself a frequentative of *hurt* (q.v.).] [HURTLE.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To throw with violence; to drive with great force; to send whirling or whizzing through the air; to dash.

"And thou shalt view thy sons in crowds to Hades *hurl'd*." *Byron: Childe Harold*, i. 32.

2. To utter or emit with vehemence or impetuosity.

3. To wheel; to roll; to carry in a wheeled conveyance. (*Scotch.*)

* 4. To twist, to turn, to crook.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To move rapidly or impetuously; to dash.

"To *hurl* into the covert of the grove." *Thomson: Summer*, 450.

2. To be conveyed or carried in a wheeled conveyance. (*Scotch.*)

3. To play at the game of hurling (q.v.).

¶ For the difference between to *hurl* and to *cast*, see CAST.

hŭrl, * hurle, *s.* [HURL, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of hurling or throwing with great force.

"Mountain on mountain thrown
With threatening *hurl*." *Congreve: Namur.*

* 2. A commotion, a disturbance, a tumult, a riot.

"After this *hurle* the king was faine to flee." *Mirrour for Magistrates*, p. 358.

II. *Hat-making:* The table on which the material for a hat-body or the fur for a nap is bowed.

hŭrl'-băt, *s.* [Eng. *hurl*, and *bat*.] A whirl-bat; a kind of weapon whirled when used.

"Having strove personally himselfe . . . at *hurlbats* and fist-fight."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 633.

hŭrl'-bōne, *s.* [Eng. *hurl*, and *bone*.] A bone near the middle of the buttock of a horse.

hŭrl'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *hurl*; *-er*.]

1. One who hurls or throws; specif., one who plays at the game of hurling.

2. Stones used in the game of hurling.

3. One who carries stones or other materials in a wheel-barrow. (*Scotch.*)

hŭr'-leȳ-hoȣse, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A house very much out of repair; a broken-down house.

"I could have left Rose the auld *hurleyhouse*."—*Scott: Waverley*, ch. lxvii.

hŭr'-lĭĕ hăc'-kĕt, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

1. A small sledge on which persons used to slide down an inclined plane on the side of a hill.

2. An ill-hung carriage. (*Scotch.*)

hŭrl'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [HURL, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of throwing or dashing with force.

* 2. A commotion, a disturbance.

"The sign of its [the dæmon of Tedworth's] approach was an *hurling* in the air over the house."—*Glanvill: On Witchcraft.*

3. A kind of game with ball.

"*Hurling* taketh its denomination from throwing of the ball, and is of two sorts; to goals, and to the country: for *hurling* to goals there are fifteen or thirty players, more or less, chosen out on each side, who strip themselves, and then join hands in ranks, one against another; out of those ranks they match themselves by pairs, one embracing another, and so pass away; every of which couple are to watch one another during this play."—*Carew: Survey of Cornwall.*

* **hŭrl'-mĕnt, * hŭrle'-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *hurl*; *-ment*.] Confusion.

"The *hurlement* made by the change of place."—*Daniel: Hist. Eng.*, p. 200.

* **hŭrl'-wĭnd,** *s.* [Eng. *hurl*, and *wind*.] A whirlwind.

"By rapid *hurlwinds* from his mansion thrown." *Sandys.*

hŭr'-lȳ, hŭr'-lȳ-bŭr'-lȳ, *s.* [Fr. *hurler* = to howl; Ital. *urlare*, from Lat. *ululo*, from *ulula* = an owl; the second element is a reduplication. (*Trench.*)] [HOWL.] A commotion, a tumult, a bustle, an uproar. (*Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.*, v. 1.)

* **hŭr'-lȳ-bŭr'-ly,** *v.t.* [HURLY-BURLY, *s.*] To confuse.

"It hath bene *hurlyburlyed* in Antichristes kyngdom."—*Bale: Apology*, fo. 48.

hŭr'-ō, hŭr'-ŏn, *s.* [Latinised from North American Indian *Huron*.]

Ichthyology:

1. (*Of the form* huro): A genus of Percidæ. *Huro nigricans* is found in Lake Huron. In that region it is called Black-bass, and is largely used for food.

2. (*Of the form* huron): The fish described under 1.

hŭr-ō'-nĭ-ą, *s.* [Named from Lake Huron, the fossils occurring there on Drummond Island.]

Palæont.: A sub-genus of Orthoceratites from the Lower Silurian of Lake Huron. Three species are known.

Hŭr-ō'-nĭ-ąn, *a. & s.* [Eng., &c. *Huron*; suff. *-ian*.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. *Geog.:* Of or belonging to Lake Huron.

2. *Geol.:* Of or belonging to the old strata there deposited. [HURONIAN ROCKS.]

B. *As substantive:*

Geol. (*Pl.*): The Huronian Rocks (q.v.).

Huronian-rocks, Huronean-formation, *s.*

Geol.: The name given by Sir William Logan to a series of strata lying in the vicinity of Lake Huron. They consist chiefly of quartzite with great masses of greenish chloritic schist, sometimes containing pebbles derived from the Laurentian rocks. The Huronian rocks are about 18,000 feet thick. No organic remains have yet been found in them, and limestones are rare, though one has been found 300 feet thick, which may yet be proved originally to have had connection with organic life. They are believed to be of Lower Cambrian age, and lie unconformably on the Laurentians.

hŭr'-ŏn-ĭte, *s.* [Named from Lake Huron, one of the great North American lakes.] [Def.] (*Dana.*)

Min.: According to T. S. Hunt a variety, or sub-variety, of Fahlunite. It is a yellowish-green mineral, with waxy or pearly lustre, having a hardness of 3 to 3·5, and a sp. gr. of 2·86. It occurs in hornblendic boulders near Lake Huron.

* **hŭrr,** *v.i.* [HUR.]

hŭr-rah', hŭr-ra', *interj. & s.* [Dan. & Sw. *hurra* = hurrah; *hurra* = to salute with cheers; the older form is *huzzah* (q.v.).]

A. *As interj.:* An exclamation expressive of joy, applause, approbation, welcome, or encouragement.

"*Hurrah! hurrah!* for Ivry and Henry of Navarre." *Macaulay: Ivry.*

B. *As sub.:* A shout of acclamation, applause, welcome, or encouragement.

hŭr-rah', hŭr-ra', *v.i. & t.* [HURRAH, *interj.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To utter hurrahs or shouts of acclamation, applause, or encouragement.

B. *Trans.:* To salute, receive or welcome with hurrahs.

hŭrr'-bŭrr, *s.* [First element doubtful; Eng. *burr* (q.v.).]

Bot.: *Arctium Lappa.* [BURDOCK.]

hŭr'-rĭ-ą, *a.* [The native Indian name.]

Zool.: A genus of serpents, family Colubridæ, instituted by Daudin for the reception of some Indian species of snakes.

hŭr'-rĭ-cąne, * hŭr-rĭ-cā'-nō, *s.* [Sp. *huracan*, from Caribbean *huracan*; Fr. *ouragan*; Ger. *orkan*; Dan. *orkaan*.]

1. A violent storm or tempest of wind (they prevail chiefly in the East and West Indies and the Chinese seas); a typhoon, a whirlwind, a cyclone (q.v.).

"I shall speak next of *hurricanes*. These are violent storms, raging chiefly among the Carribbee islands."—*Dampier: Voyages*, vol. ii., pt. ii., ch. vi.

2. Anything which sweeps along violently like a hurricane.

"I am possessed
With whirlwinds, and each guilty thought to me is
A dreadful *hurricane*." *Massinger: Unnatural Combat*, v. 2.

* 3. (See extract.)

"A confused meeting of company of both sexes on Sundays is called a *hurricane*."—*R. Whatley: The Christian* (1726), p. vii. (Note), in *Notes & Queries*, Dec. 30, 1882, p. 535.

hurricane-deck, *s.*

Shipbuilding:

1. The upper deck above the cabins of an American river or lake steamboat.

2. A raised platform on an ocean-going steam-vessel, extending from side to side, above deck amidships; a station for the officer in command.

hŭr'-rĭĕd, *pa. par. & a.* [HURRY, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Urged, driven, or pressed forward; impelled to speed.

2. Done in a hurry; marked by haste or hurry, hasty: as, a *hurried* meeting.

hŭr'-rĭĕd-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *hurried*; *-ly*.] In a hurried manner; with hurry or haste.

hŭr'-rĭĕd-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *hurried*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being hurried; haste, hastiness.

hŭr'-rĭ-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *hurry*; *-er*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who or that which hurries; an exciter. (*Chapman: Homer; Iliad* xvii.)

2. *Mining:* One who draws a corve or waggon in a coal-mine.

hŭr'-rĭeȥ, *s. pl.* [HURRY, *s.*]

hŭr'-rȳ, * hor-ĭ-en, *v.t. & i.* [O. Sw. Hurra = to swing or whirl round; *hurr* = haste, hurry; Dan. *hurre* = to buzz, to hum; Icel. *hurr* = a noise.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To hasten, to urge on; to impel to greater speed; to push or to act with more or greater haste; to quicken.

"Where rising masts . . . echo to the shouts
Of *hurried* sailor." *Thomson: Summer*, 1,464.

2. To push forward; to do or perform with greater speed; to cause to be done with more haste; to expedite, to accelerate: as, To *hurry* on work.

3. To drive or urge on confusedly.

"Thence *hurried* back to fire." *Milton: P. L.*, ii. 603.

4. To drive or urge thoughtlessly; to cause to act thoughtlessly or precipitately; to impel. (Usually with an indirect object governed by a preposition.)

"Those follies into which pride and anger frequently *hurried* his brother chieftains."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

II. *Mining:* To draw, as a corve or waggon in coal-mines.

B. *Intrans.:* To hasten; to move or act with haste, celerity, or precipitation.

"*Hurrying* posts or fleeter fame." *Scott: Marmion*, v. 34.

hŭr'-rȳ (pl. **hŭr'-rĭeȥ**), *s.* [HURRY, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of hurrying or hastening; undue haste; precipitancy, bustle, urgency, confusion.

"Things were in a *hurry* for the preparation."—*Usher: Annals* (an. 3965).

2. (*Pl.*): Staiths or timber framings, on to which coal-trucks are run, and from which they discharge their loads by means of spouts to the holds of the ships.

II. *Music:* The technical, theatrical, or stage name for a tremolo passage on the violin, or a roll on the drum. The "hurry" is generally played as a preparation for the culminating point of a dramatic incident, the leading to a "picture," during stage struggles or like exciting actions.

hurry-scurry, hurry-skurry, *adv.* In a hurry or bustle, confusedly.

"Run *hurry-skurry* round the floor." *Gray: A Long Story.*

hŭr'-rȳ-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [HURRY, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act or state of being in a hurry; haste, hurry.

hŭr'-rȳ-ĭng-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *hurrying*; *-ly*.] In a hurrying manner; with haste or hurry; hastily.

hŭrst, *s.* [A.S. *hyrst*; cogn. with M. H. Ger. *hurst*; Sw. *hurst* = a shrub, a thicket; allied to *hurdle*.]

*I. *Ord. Lang.:* A grove or wood, a thicket. (It occurs frequently as an element in names of places: as Penshurst, Staplehurst, &c.)

"Each rising *hurst*,
Where many a goodly oak had carefully been nurst."
Drayton: Poly-Olbion, s. 2.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Her.:* A charge representing a small group of trees, generally borne upon a mount or base.

2. *Mach.:* The ring or collar of a trip-hammer helve bearing the trunnions on which it oscillates.

hŭrst'-beēch, *s.* [Eng. *hurst*, and *beech*.]
Bot.: Carpinus Betulus, the Hornbeam.

hŭrt, *hert-en, *hirt-en, *hirt, *v.t.* & *i.* [O. Fr. *hurter, heurter* = to knock, to push, to dash against, a word of Celtic origin; cf. Wel. *hyrddhu* = to push, to assault; *hwrdd* = a push, a thrust; Ital. *urtare* = to knock, to dash against; Dut. *horten* = to jolt, to shake; M. H. Ger. *hurten* = to dash against.]

A. *Transitive:*

*1. To knock or dash against; to strike.

"And he him *hurteth* with his hors adoun."
Chaucer: C. T., 2,618.

2. To cause physical pain to; to wound; to pain by some bodily harm; to bruise.

"So sore hath Venus *hurt* him with hire brond."
Chaucer: C. T., 9,651.

3. To cause mental pain to; to wound the feelings of; to annoy, to grieve.

"The king was more *hurt* by this insult to his Church."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. viii.

4. To damage; to impair in value, quality, or usefulness; to cause injury, loss, or detriment to.

"Love is *hurt* with jar and fret."
Tennyson: Miller's Daughter, 209.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To cause pain, injury, damage, or harm; to be hurtful.

"Cupide which male *hurte* and hele
In loue's cause." *Gower: C. A.*, bk. viii.

*2. To stumble.

"If ony man wander in the dai he *hirtith* not."—*Wyclife: John* xi. 9.

hŭrt (1), ***hort, *hurte,** *s.* [Hurt, *v.*]

1. A wound, a bruise; anything which causes physical pain.

"He received seven *hurts* i' the body."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, ii. 1.

2. Injury, harm, detriment, loss or damage.

"Thou dost me yet but little *hurt*."
Shakesp.: Tempest, ii. 2.

hŭrt, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Hurt, *v.*]

hŭrt (2), **heurt,** *s.* [Fr.]
Her.: An azure or blue rondle; supposed by some to represent a hurt or wound, by others the hurtleberry, whence the name is derived.

hŭrt'-ĕr (1), *s.* [Eng. *hurt; -er.*] One who or that which hurts or does harm.

"I shall not be a *hurter* if no helper."
Beaum. & Flet.: King & No King, v.

hŭrt'-ĕr (2), *s.* [Fr. *heurtoir*, from *heurter* = to dash against.]

1. *Fort.:* A timber placed at the foot of the interior slope as a revetment, to prevent injury to the parapet by the wheels of the gun.

2. *Ordnance:* Pieces of wood or iron at the front of the chassis to prevent the top carriage from running off when "in battery." The counter-hurter is a similar piece at the rear of the chassis for checking the recoil of the carriage.

3. *Vehic.:* A butting-piece on an axle. A strengthening-piece placed against a shoulder of an axle.

hŭrt'-fŭl, *s.* [Eng. *hurt; -ful*(l).] Causing or tending to cause hurt, harm, injury, loss or detriment; injurious, harmful, mischievous, damaging, baneful, noxious.

"None of them are *hurtful*, but loving and holy."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. i.

hŭrt'-fŭl-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *hurtful; -ly.*] In a hurtful manner; so as to hurt or damage; injuriously, perniciously, mischievously.

hŭrt'-fŭl-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *hurtful; -ness.*] The quality or state of being hurtful; injuriousness, noxiousness, perniciousness.

***hŭr'-tle, *hor-tle, *hur-tell,** *v.t.* & *i.* [A frequent. from *hurt* (q.v.).]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To dash, to throw, to hurl.

2. To move or whirl round rapidly.

"His harmfull club he gan to *hirtle* hye."
Spenser: F. Q., II. vii. 42.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To meet or dash together with noise; to clash; to meet in shock or encounter.

"Iron sleet of arrowy shower
Hurtles in the darkened air."
Gray: Fatal Sisters.

2. To make a noise like the clash of arms or of fighting.

"The noise of battle *hurtled* in the air."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, ii. 2.

3. To move rapidly, to press, to rush, to hurry.

"Now *hurtling* round." *Spenser: F. Q.*, IV. iv. 29.

hŭr'-tle-bĕr-rȳ, *s.* [Whortleberry.]
Bot.: Vaccinium Myrtillus.

***hŭrt'-lĕss, *hurt-lesse,** *a.* [Eng. *hurt; -less.*]

1. Doing or causing no hurt, harm, or injury; harmless, innoxious, innocent.

"Gentle dame, so *hurtless* and so true."
Spenser: F. Q., I. vi. 31.

2. Receiving no hurt, harm, or injury; unhurt, uninjured, without hurt.

***hŭrt'-lĕss-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *hurtless; -ly.*] Without doing hurt, harm, or injury.

"Both with brave breaking should *hurtlesly* have performed that match."—*Sidney: Arcadia*, bk. iii.

***hŭrt'-lĕss-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *hurtless; -ness.*] The quality or state of being hurtless, harmless, or innoxious; harmlessness, innocence.

hur-toir, *s.* [Hurter (2), *s.*]

hŭrt'-sĭc-kle, *s.* [Eng. *hurt*, and *sickle*.]
Bot.: Centaurea Cyanus.

hŭrt'-ȳ, *a.* [Eng. *hurt* (2), *s.; -y.*]
Her.: Sown or strewed with hurts, without regard to number.

hŭs'-bȧnd, *hus-bond, *hus-bonde, *huse-bonde, *s.* [A.S. *húsbonda*, from Icel. *húsbóndi* = the master of a house, contracted from *húsbúandi*, or *húsbúandi*, from *hús* = a house, and *búandi* = dwelling, pr. par. of *búa* = to dwell; Dan. *husbond*; Sw. *husbonde*.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The master of a house; the male head of a household.

"The *husebonde* warneth his hus thus."—*Old Eng. Homilies*, i. 246.

*2. A husbandman, a farmer, a tiller of the soil.

"Like as a withered tree, through *husband's* toil,
Is often seen full freshly to have flourished."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. iii. 29.

3. A man joined to a woman in marriage; the correlative to *wife*.

"By marriage the *husband* and wife are one person in law."—*Blackstone: Commentaries*, bk. i., ch. 15.

*4. The male of animals.

"Even though a snowy ram thou shalt behold,
Prefer him not in haste for *husband* to thy fold.'
Dryden: Virgil; Georgic iii. 595.

*5. One who is frugal and thrifty; a good and frugal manager; an economist.

"Some, who are *husbands* of their oil, pour at first the oil alone."—*Evelyn: Acetaria.*

II. *Naut.:* A person engaged by the owners of a ship to take the management and superintendence of it, so far as regards the purchase of stores, its repair and equipments, payment of freights, &c., commonly called the *ship's husband*.

husband-field, *s.* A cultivated field.

"That poisons the glad husband-*field* with dearth."
Scott: Don Roderick, xxxix.

***husband-land,** *s.* An old Scotch term for a division of land, containing twenty-six acres, that is, as much as could be tilled by one plough, or mowed with a scythe by the husbandman.

hŭs'-bȧnd, *v.t.* [Husband, *s.*]

*1. To till, to cultivate.

"Bare land, manured, *husbanded*, and tilled with excellent endeavour."—*Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.*, iv. 3.

2. To manage with frugality or economy; to economize; to use in the manner calculated to produce the best and greatest results.

"For my means, I'll *husband* them so well,
They shall go far." *Shakesp.: Hamlet*, iv. 5.

*3. To provide with a husband.

"Being so father'd and so *husbanded*."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, ii. 1.

***hŭs'-bȧnd-ȧ-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *husband; -able.*] Capable of being husbanded or managed with economy.

***hŭs'-bȧnd-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *husband; -less.*] Without a husband; having no husband.

"A widow *husbandless*, subject to fears."
Shakesp.: King John, iii. 1.

***hŭs'-bȧnd-lȳ,** *a.* & *adv.* [Eng. *husband; -ly.*]

A. *As adj.:* Frugal, thrifty, economical.

"The greatest want is industrious, painefull, and *husbandly* inhabitants to tille and trimme the ground."—*Hacklyt: Voyages*, vol. ii., pt. ii., p. 165.

B. *As adv.:* Frugally, economically.

hŭs'-bȧnd-mȧn, *hus-bond-man, *hus-bonde-man, *hous-bonde-man, *s.* [Eng. *husband; -man.*]

*1. The master of a family or household.

"Sike lay the *husbondman*, whos that the place is,
Bedrid upon a couche now he lay."
Chaucer: C. T., 7,350.

2. A farmer; a cultivator or tiller of the soil; one engaged in farming or agriculture.

"The *husbandman* selfe to come that way,
Of customs for to survewe his ground."
Spenser: Shepheards Calender; Feb.

hŭs'-bȧnd-rȳ, *hows-bonde-rye, *hus-bond-rie, *s.* [Eng. *husband; -ry.*]

*1. The management of a household or domestic affairs; domestic economy.

"The women hane all the doyng in houskeping and *husbandrie*."—*Goldyng: Justine*, fo. 181.

*2. Thrift, frugality, economy.

"He had, with much *husbandry*, collected a great treasure."—*Clarendon: Religion & Policy*, ch. v.

3. The business or occupation of a husbandman or farmer; farming; the tillage or cultivation of the soil; agriculture.

"The difference between an acre of land sown with wheat, and an acre of the same land lying without any *husbandry* upon it."—*Locke.*

4. The products of husbandry or farming.

"Her plenteous womb
Expresseth its full tilth and *husbandry*."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, i. 4.

¶ For the difference between *husbandry* and *cultivation*, see Cultivation.

hŭsh, *hust, *huishte, *huyst, *interj.*, *a.*, & *s.* [An imitative word; cf. Whist.]

A. *As interj.:* Be still, be silent.

***B.** *As adj.:* Silent, still, quiet, hushed.

"The bold winds speechless, and the orb below
As *hush* as death." *Shakesp.: Hamlet*, ii. 2.

***C.** *As subst.:* Silence, stillness, quiet.

"The villainous centrebits
Grind on the wakeful ear in the *hush* of the moonless nights." *Tennyson: Maud*, I. i. 42.

hŭsh, *v.t.* & *i.* [Hush, *interj.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To still, to silence, to quiet, to tranquillize, to repress the noise of.

"The salt sea water passes by
And *hushes* half the babbling Wye.
Tennyson: In Memoriam, xix.

2. To allay, to appease, to calm.

"And *hush* my deepest grief of all.'
Tennyson: In Memoriam, xix.

B. *Intrans.:* To be still, quiet, or silent.

¶ *To hush up:* To suppress, to keep back, to keep concealed or secret.

hush-money, *s.* Money paid or received to keep back information or facts; a bribe to secure silence.

"A poor chambermaid has sent in ten shillings out of her *hush-money*, to expiate her guilt."—*Guardian*, No. 26.

hŭsh'-ȧ-bȳ, *interj.* [Hush.] Used by mothers and nurses in lulling children to sleep.

***hŭsh'-ĕr,** *s.* [Usher, *s.*]

hŭsh'-ĭng, *s.* [Prob. a corruption of *flushing*.] [Flush, *v.*]

Mining:

1. A term applied to one mode of exposing and collecting ore. In a ravine where surface ore is exposed or but lightly covered, a body of water is dammed and then allowed to flow through the ravine, tearing up the earth and stones and exposing new surfaces, whence the ore is gathered.

2. A process of clearing water from the surface of ore, in stream works, by diverting and directing streams of water thereon

hŭsh'-ĭŏn, *s.* [A corrupt. of *cushion* (q.v.).] A cushion; the foot of a stocking when separated from the leg.

"She dights her grunzie wi' a *hushion*."—*Burns: Sic a Wife as Willie Had.*

hŭsk, *huske, *s.* [Properly *hulsk*, from *hulen* = to hide, to cover; cogn. with Goth. *huljan* = to cover; Dut. *hulse;* Low Ger. *hulse;* M. H. Ger. *hulsche;* Ger. *hülse* = a husk, a shell.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* The external integument of certain fruits or seeds of plants; a glume; a hull; a rind.

"The veral *huskes* and coddes, wherwith the hogges were fedde."—*Udal: Luke* xv.

* 2. *Fig.:* A case, a frame, a shell, a skeleton.

"Leaving them but the shales and *husks* of men." *Shakesp.: Henry V.*, iv. 2.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bot.* (*Pl.*): The dry envelopes of either flowers or fruits. (*Loudon.*)

2. *Milling:* The supporting frame of a run of millstones.

hŭsk, *v.t.* [Husk, *s.*] To strip off the husks, or external covering of.

"In the golden weather the maize was *husked*." *Longfellow: Evangeline*, ii. 4.

hŭsked, *a.* [Eng. *husk; -ed.*]

1. Having or bearing a husk covered with a husk.

2. Stripped of the husk.

hŭsk'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *husk; -er.*] One who or that which strips off the husks of fruits or seeds.

hŭsk'-ĭ-lĭ, *adv.* [Eng. *husky* (2); *-ly.*] In a husky manner or voice; hoarsely.

hŭsk'-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *husky* (2); *-ness.*] The quality or state of being husky; hoarseness.

hŭsk'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Husk, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act, process, or operation of stripping off the husks of fruits, seeds, &c (*Longfellow: Song of Hiawatha*, xiii.)

2. A husking-bee (q.v.).

husking-bee, *s.* A meeting or gathering of friends and neighbours at a farmer's house, to assist in husking the maize. [Bee (1), II. 2.]

husking-peg, *s.* A pin or claw worn upon the hand to assist in tearing open the shuck when husking Indian corn.

hŭsk'-ĭ (1), *a.* [Eng. *husk; -y.*] Abounding in husks; consisting of or resembling husks; rough.

"Cut their dry and *husky* wax away." *Addison: Virgil; Georgic* iv.

hŭsk'-ĭ (2), *a.* [A corruption of *husty* or *hausty* = inclined to cough, from *haust;* A.S. *hwósta* = a cough.] Hoarse, harsh, not sharp or clear (said of the voice).

"Proser was dead, and Sergeant Quirkit
Grew *husky*." *Anstey: Pleader's Guide.*

hŭ'-sō, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from O. H. Ger. *hûso;* M. H. Ger. *hûso, hûsen;* N. H. Ger. *hausen;* Bohem. *wyz, wyzu, wyzina;* Pol. *wyz, wyzinai;* Hung. *viza.* (*Mahn.*)]

Ichthy.: Acipenser huso, the Beluga or Isinglass Sturgeon. It is sometimes twelve or fifteen feet long, and weighs twelve hundred pounds. One mentioned by Cuvier reached three thousand pounds. It inhabits the great rivers falling into the Black and Caspian Seas. The best isinglass is made from its air-bladder.

hŭs-sar', *hus-ar, *s.* [Hungarian *huszar* = the twentieth, from *husz* = twenty, so called because Mathias Corvinus, king of Hungary and Bohemia, A.D. 1458–1490, raised a corps of horse-soldiers, in 1458, by commanding that one man should be chosen out of every twenty in each village (*Skeat*).] Originally one of the national cavalry of Hungary and Croatia, now one of the light cavalry of European armies. In the British army there are thirteen regiments of Hussars.

hussar-jacket, *s.*

1. [Pelisse].

2. A close-fitting jacket worn by ladies; it closely resembles in shape and braiding the tunic of an English hussar.

hŭs'-sĭf, *s.* [A corruption of *housewife* (q.v.).] A lady's companion or case for holding needles, thimble, cotton, worsted, &c.

Hŭss'-ĭte, *a. & s.* [Named after John Huss [Def.]; *huss*, in Bohemian = a goose.]

Church & Civil History:

A. *As adj.:* Of or belonging to John Huss [B.]

B. *As subst.* (*Pl.*): The followers of John Huss, who was born of humble parents, at Hussinatz in Bohemia, about A.D. 1370, and became priest in 1400. Huss was a realist in philosophy, and adopted the views of Wycliffe, whose works he translated, giving great offence to the Archbishop of Prague. Huss appeared by citation before the Council of Constance, and, though provided with a safe-conduct from the Emperor Siegmund, or Sigismund, he was adjudged a heretic, and burnt alive July 6, 1415, as was his disciple Jerome of Prague, on May 30, 1416. By the decision of this Council, the request of the Bohemian laity to communicate under two kinds was refused. The treatment of Huss exasperated his followers, and led to a religious war in which great ferocity and cruelty were manifested on both sides. The Hussite leaders were John Ziska, or Zizka, and after his death Procopius. Sigismund commanded the imperial forces. The Hussites fortified a mountain near Prague which they called Mount Tabor. [Taborites.] Ziska was victorious in thirteen pitched battles and a hundred engagements and sieges, though, losing his second eye by an arrow, the first having been destroyed in his youth, he had to lead without the gift of sight. He died Oct. 12, 1424, soon after he had obtained religious liberty for Bohemia. Before this the Hussites had begun to split into minor sects, as the Orebites, or Horebites, the Orphanites, and the Calixtines (q.v.). In 1433, the Calixtines were conciliated by the concession of the cup to the laity. [Utraquists.] By the treaty of 1435, Siegmund was acknowledged king of Bohemia, which, however, remained in an uneasy state. The Hussite troubles prepared the way for the Lutheran Reformation.

hŭs'-ẹ-ĭ, *s.* [A corruption of *huswife* = housewife (q.v.).]

* 1. The female head of a house or family; a housewife.

"I drop purposely my *hussy*."—*Richardson: Pamela*, i. 162.

* 2. A thrifty woman; an economist.

3. A pert, forward girl; a jade; a jilt.

"And you have but too well succeeded, you little *hussy*, you."—*Goldsmith: Good-natured Man*, ii.

4. A lady's companion; a case for holding needles, thimble, cotton, &c.

* **hŭst,** *a.* [Hush, *s.*] Hushed, silent, quiet, still.

"Tho weren the cruell clarions full *hust*, and full still."—*Chaucer: Boecius*, bk. ii.

hŭst'-ĭng, *s.* [A.S. *hústing*, from Icel. *hústhing* = a council or meeting: *hús* = a house, and *thing* = (1), a thing, (2), an assembly, a meeting for purposes of legislation.]

* 1. A meeting, a council.

"Hulden michel *husting*." *Layamon*, 2,224.

* 2. (*Pl.*): A court formerly held in many cities of England; specif., a court held within the city of London before the Lord Mayor, Recorder, and Sheriffs. It had exclusive jurisdiction in actions for the recovery of land within the city.

"It cometh from the *hustings*, the principal and highest court in London, as also in Winchester, Lincoln, York, &c."—*Fuller: Worthies; London.*

3. (*Pl.*): A temporary platform from which candidates addressed the electors during parliamentary elections. The use of hustings was abolished by the Ballot Act of 1872.

"The progress of a candidate can possibly be from the *hustings* to Newgate, and from Newgate back to the *hustings*."—*Tooke: To the Electors of Westminster*, 1796.

hŭs'-tle (tle as ẹl), *v.t. & i.* [Dut. *hutselen* = to shake up and down: a frequent. from O. Dan. *hutsen;* Dan. *hotsen* = to shake.]

A. *Trans.:* To shake together in confusion; to jostle; to push or shove about roughly or rudely.

"The Irish disarmed, stripped, and *hustled*, clung for protection to the English officers."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

B. *Intrans.:* To crowd; to press roughly or rudely; to jostle; to move with difficulty; to shamble.

* **hus-wife,** *s.* [Housewife, *s.*]

* **hus-wife,** *v.t.* [Housewife, *v.*]

* **hus-wife-ly,** *a. & adv.* [Housewifely.]

* **hus-wif-er-y,** *s.* [Housewifery.]

hŭt, *hotte, *s.* [Fr. *hutte*, from O. H. Ger. *hutta;* Ger. *hütte* = a hut; Sp. *huta;* Dut. *hut;* Dan. *hytte;* Sw. *hydda;* Sansc. *kuti.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* A small house, hovel, or cottage; a mean dwelling, a cot, a wooden structure for shelter.

"Some of them going into their *huts* to sleep."—*Dampier: Voyages* (an. 1691).

II. *Technically:*

1. *Firearms:* The back-end or body of the breech-pin of a musket.

2. *Mil.:* A wooden structure for the accommodation and shelter of soldiers in camp.

hut-urn, *s.*

Archæol.: A name given to small cinerary urns of Etruscan pottery, which are in the form of rude huts of skins, stretched on cross-poles. They have been found on and near the Alban Mount, and are of very high antiquity, the sepulchral furniture of the earliest races of Italy, prior, it is probable, to the foundation of Rome. (*Dennis: Buried Cities of Etruria*, ii. 457.)

† **hŭt,** *v.t. & i.* [Hut, *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To place or quarter in huts; as, To *hut* troops.

B. *Intrans.:* To take lodgings in huts.

hŭtch, *huche, hucche, *s.* [Fr. *huche;* from Low Lat. *hutica*, a word probably of Teutonic origin.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A box, chest, bin, coffer or other receptacle; as, a grain-*hutch*, a rabbit-*hutch*, &c.

"A miller in his boulting *hutch*
Drives out the pure meale neerely."
Browne: Britannias Pastorals, bk. ii., s 2.

2. A kneading-trough.

3. A measure of two Winchester bushels.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Milling:* The case of a flour-bolt; a bolting hutch.

2. *Mining:*

(1) A low-wheeled car adapted to run on a track in the gallery of a mine, to be lifted on the cage to the surface, and then run off to the dumping chute, by which its contents are carried to waggons.

(2) A cistern or box for washing ores.

* **hŭtch,** *v.t.* [Hutch, *s.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* To store, hoard, or lay up; as in a *hutch* or chest.

"She *hutched* th' all-worshipped ore, and precious gems,
To store her children with." *Milton: Comus*, 719.

2. *Min.:* To separate and cle ore by washing in a sieve.

hŭtch'-ĭng, *s.* [Hutch, *v.*]

Mining: The separation of ore in a sieve, which is suspended from a lever or held in the hands and agitated in a vat of water.

hŭtch'-ĭn-sĭ-ạ, *s.* [Named after Miss Hutchings, of Bantry, a zealous botanist.]

Bot.: A genus of Cruciferæ, family Lepididæ. The petals are small; the filaments without scales, the stigma sessile, the pod broadly oblong, obtuse, much compressed, the valves keeled, the septum narrow, two seeds, not margined, on each cell. *Hutchinsia petræa*, a small plant two to four inches high, is found on limestone rocks in the west of England and in Wales.

Hŭtch-ĭn-sō'-nĭ-ạns, *s.* [See def.]

Ch. Hist., &c. (*Pl.*): The followers of John Hutchinson, a native of Spennithorne, in Yorkshire (1674–1737). He believed that the Hebrew Scriptures contain a complete system of natural science, as well as of theology. He opposed the Newtonian philosophy. He often departed from the literal interpretation of the sacred text. Many divines embraced his views, but he never founded a sect.

"The *Hutchinsonians* were combined in an extreme dislike for rationalism."—*Leslie Stephen: English Thought in the Eighteenth Century*, i. 266.

hŭtt'-ĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Hut, *v.*]

Hŭt-tō'-nĭ-ạn, *a.* [*Hutton*, a proper name (see def.); suff. *-ian.*]

Geol.: Of or belonging to Dr. Hutton, of

Edinburgh, one of the founders of modern geology.

Huttonian-theory, *s.*

Geol.: The theory first published by Dr. Hutton, in 1788, in his *Theory of the Earth*, and developed in 1795. He was the first to distinguish between cosmogony and geology, believing the latter to be in no way concerned with "questions as to the origin of things." He says that—

"The ruins of an older world are visible in the present structure of our planet, and the strata which now compose our continents have been once beneath the sea, and were formed out of the waste of pre-existing continents. The same forces are still destroying, by chemical decomposition or mechanical violence, even the hardest rocks and transporting the materials to the sea, where they are spread out and form strata analogous to those of more ancient date. Although loosely deposited along the bottom of the ocean, they become afterwards altered and consolidated by volcanic heat, and then heaved up fractured and contorted."

Hutton was the precursor of Sir Charles Lyell, whose views were essentially the same, and who procured for them large acceptance among geologists. Professor Huxley called the Huttonian theory Uniformitarianism (q.v.). [GEOLOGY, PLUTONISTS, VULCANISTS.]

*** hû-vĕtte',** *s.* [Fr.]

Mil.: A covering for the head for a soldier.

hŭx, *v.t.* [Etym. doubtful.] To fish, as for pike, with hooks and lines attached to floating bladders.

*** hŭx'-tĕr,** *s.* [HUCKSTER.]

Huȳ-ḡē'-nĭ-ạn, *a.* [From Hugenius, the Latinized name of Huyghens. See def.]

Optics, &c.: Of or belonging to Christian Huyghens, born at the Hague, April 14, 1629, died 1695, aged 66. He discovered double refraction in crystals, ascertained that the apparent horns, seen by Galileo, projecting from Saturn were a ring, discovered the fourth satellite to that planet, &c.

Huygenian-telescope, *s.*

Optic. Instrum.: A telescope having on object glass of 123 feet of focal length. The glass was mounted on a pole, and had no tube, the only one being a small one for the eye glass. He subsequently constructed an eye-piece of two lenses, which served the double purpose of enlarging the field of vision and diminishing aberration.

huȳs-sĕn'-īte, *s.* [Named after Huyssen, who, in 1865, first described it under the name of *Eisenstassfurtit.*]

Min.: A greenish-gray mineral, weathering yellow, either an iron boracite or a distinct species.

*** hŭzz, * hŭsẹ,** *v.i.* [From the sound.] To buzz; to murmur.

"If the fire then burne in the chimney pale, and keepe therewith a *huzzing* noise."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xviii., ch. xxxv.

hŭz-za', *interj. & s.* [HURRAH.]

A. *As interj.:* A shout of joy, acclamation, or welcome; hurrah.

"*Huzza*, my jolly cobblers! and *huzza*,
My stable sweepers." *Fawkes: Epithalamium.*

B. *As subst.:* A cheer; an hurrah.

"Three loud *huzzas* were raised."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

hŭz-za', *v.i. & t.* [HUZZA, *s.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To shout huzza; to hurrah; to cheer.

"The mob *huzzas*. Away they trudge."
Cowper: Horace; Satires, bk. i. 9.

B. *Trans.:* To cheer; to salute with huzzas or cheers; to receive with acclamations.

"The brute crowd, whose envious zeal
Hums each turn of Fortune's wheel."
Scott: Rokeby, vi. 26.

hŭz'-zĭŏ, *s.* [HUSSY.]

hvĕr'-lĕr-ạ, *s.* [Sw.]

Min.: A white or reddish clay, described by Forchhammer, from Iceland. Compos.: silica, 50·99; alumina, 7.39; sesquioxide of iron, 21·21; magnesia, 19·96; and titanic acid, 0·46.

hvĕr'-salt, *s.* [Dan., from *hver* = every one, and *salt* = salt.]

Min.: A variety of Halotrichite. It is an alum from Iceland, described by Forchhammer.

*** hȳ'-ạ-çīne,** *s.* [HYACINTH.] The hyacinth.

"Some deep empurpled as the *hyacine*."
Spenser: F. Q., II. xii., liv.

hȳ'-ạ-çĭnth, hȳ-ạ-çĭn'-thŭs, Hȳ-ạ-çĭn'-thŭs, *s.* [Lat. *hyacinthus* = Gr. ὑάκινθος (*huakinthos*) = a plant, apparently not the modern hyacinth. Liddell & Scott consider it to have been a generic word for any of the Iris order. One of these, *Gladiolus communis*, has been specified. Other opinions are in favour of the Martagon Lily, or even of the Larkspurs; Ὑάκινθος (*Huakinthos*) [I. 1]; in Fr. *hyacinthe.*]

I. *Of the forms* Hyacinthus, hyacinthus:

1. *Class. Mythol.* (*Of the form* Hyacinthus): A Laconian youth, beloved by Apollo, who killed him undesignedly by a throw of a discus or quoit. The god transformed him into a flower (hyacinthus), on which, in memorial of his grief, he inscribed the Greek letters α ι (*a i*). Scientifically viewed, the process should be reversed. The discovery of some plant with marks faintly resembling the Greek letters α ι generated the myth of the youth Hyacinthus.

2. *Bot.* (*Of the form* hyacinthus): A genus of Liliaceæ, tribe Scilleæ, once so extensive as to include the common wild hyacinth (hyacinth of the woods) or blue bell, then called *Hyacinthus nonscriptus*, next transferred to the genus Agraphis of Link, and called *Agraphis nutans* (*Hooker & Arnott*), and now figuring as *Scilla nutans* (*Sir Joseph Hooker*). It included also the present *Muscari racemosum*. As now limited its type is *H. orientalis*. [II. 1.] The bulb is stout; the leaves fleshy, linear, and oblong; the inflorescence a drooping spike with the perianth bell-shaped, six-parted; the stamens six, all equal; one style, with a three-cornered stigma, and the ovary subglobose, three-celled, many-seeded.

3. *Min.* (*Of the form* hyacinthus): A precious stone, described by Pliny as of the colour of a hyacinth, and also like an amethyst, but not so blue. (*Pliny: H. N.*, xvii. 9, 41.) Dana regards it as having been a sapphire, some others consider it a kind of amethyst.

II. *Of the form* hyacinth:

1. *Bot.:* A plant of the genus Hyacinthus, wide or restricted, and specially of the cultivated species, *Hyacinthus orientalis*. It is a native of the Levant and the mountains of Persia. The Dutch have cultivated it since about 1500, and Gerard mentions it in England in 1576. Here it is cultivated in spring in long glasses or bottles of suitable form. It has run into several varieties, and is of different colours.

¶ For the wild Hyacinth, see HYACINTH, I. 2. The Cape Hyacinth is (1) *Scilla corymbosa*, and (2) *Scilla brachyphylla*; the Grape Hyacinth, the genus Muscari; the Lily Hyacinth, *S. Lilio-hyacinthus*; the hyacinth of Peru, *S. peruviana*; that of Tasmania, *Thelymitra nuda*; the Spanish Hyacinth, *Hyacinthus amethystinus*; the Starch Hyacinth, *Muscari racemosum.*

2. *Mineralogy:*

(1) A variety of zircon. It is of a brownish, orange, or reddish colour.

(2) The name given in Ceylon to Cinnamon-stone or Essonite (q.v.).

(3) The same as VESUVIANITE (q.v.).

3. *Jewellery:* The name applied by jewellers to Essonite (q.v.), and to some specimens of topaz.

hyacinth-pest, *s.*

Hort.: A ring disease caused by a fungal which attacks first the innermost scales of the hyacinth, then affects the leaves, which turn yellow, then the flower-stalk, which decays, and finally the whole bulb, which degenerates into a muddy mass. (*Thomé.*)

*** hȳ-ạ-çĭnth'-ĭ-ạn,** *a.* [Eng. *hyacinth*; *-ian.*] Hyacinthine.

hȳ-ạ-çĭnth'-īne, * hȳ-ạ-çĭnth'-ĭn, *a.* [Lat. *hyacinthinus*, from Gr. ὑακίνθινος (*huakinthinos*) from ὑάκινθος (*huakinthos*) = a hyacinth.] Made of or resembling hyacinths; of the colour of hyacinths; curling like a hyacinth.

"*Hyacinthine* locks
Round from his parted forelock manly hung
Clustering." *Milton: P. L.*, iv. 301.

hȳ-ạ-çĭn'-thŭs, *s.* [HYACINTH.]

Hȳ'-ăds, Hȳ'-ạ-dēs, *s. pl.* [Lat. *hyades*; Gr. Ὑάδες (*Huades*), probably from ὗς (*hus*) = a sow, or ὕω (*huō*) = to wet, to water, to rain.]

Astron.: According to the classic writers, seven stars (only five of which are now clearly discernible) in the head of the Bull, Taurus. One is Aldebaran (q.v.). When the Hyades rose with the sun, the Greek and Romans expected rain.

"Thro' scudding drift the rainy *Hyades*
Vext the dim sea." *Tennyson: Ulysses*, 10.

hȳ-æ'-nạ, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. ὕαινα (*huaina*) = a Libyan wild beast, probably the hyæna, from ὗς (*hus*) = a swine, a pig, to which the hyæna has no close affinity.] [HYÆNA.]

1. *Zool.:* The typical genus of the family Hyænidæ (q.v.). The known recent species are four: (1) The common Striped Hyæna (*Hyæna striata*) is brownish-gray, darker above, with several irregular, transverse, distinct stripes along the sides. It is the *Canis Hyæna* of Linnæus, the only species he knew. Inhabiting Western Asia and Northern and Central Africa, it was known to the ancients, who regarded it with superstitious awe, and invented many tales as to its habits. It is nocturnal, grubbing up corpses from graveyards, hunting down animals, or, in some cases, carrying off children. Moore calls its cry a "moan," but sometimes there is a sound like sardonic laughter, whence the animal is called the Laughing Hyæna. Fierce as it is, it can be domesticated with ease. (2) *Hyæna maculata*, the Spotted Hyæna, found at the Cape of Good Hope, and in Southern Africa generally, where it is called Cape Hyæna, and, on account of its ferocity, Tiger-wolf. It is yellowish-brown, with numerous spots of a deeper colour. It is somewhat smaller than the Striped Hyæna. (3) *Hyæna villosa*, the Strand Wolf of the Dutch, is also from the Cape, where it was first discriminated, in 1833, by Dr. Andrew Smith. It is grizzled brown with some bands, whence it has been sometimes mistaken for the Striped Hyæna [(1)]. (4) The Brown Hyæna. It occurs at Natal.

2. *Palæont.:* The genus first appears in the Upper Miocene of the Siwalik Hills and of continental Europe. It was well represented in the Pliocene. Prof. Boyd Dawkins reckons the Spotted Hyæna, *Hyæna crocuta*, one of the British Mid-Pleistocene mammals, existing to the late Pleistocene. Formerly the specimens from caves were named *Hyæna spelæa*, but it is now believed that they are only a variety of *H. crocuta*. [ALBUM GRÆCUM.] When a cave like Kirkdale, or Kent's Hole, once inhabited by hyænas, is opened, it is generally found to abound in bones of other mammals, which have been broken, gnawed, and polished by the teeth of the hyæna.

hyæna-dog, *s.*

Zool.: A name applied by Swainson to the Aard Wolf (q.v.), and by J. E. Gray to the Hunting Dog (q.v.).

hȳ-æ-năn'-chē, *s.* [Lat. *hyæna* (q.v.), and Gr. ἄγχω (*anchō*) = to strangle.]

Bot.: A genus of Euphorbiaceæ, tribe Buxeæ. The powdered fruit of *Hyænanche globosa* or *capensis*, called also *Toxicodendron capense*, is rubbed on mutton by the Cape colonists and used to poison hyænas.

hȳ-æn-arc'-tŏs, *s.* [Lat. *hyæna*, and Gr. ἄρκτος (*arktos*) = a bear.]

Palæont.: A genus of Ursidæ. The remains of *Hyænarctos hemicyon* occur in the Mid-Miocene, and those of *H. insignis* in the Lower Pliocene of France.

hȳ-æn-ĭc'-tĭs, *s.* [Lat. *hyæn(a)*, and *ictis* = Gr. ἰκτίς (*iktis*) = a weasel.]

Palæont.: An extinct genus of Hyænidæ, with affinities to the Viverridæ. It is found in the Upper Miocene of Greece.

hȳ-æn'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *hyæna* (q.v.); fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of carnivorous mammals. Incisors $\frac{6}{6}$, canines $\frac{1-1}{1-1}$, præmolars $\frac{3-3}{3-3}$, molars $\frac{2-2}{1-2}$, the last molar in the upper jaw being tubercular, as in the Felidæ, and the tongue, as in their case, rough with prickles. They have projecting eyes and large ears. In their claws, which are not retractile, they approach the Canidæ (Dogs), but the toes are only four, while in both the cats and dogs they are five. The hind feet of the hyænas are much bent, making the shoulder higher than the haunch. The body is heavy, and the gait stooping. The whole organization adapts them

for breaking bones. [HYÆNA.] They inhabit the warmer regions of the Old World, Southern Africa being their metropolis. In addition to Hyæna, the genus Proteles, though it has viverrine affinities, seems to belong to this family. [AARDWOLF.]

2. *Palæont.:* [HYÆNA, 2; HYÆNICTIS].

† **hy-æn-ī-næ,** *s. pl.* [Lat. *hyæn(a);* fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Zool.: A sub-family of Canidæ, now generally raised to the rank of a family, and called Hyænidæ (q.v.).

hy-æn'-ō-dŏn, *s.* [Lat. *hyæn(a),* and Gr. ὀδούς (*odous*), ὀδόντος (*odontos*) = a tooth.]

Zool.: A genus of carnivorous marsupials. *Hyænodon leptorhynchus* is described by Professor Boyd Dawkins as occurring in the Upper Eocene of Hordwell. Three species occur in the Upper Eocene of France.

hy-æn-ō-dŏn'-tĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *hyænodon* (q.v.); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Palæont.: A family of carnivorous marsupials. Incisors $\frac{3-3}{3-3}$, canines $\frac{1-1}{1-1}$, præmolars $\frac{3-3}{3-3}$. All the molars have trenchant edges. Hyænodontidæ are sometimes placed among the carnivora. They occur in the Eocene and the Lower Miocene of France, England, and the United States.

hy'-ą-hy-ą, *s.* [Native name in Central America.]

Bot.: *Tabernæmontana utilis,* one of the Cow-trees of America.

hy-ą-lē'-ą, hy-ą-læ'-ą, *s.* [Gr. ὑάλεος (*hualeos*) = glassy.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the family Hyalæidæ (q.v.). The shell is globular and translucent. The animal has long appendages to the mantle, which is slit at both sides. Nineteen recent species are known from the Atlantic, the Mediterranean, and the Indian Ocean. Five are fossil, the genus extending from the Miocene till now.

hy-ą-lē'-ĭ-dæ, hy-ą-læ'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *hyale(a), hyalæ(a);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*]

Zool.: A family of Pteropodous Molluscs, section Thecosomata. The shell is straight or curved, globular, or needle-shaped, and symmetrical. The animal has two large fins.

hy'-ă-līne, *a. & s.* [Lat. *hyalinus,* from Gr. ὑάλινος (*hualinos*), from ὕαλος (*hualos*) = glass; Fr. *hyalin.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Glassy, transparent, crystalline.

2. *Bot., Anat., Zool., &c.:* Transparent and colourless, as water and glass. (*Harvey,* &c.)

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The glassy surface of the sea.

"On the clear *hyaline,* the glassy sea;
Of amplitude almost immense, with stars
Numerous." *Milton: P. L.,* vii. 619.

2. *Zool & Physiol.:* The pellucid substance which determines the spontaneous fission of cells. (*Owen: Comp. Anat Invert. Anim.; Glossary.*)

hyaline-cartilage, *s.*

Anat.: A kind of cartilage which is somewhat dim and faintly granular, like ground-glass. (*Quain.*)

hyaline-layer, *s.*

Anat.: The name given by Kölliker to the innermost layer of a hair follicule.

hy'-ą-līte, *s.* [Lat. *hyalus;* Gr. ὕαλος (*hualos*), ὕελος (*huelos*) = a clear, transparent stone, glass, and λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone.]

Min.: A glassy and transparent or translucent variety of opal, colourless or whitish. It occurs in globular concretions and crust. Sometimes called from its discoverer Müller's glass.

hy-ą-lō-, *pref.* [Lat. *hyalus;* Gr. ὕαλος (*hualos*), ὕελος (*huelos*) = any clear, transparent stone, glass.] Colourless and transparent like glass, resembling or in any way connected with glass.

hy-ăl'-ō-grăph, *s.* [HYALOGRAPHY.] An instrument for tracing a design on a transparent surface.

hy-ą-lŏg'-rą-phy, *s.* [Pref. *hyalo-,* and Gr. γράφω (*graphō*) = to write.] The art of writing or engraving on glass.

hy'-ą-lōid, *a.* [Gr. ὕαλος (*hualos*), and εἶδος (*eidos*) = appearance, likeness.] [HYALITE].

Anat.: Glassy; having the appearance and transparency of glass.

hyaloid-membrane, *s.*

Anat. (*Of the eye*): A membrane investing the whole of the vitreous humour except in front. (*Quain.*)

hy-ą-lōm'-ō-lăn, *s.* [Pref. *hyalo-,* and Gr. μελάν (*melan*), neut. of μέλας (*melas*) = black.]

Min.: A mineral perhaps the same as Tachylite. Found in the Vogelsbirge.

hy-ą-lō-nē'-mą, *s.* [Pref. *hyalo-,* and Gr. νῆμα (*nēma*) = yarn.]

Zool.: Glass-rope; the typical genus of the family Hyalonemidæ (q.v.). *Hyalonema lusitanicum* is found in the depths of the Atlantic. The stem of *H. Sieboldii* is called the flint-rope.

hy-ą-lō-nē'-mĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *hyalonem(a);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

1. *Zool.:* A family of siliceous sponges, or, according to some, a family of *Zoantharia Sclerobasica.* It consists of a cup-shaped sponge-like head, anchored in the mud of the sea-bottom by a long, glassy, twisted fibrous rope or ligament.

2. *Palæont.:* The family occurs from the Silurian times till now.

hy-ăl'-ō-phāne, *s.* [Pref. *hyalo-,* and Gr. φαίνω (*phainō*), 1st fut. φανῶ (*phanō*) = to make to appear.]

Min.: A monoclinic white, colourless or flesh-red mineral, transparent or translucent; its lustre vitreous; hardness, 6 to 6·5; sp. gr., 2·8 to 2·9. Compos.: silica, 45·65 to 52·67; alumina, 19·14 to 22·86; baryta, 9·56 to 21·33. Occurs in a granular dolomite in the Valais, in manganese lime at Jakobsberg in Sweden, &c.

hy-ą-lō-sĭd'-ĕr-ite, *s.* [Pref. *hyalo-,* and Eng. *siderite* (q.v.).]

Min: A ferruginous variety of olivine.

hy-ăl'-ō-type, *s.* [Pref. *hyalo-,* and Eng. *type.*] A photographic positive on glass.

***hy-bĕrn'-ą-cle,** ***hy'-bĕr-nāte,** &c. [HIBERNACLE, HIBERNATE, &c.]

hy-bĕr'-nĭ-ą, *s.* [Lat. *hibernus, hybernus* = pertaining to winter; *hiberna, hyberna* = winter quarters.]

Entom.: The typical genus of the family Hybernidæ (q.v.). *Hybernia leucophearia* is the Spring Usher (q.v.).

hy-bĕr'-nĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *hybern(ia)* (q.v.); fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A family of moths, group Geometrina. The antennæ of the male are pubescent or slightly pectinated; the abdomen is slender; the wings entire, rather broad. Female apterous or with the wings only rudimentary. Larva cylindrical, not humped. Six species are British. (*Stainton.*)

Hyb-læ'-an, *a.* [Lat. *Hyblæus.*] Of or pertaining to Mount Hybla in Sicily, noted for its honey.

hyb'-līte, *s.* [From Mount Hybla, where it occurs.] [HYBLÆAN.]

Min.: The same as PATAGONITE (q.v.).

hyb'-ō-dŏnt, *a. & s.* [HYBODONTIDÆ.]

A. *As adj.:* Having teeth with a hump-like projection. [HYBODUS.]

B. *As subst.* (*Chiefly in the pl.* Hybodonts):

Palæont.: A tooth of the genus Hybodus, or the fish to which it belonged.

hyb-ō-dŏn'-tĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Gr. ὑβός (*hubos*) = hump-backed; ὀδούς (*odous*), genit. ὀδόντος (*odontos*) = a tooth, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Palæont.: A family of fossil fishes, order Plagiostomi of Owen, or Cestraphori.

hyb'-ō-dŭs, *s.* [Gr. ὑβός (*hubos*) = hump-backed, and ὀδούς (*odous*) = a tooth.]

Palæont.: The typical genus of the family Hybodontidæ (q.v.). The teeth somewhat resemble those of the sharks, but are less trenchant. They are formed with a central cone, with smaller secondary cones on the sides. The ichthyodorulites (fin spines) are grooved longitudinally, and have a number of small teeth on their concave margin. A few species are from the Trias, many from the Lias and the Oolite. They die out in the Chalk.

hy'-brĭd, hy-bride, *s.* [Lat. *hibrida, hybrida,* and *ibrida* = a hybrid.] [See def.]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Lit.* (*Of animals or plants*): Produced by the union of two distinct species.

"Perfectly fertile *hybrid* animals."—*Darwin: Origin of Species* (6th ed.), p. 241.

2. *Fig.* (*Of persons or things*): Derived from two sources, as an Act of Parliament, a faith, a word, &c.

"These Judaising *hybrid* Christians."—*South: Sermons,* vol. v., ser. 12.

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) *Strictly:* In the same sense as II.

(2) *Loosely:* A human being born of parents belonging to different races. Such a person should be called a mongrel, not a hybrid.

2. *Fig.:* Anything deriving its origin from two wholly distinct sources.

II. *Biol.:* An animal or plant produced by the union of two distinct species. Plant hybrids are artificially produced by applying the pollen of one species to the stigma of another closely allied to the first. [HYBRIDISM.]

"In the first generation mongrels are more variable than *hybrids.*"—*Darwin: Origin of Species* (6th ed), 250.

hy'-brĭd-īz-ĕr, *s.* [HYBRIDIZER.]

hy'-brĭd-īsm, *s.* [Eng. *hybrid; -ism.*]

Biol.: The state or quality of being hybrid; hybridity.

¶ It was long believed that hybrids were uniformly sterile, and had been made so to prevent the confusion of species. Darwin (*Origin of Species,* ch. ix.) combats this view, pointing out that two classes of facts, to a great extent fundamentally different, have generally been confounded—viz., the sterility of species when first crossed, and the sterility of the hybrids produced from them.

"First crosses between forms sufficiently distinct to be ranked as species and their hybrids are very generally, but not universally, sterile. The sterility is of all degrees, and is often so slight that the most careful experimentalists have arrived at diametrically opposite conclusions in ranking forms by this test. The sterility is innately variable in individuals of the same species, and is eminently susceptible to the action of favourable and unfavourable conditions. The degree of sterility does not strictly follow systematic affinity, but is governed by several curious and complex laws. It is generally different, and sometimes widely different, on reciprocal crosses between the same two species. It is not always equal in degree in a first cross, and in the hybrids produced from this cross."—*Darwin: Origin of Species* (6th ed.), 262.

Mr. Darwin believed that the sterility of first crosses and that of their hybrid progeny had not been effected by natural selection; it had arisen from various causes. Nor, he thought, are mongrels—*i.e.* crosses, between varieties, uniformly fertile; he considered, therefore, that there was nothing in the phenomena of hybridization to negative the view that species had first existed as varieties.

***hy'-brĭd-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *hybrid; -ist.*] One who hybridizes.

***hy-brĭd'-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *hybrid; -ity.*] The quality or state of being hybrid; a mongrel state.

***hy'-brĭd-īz-ą-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *hybridiz(e); -able.*] Capable of being hybridized; capable of being crossed with an individual of another species or stock.

hy-brĭd-ĭ-zā'-tion, *s.* [Eng. *hybridiz(e); -ation.*] The act or process of hybridizing; the state of being hybridized.

"*Hybridization* is not considered by Mr. Darwin as a cause of new species, but rather as tending to keep variation within bounds."—*Lyell: Antiquity of Man* (1863), p. 411.

hy'-brĭd-īze, *v.t.* [Eng. *hybrid; -ize.*] To render hybrid; to produce by the union of different species or stocks.

"This power of *hybridizing* appears to be far more common in plants than in animals."—*Lindley: Introd. to Bot.* (3rd ed.), p. 343.

hy'-brĭd-īz-ĕr, hy'-brĭd-īs-er, *s.* [Eng. *hybridiz(e); -er.*] One who or that which hybridizes.

"The evidence from fertility adduced by different *hybridisers.*"—*Darwin: Origin of Species* (6th ed.), p. 273.

hȳ′-brĭd-oŭs, *a.* [Eng. *hybrid*; *-ous.*] Hybrid. (*Ray: On the Creation*, pt. ii.)

* **hyd,** *s.* [HIDE.]

* **hyd-age,** *s.* [HIDAGE.]

hȳ-dăn-tō′-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *hydanto(in)*; *-ic.*]

Chem.: Of or belonging to hydantoin (q.v.).

hydantoic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: Glycoluric acid, $C_7H_6N_2O_3$, or $CO<^{NH_2}_{NH\cdot CH_2\cdot COOH}$. A monobasic acid, obtained by boiling hydantoin with baryta water; also by heating amidoacetic acid with urea to 120°, or by heating amidoacetic acid with isocyanate of potassium and sulphuric acid. Hydantoic acid is nearly insoluble in cold water and in cold alcohol, but easily dissolved by boiling water. It is only slightly soluble in ether. It forms large rhombic prisms.

hȳ-dăn′-tōĭn, *s.* [Gr. ὕδωρ (*hudōr*) = water, and Eng., &c. (*all*)*antoin* (q.v.).]

Chem.: Glycolyl urea, $C_3H_4N_2O_2$, or $CO<^{NH-CO}_{NH-CH_2}$. Obtained by heating bromacetyl urea with alcoholic ammonia; also by the action of hydriodic acid and allantoin. Hydantoin is easily soluble in hot water; it crystallizes in needles, melting at 216°.

hȳd-ar′-thrŭs, *s.* [Gr. ὕδωρ (*hudōr*) = water, and ἄρθρον (*arthron*) = a joint.]

Path.: *Phlegmasia dolens*, white swelling (q.v.).

hȳ′-dą-tĭds, *s.* [Gr. ὑδατίς (*hudatis*), genit. ὑδατίδος (*hudatidos*) = a hydatid; ὕδωρ (*hudor*) = water.]

Path. (*Pl.*): Tumours resulting from the development of the embryo of a tapeworm, *Tænia solium*, in the human body; *Echinococcus hominis*, found in the liver, brain, &c. Uncommon in this country, specially prevalent in Iceland. [STAGGERS, TAPE-WORM.]

¶ *Hydatids of Morgagni:*

Anatomy:

1. One or more small pedunculated bodies (not real hydatids) in the testicle.

2. A hydatid-looking body at the fimbriated extremity of the uterus.

hȳ-dăt′-ĭ-form, *s.* [Eng. *hydati(d)*, and Lat. *forma* = form, appearance.] Resembling a hydatid.

hȳ-dą-tī′-ną, *s.* [Gr. ὑδατίς (*hudatis*) = a watery vesicle; Lat. suff. *-ina.*]

Zool.: The typical genus of the family Hydatinæa (q.v.). Type, *Hydatina senta.*

hȳ-dą-tĭn′-æ-ą, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *hydatin(a)*; Lat. neut. pl. suff. *-æa.*]

Zool.: A family of Rotatoria, established by Ehrenberg. There is neither a carapace nor an enveloping sheath; the rotatory organ multiple or more than bipartite. Eighteen genera known. Called also Notommatina (q.v.).

hȳ′-dą-tĭsm, *s.* [Eng., &c. *hydat(id)*; *-ism.*] A sound produced by the motion of a liquid which has been effused into some cavity of the body.

hȳ′-dą-tōĭd, *a.* & *s.* [Gr. ὕδωρ (*hudōr*) = water, and εἶδος (*eidos*) = appearance, likeness.]

A. *As adj.:* Resembling water in quality, nature, appearance, or consistency.

B. *As substantive:*

Anat.: The membrane surrounding the aqueous humour of the eye or that humour itself.

* **hyde,** *s.* [HIDE.]

hȳd′-nē-ī, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *hydn(um)*; Lat. masc. pl. adj. suff. *-ei.*]

Bot.: A sub-order of hymenomycetous fungi having the basidia spores on tubercles or spine-like processes on the under side of a discoid cup-shaped, or funnel-shaped, stalked or sessile pileus.

hȳd-nō-car′-pŭs, *s.* [Gr. ὕδνον (*hudnon*) = an esculent fungus, perhaps the truffle, and κάρπος (*karpos*) = fruit.]

Bot.: A genus of Pangiaceæ, the Took. *Hydnocarpus venenatus* is described by Sir Joseph Hooker as a beautiful evergreen tree with tufts of yellow blossoms on the trunk. Its fruit is as large as an orange, and is used to poison fish. An oil is expressed from its seeds. (*Hooker: Himalayan Journ.*, ii. 7.)

hȳd-nŏr′-ą, *s.* [Gr. ὕδνον (*hudnon*) = an esculent fungus, a truffle; suff. *-ora* (?).]

Bot.: A genus of Cytinaceæ. *Hydnora africana* smells like roast beef, and is eaten by the native Africans.

hȳd′-nŭm, *s.* [Gr. ὕδνον (*hudnon*) = an eatable fungus, probably a truffle.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the sub-order Hydnei (q.v.). It consists of fungals having the hymenum composed of prickles projecting from the pileus. *Hydnum repandum*, properly dressed and cooked, is eatable.

hȳdr-, *pref.* [HYDRO-.]

Hȳ′-drą, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. ὕδρα (*hudra*) = a water-snake, from ὕδωρ (*hudōr*) = water; Sansc. *udras*; Russ. *ouidra*; A.S. *oter* = a otter (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit. & Gr. Myth.:* A celebrated monster which infested the Lake Lerna in Peloponnesus. It was the offspring of Ichidna's union with Typhon. It had one hundred heads, and as soon as one was cut off, two grew up if the wound was not stopped by fire. It was one of the labours of Hercules to destroy this monster: this he effected with the assistance of Iolaus, who applied a red-hot iron to the wound as soon as one head was cut off. The conqueror dipped his arrows in the gall of the Hydra, and all the wounds which he gave proved incurable.

"Another king! they grow like *Hydra's* heads."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV., v. 4.

2. *Fig.:* Any evil or misfortune arising from many sources.

"And yet the *hydra* of my cares renews."
Daniel: Sonnets to Delia, xv.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Astron.:* The Hydra or Watersnake, one of the fifteen ancient southern constellations. It is so long that it has been divided into four parts: (1) Hydra—*i.e.* Hydra proper; (2) Hydra et Crater; (3) Hydra et Corvus; and (4) Hydræ continuatio. Hydra proper is a little south of the bright star, Regulus, which is in Leo.

2. *Zool.:* The typical genus of the family Hydridæ. The animal is locomotive, single, naked, gelatinous, subcylindrical, but very contractile and variable in form; the mouth surrounded by a single row of filiform tentacles. Propagation by the formation of gemmæ and ova upon or within the substance of the animal's body. If cut into pieces each will become a new hydra. If turned inside out the exterior surface will digest food and the interior one respire. Hydra was first described by Trembley in 1774. The genus contains the fresh-water polypes. *Hydra viridis* has six to ten tentacles, shorter than the body; it is leaf-green, and is found in ponds and still waters adhering to the roots of duckweed. *H. vulgaris* has seven to twelve tentacles, at least as long as the body; it is orange, brown, yellow, or red. *H. attenuata* and *H. fusca* are rare.

HYDRA.

hydra-headed, *a.* Having many heads, like a hydra, each of which is renewed as it is cut off; hence, difficult to get rid of, or having many sources or origins; multiform; spreading; not to be killed or quelled. (*Lit. & fig.*)

hydra-tainted, *a.* Dipped in the gall of the Hydra; hence, poisonous, deadly.

"The *hydra-tainted* dart."
Cowper: Death of the Vice-Chancellor. (Trans.)

hydra-tuba, *s.*

Zool.: The name given by Sir J. G. Dalyell to a body which ultimately becomes trumpet-shaped, with a mouth and tentacles at the expanded extremity. It is called Hydra-tuba from its resemblance to the hydra. It is an immature form belonging to some of the Lucernarida, and is regarded as a fixed Lucernaroid. (*Nicholson.*)

hȳ-dræ′-çĭ-a, *s.* [HYDRŒCIA.]

hȳ-drăch′-ną, *s.* [Pref. *hydr-*, and Gr. ἄχνη (*achnē*) = anything shaved off; froth, chaff.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the family Hydrachnidæ (q.v.). When young they have only six legs. Example, *Hydrachna cruenta.*

hȳ-drăch′-nĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *hydrachn(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: Water-mites, a family of Acarina. They swim about in the water by means of the fringes on their legs.

hȳ-drăç′-ĭds, *s. pl.* [Eng. *hydr(ogen)*, and *acids.*]

Chem.: A name formerly given to acids which did not contain oxygen, as hydrochloric acid, HCl, hydrocyanic acid, HCn. But now all acids are regarded as salts of hydrogen.

hȳ-drą-crȳl′-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *hydr(ated)*, and *acrylic.*]

Chem.: (See the compound).

hydracrylic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $CH_2(OH)\cdot CH_2\cdot COOH$, Ethylene lactic acid, ethene lactic acid. A diatomic monobasic acid, obtained by heating β iodopropionic acid with moist silver oxide, $CH_2I\cdot CH_2\cdot COOH + AgOH = AgI + CH_2OH\cdot CH_2\cdot COOH$. It is a thick syrup, and forms crystalline salts. Hydracrylic-acid, when heated alone, or when boiled with equal parts of H_2SO_4 and H_2O, is converted into acrylic acid

$$\begin{array}{c} CH_2\cdot OH \\ | \\ CH_2 \\ | \\ COOH \end{array} \quad - H_2O = \quad \begin{array}{c} CH_2 \\ \| \\ CH \\ | \\ COOH. \end{array}$$

hȳ-drą-dĕph′-ą-gą, *s. pl.* [Pref. *hydr-*, and neut. pl. of Gr. ἀδηφάγος (*adēphagos*) = gluttonous.]

Entom.: The name given by Macleay to a sub-section of Adephaga, a section of pentamerous beetles. It contains the aquatic Adephaga. The legs are formed for swimming, the hinder ones having only a horizontal motion; the body ovate. They are very predatory and aquatic, but come to the surface occasionally to breathe. Hydradephaga contains the families Dyticidæ and Gyrinidæ (q.v.).

hȳ-drą-dĕph′-ą-goŭs, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *hydradephag(a)*; Eng. suff. *-ous.*]

Entom.: Of or belonging to the Hydradephaga (q.v.). (*Swainson & Shuckard.*)

hȳ′-drą-form, hȳ-drĭ-form, *a.* [Eng., &c. *hydra*; and Lat. *forma* = form, appearance.]

Zool.: Resembling the hydra or common fresh-water polype in form.

hȳ′-drą-gŏgue, *s.* [Pref. *hydro-* (1), and Gr. ἄγω (*agō*) = to lead, to drive.]

Med.: An active purgative, causing a very large secretion of fluid from the mucous membrane of the bowels. Hydragogues cause relief by the partial emptying of the veins of the portal system. The chief hydragogues are gamboge, elaterium, and cream of tartar in large doses.

hȳ-dræ′-mĭ-ą, *s.* [Pref. *hydro-* (1), and Gr. αἷμα (*haima*) = blood.]

Path.: The same as ANÆMIA (q.v.).

hȳ′-drąl, *a.* [HYDRALES.]

Bot.: Of or belonging to Hydrales, as Hydral Endogens. (*Lindley: Veg. King.* (1853), p. 140.)

hydral-alliance, *s.*

Bot.: The same as HYDRALES (q.v.).

hȳ-drā′-lēs, *s. pl.* [Masc. & fem. pl. of Mod. Lat. *hydralis*, from Gr. ὕδωρ (*hudōr*), in compos. ὕδρο (*hydro*) = water.

Bot.: An alliance of endogens, having the flowers perfect or imperfect, usually scattered, not on a spadix; the embryo axile, without albumen. It consists of unisexual aquatic plants. Lindley includes under it the orders Hydrocharidaceæ, Naiadaceæ, and Zosteraceæ.

hȳ′-drăm-īneş, *s. pl.* [Eng. *hydr(oxyl)*, and *amines.*]

Chem.: Oxethene bases. These compounds may be considered as amines, containing hy-

droxyl substitution compounds of ethyl. They are obtained by the action of aqueous ammonia on ethene oxide $\begin{matrix}CH_2\\CH_2\end{matrix}>O$. One, two, or three molecules of the oxide uniting with one molecule of ammonia, forming $CH_2{\cdot}OH{\cdot}CH_2{\cdot}NH_2$, Ethene hydramine. $(CH_2{\cdot}OH{\cdot}CH_2)_2NH$, Diethene hydramine. $(CH_2{\cdot}OH{\cdot}CH_2)_3N$ triethene hydramine. They are viscid alkaline liquids decomposed by heat, but their hydrochlorates can be fractionally distilled.

hȳ-drăn'-ǧĕ-ą, *s.* [Pref. *hydr-* (q.v.), and Gr. ἀγγεῖον (*anggeion*) = a vessel, a pail.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the order Hydrangeaceæ (q.v.). The calyx is superior, five-toothed; the petals and stamens five; pistils two; capsule two-beaked, two-celled, opening by a hole between the beaks. It consists of showy shrubs. *Hydrangea hortensis*, a native of China, is cultivated here in gardens. The leaves of *H. Thunbergii* are dried in Japan and infused to make a kind of tea.

hȳ-drăn-ǧĕ-ā'-çĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *hydrange(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: A family of Perigynous Exogens, alliance Saxifragales. It consists of shrubs with opposite simple leaves; flowers usually in cymes; calyx partly adherent to the ovary, four to six-toothed; petals four to six, deciduous; stamens in two rows, eight to twelve; fruit a two to five-celled capsule, with few or many minute seeds. Found chiefly in the temperate parts of Asia and America. Genera about nine, species forty-five or more. Sometimes reduced to a tribe of Saxifragaceæ.

hȳ-drăn'-ǧĕ-ăds, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *hydrange(a)*; pl. suff. *-ads.*]

Bot.: The name given by Lindley to the order Hydrangeaceæ (q.v.).

hȳ'-drąnt, *s.* [Gr. ὑδραίνω (*hudrainō*) = to water, to irrigate; ὕδωρ (*hudōr*) = water.] A spout and a valve connected with a water-main, and designed for drawing water from the latter; a street-fountain.

hȳ'-drănth, *s.* [Pref. *hydr-*, and Gr. ἄνθος (*anthos*) = a blossom, a flower.]

Zool.: The polypite or proper nutritive zoöid of the Hydrozoa.

hȳ-drăr'-gĭl-īte, *s.* [Pref. *hydr-*; Lat. *argilla* = white clay, potter's earth, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: The hydrargillite of Cleaveland is the same as GIBBSITE (q.v.); that of Davy the same as WAVELLITE (q.v.). Dana arranges part of Hydrargillite under Turquoise (q.v.).

hȳ-drăr'-ǧȳ-rāte, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *hydrargyr(um)*; suff. *-ate* (*Chem.*) (q.v.).]

Chem.: Of or belonging to mercury (q.v.).

hȳ-drăr'-ǧȳ-rŭm, *s.* [Lat. *hydrargyrus* = Gr. ὑδράργυρος (*hudrarguros*) = fluid quicksilver.]

*1. *Old Chem.:* Quicksilver, mercury.

2. *Pharm.: Hydrargyrum cum Creta.* Mercury with chalk; also called grey powder. Obtained by rubbing one ounce of mercury with two ounces of prepared chalk till the globules are no longer visible. It is a light grey powder, insoluble in water. It is one of the mildest preparations of mercury.

hȳ-drăs'-tĭs, *s.* [From Gr. ὕδωρ (*hudōr*) = water, referring to the moist places in which it grows.]

Bot.: A genus of Ranunculaceæ, tribe Anemoneæ. Sepals three, petals none; fruit baccate, resembling a raspberry. Only one known species. *Hydrastis canadensis*, the yellow puccoon orange root or yellow root, has a strong and somewhat narcotic smell, and is used in North America as a tonic. It also affords a bright yellow dye.

hȳ'-drąte, *s.* [Gr. ὕδωρ (*hudōr*), in compos. ὑδρο (*hudro*); *-ate.*]

Chem.: A chemical substance having water in direct combination with it.

hydrate-of-chloral, *s.* [CHLORAL-HYDRATE.]

hȳ'-drāt-ĕd, *a.* [Eng. *hydrat(e)*; *-ed.*] Formed into a hydrate.

hȳ-drā'-tion, *s.* [Eng. *hydrat(e)*; *-ion.*] The act of moistening or impregnating with water; the state of being moistened; the process of becoming hydrated.

hȳ-drâul'-ĭc, ***hȳ-drâul'-ĭck,** *a.* [Fr. *hydraulique*, from Lat. *hydraulicus*, from Gr. ὑδραυλικός (*hudraulikos*) = pertaining to a water-organ; ὕδραυλις (*hudraulis*) = a water-organ: ὕδωρ (*hudōr*) = water, and αὐλός (*aulos*) = a pipe.] Of or pertaining to hydraulics, or fluids in motion.

hydraulic-belt, *s.* An endless woollen band for raising water. The lower bight is immersed in water, and the upper bight passes between two rollers, where the absorbed water is squeezed out.

hydraulic-block, *s.*

Shipbuild.: An hydraulic lifting-press occupying the place of a building block beneath the keel of a vessel in a repairing-dock. Being adjustable as to height, it is useful for straightening a ship that has become hogged or sagged.

hydraulic-brush, *s.* A brush having a hose connection through its handle, so as to discharge water upon the surface or object being scrubbed.

hydraulic-cane, *s.* This pump consists of a vertical pipe whose lower end has a valve opening upwardly and plunged in the water of the cistern or well. A rapid vertical reciprocation is given to the tube, and the water is caused to ascend therein; positively as the lower end plunges into the water raising the valve, and relatively as the water slips in the tube as the latter descends quickly. An air-chamber above makes the discharge continuous.

hydraulic-cement, *s.* [HYDRAULIC-MORTAR.]

hydraulic-clock, *s.* [CLEPSYDRA.]

hydraulic-condenser, *s.*

Gas: The chamber into which gas from the retorts is conveyed by the dip-pipes to be cooled. [HYDRAULIC-MAIN.]

hydraulic-crane, *s.* [HYDRAULIC-LIFT, &c.]

hydraulic-dock, *s.* An apparatus by which a vessel is raised clear of the water for examination and repairs.

hydraulic-elevator, *s.* A platform lift worked by hydraulic power.

hydraulic-engine, *s.*

1. An engine or machine employed in raising water, as pumps, &c.; or receiving motion by the weight or impulse of water, as water-wheels, &c.; or in transmitting power, as the hydrostatic press, &c.

2. A machine driven by the pressure of a column of water; the term is especially applied to one in which the piston of a cylinder is driven by water-power.

hydraulic-indicator, *s.* A gauge to indicate hydraulic pressure.

hydraulic-lift, *s.*

Hoisting: An apparatus on the principle of the hydraulic press, caused by means of a lever to draw up a chain which passes over sets of pulleys, and is thence conducted by leading pulleys over a jib. The weight is by this arrangement raised many times the stroke of the ram.

hydraulic lifting-jack, *s.* A portable lifting apparatus in which the power is a form of the hydrostatic press.

hydraulic-lime, *s.* A kind of lime having the property of hardening under water. [HYDRAULIC-CEMENT.]

hydraulic-limestone, *s.*

Min., Petrol., &c.: An impure limestone of use in forming cement which is likely to be exposed to the action of water. The impurities are generally magnesia, silica, and alumina. Occurs in France, the United &c. Dana arranges it under calcite.

hydraulic-main, *s.*

Gas: A strong, cast-iron pipe, usually about twelve inches in diameter, and of a length sufficient to receive all the perpendicular pipes that convey to it the gas generated in the several retorts. The main is horizontal, and is supported on the brick-work that covers the ovens. The hydraulic main contains a certain quantity of water, and the mouth of each gas-tube is submerged in the water, so that the gas flows through water and parts with a portion of its ammonia at this stage of the process.

hydraulic-mining, *s.*

Mining: A system of mining in which the force of a jet of water is used to sluice down a bed of auriferous gravel or earth, which is passed through sluices to detain the particles of gold.

hydraulic-mortar, *s.* Mortar in which the presence of alumina enables it to harden under water, producing an insoluble silicate of alumina. It usually contains burned clay along with the more abundant lime, and sometimes oxide of iron. [POZZUOLANA.]

hydraulic-motor, *s.*

1. An hydraulic ram having connections which raise a piston that is forced down by atmospheric pressure at each cessation of the downward flow of water. By suitably arranged valves, the water may be admitted alternately above and below the piston, causing a reciprocating action similar to that of the steam-engine.

2. [HYDRAULIC-ENGINE, 2.]

hydraulic-nozzle, *s.* A hose-nozzle used in hydraulic-mining (q.v.)

hydraulic-organ, *s.* [ORGAN.]

hydraulic-pivot, *s.*

Mach.: A contrivance of Girard, by which a film or body of water is introduced below the end of a vertical axis to bear its weight, and to prevent the actual friction of the axis on its step.

hydraulic platform-lift, *s.*

Hoisting: A form of hoisting apparatus in which a small pump, operated by a lever, forces water into a cylinder containing a piston bearing an upright stem, upon the upper end of which the platform, sliding upon appropriate guides, is fixed.

hydraulic-press, *s.*

Mach.: The same as BRAMAH-PRESS (q.v.).

hydraulic-propeller, *s.* A means of propelling vessels by the ejection of a body of water at the stern.

hydraulic rail-bender, *s.* An implement for bending or straightening rails by hydraulic pressure.

hydraulic-ram, *s.* A machine by which the fall of a column of water in a tube is caused to elevate a portion of itself to a height greater than that of its source.

hydraulic-slip, *s.* A slip-dock in which the cradle and its load, the ship, are hauled up the rails or ways, for the purpose of cleaning or repair, by the power of an hydraulic press.

hydraulic-tourniquet, *s.*

Mach.: The same as BARKER'S MILL (q.v.). [MILL.]

hydraulic-valve, *s.* An inverted cup which is lowered over the upturned open end of a pipe, the edge of the cup being submerged in water, and closing the pipe against the passage of air.

***hȳ-drâul'-ĭc-ąl,** *a.* [Eng. *hydraulic*; *-al.*] Hydraulic.

"An *hydraulical* or rather hydraulo-pneumatical engine."—*Boyle: Works*, p. 232.

hȳ-drâul'-ĭc-ŏn, *s.* [Gr. ὑδραυλικός (*hudraulikos*) = pertaining to a water-organ; ὕδραυλις (*hudraulis*) = a water-organ: ὕδωρ (*hudōr*) = water, and αὐλός (*aulos*) = a pipe.]

Music: A water-organ. This form was known to the Alexandrian Greeks in the time of Hero, 150 B.C. It is supposed that air was forced by means of water. If so, it was rather a water-bellows. [ORGAN.]

hȳ-drâul'-ĭcs, *s.* [HYDRAULIC.]

Physics: The department of science which treats of the application of hydrodynamics to practical purposes, and specially to the raising of water in pipes. [HYDRODYNAMICS.] It treats also of machines in which water is a moving power, as water-wheels. A subordinate part is called hydraulic architecture.

hȳ'-drą-zĭnes, *s. pl.* [Eng. *hydr(ogen)*; *az(ote)*, and suff. *-ines.*]

Chem.: H_2N-NH_2. Hydrazine is not known in a free state. Its derivatives are obtained by the reduction of nitrosoamines by zinc dust and acetic acid, $(CH_3)_2N{\cdot}NO+4H'$ (dimethylnitrosoamine) $=(CH_3)_2{\cdot}N-NH_2+HOH$ (dimethylhydrazine); also formed by the action of nascent hydrogen on

$$\begin{matrix} C_2H_5NH \\ C_2H_5N \end{matrix}\!\!>\!CO+4H=HOH+\begin{matrix} C_2H_5NH \\ C_2H_5N \end{matrix}\!\!>\!CO$$

$$\begin{matrix} \diagdown NO \\ \text{(nitrosodiethyl urea)} \end{matrix} \qquad \begin{matrix} \diagdown NH_2 \\ \text{(diethyl hydrazine urea)} \end{matrix}$$

This compound, boiled with concentrated HCl in a water-bath, gives $C_2H_5{\cdot}HN-NH_2{=}HCl$, ethyl hydrazine hydrochlorate $+C_2H_5NH_2{\cdot}HCl$ (ethylamine hydrochlorate) $+CO_2$. They are strong bases. A primary hydrazine has only one H substituted by an alcohol radical, as $C_2H_5{\cdot}HN-NH_2$. They reduce Fehling's solution in the cold. A secondary hydrazine has two H's substituted by alcohol radicals, as $(CH_3)_2N-NH_2$. They only reduce Fehling's solution when warmed. Aromatic hydrazines are formed in the same manner. $C_2H_5N{\cdot}CH_3{\cdot}NO+4H'$ (nitrosomethyl aniline) $=HOH+C_6H_5{\cdot}CH_3{\cdot}N-NH_2$ (phenylmethyl hydrazine). An alcoholic solution of diazoamido-benzene, reduced by zinc dust and acetic acid, yields $C_6H_5N=N-NH{\cdot}C_6H_5+4H=NH_2{\cdot}C_6H_5$ (aniline) $=C_6H_5HN-NH_2$ (phenyl hydrazine). Primary phenyl hydrazines are converted into diazo compounds by the action of mercuric oxide on their sulphates.

hȳ-drăz-ō-bĕn'-zēne, *s.* [Eng. *hydr(ogen); az(ote),* and *benzene.*]

Chem.: $C_{12}H_{12}N_2$, or $C_6H_5{\cdot}NH{\cdot}C_6H_5$. An aromatic compound, obtained by the action of H_2S on an alcoholic solution of azobenzene, $C_6H_5N=NC_6H_5$. Hydrazobenzene crystallizes in large plates, insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol and ether. They melt at 131°.

hȳ-drăz-ō-bĕn-zō'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *hydr(ogen); az(ote),* and *benzoic.*] (See the compound.)

hydrazobenzoic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{14}H_{12}N_2O_4$. A compound formed by adding ferrous sulphate to a boiling solution of azobenzoic acid in caustic soda, and precipitating the filtered solution by hydrochloric acid. It is a yellowish substance, slightly soluble in hot alcohol.

† **hȳ-drĕn-çĕ-phăl'-ō-çēle,** *s.* [Pref. *hydro-* (1); Gr. ἐγκέφαλος (*engkephalos*) = the brain, and κήλη (*kēlē*) = a tumour.]

Pathol.: A tumour or swelling, producing, on rupture, watery effusion on the brain. Not very different from hydrocephalus (q.v.).

hȳ-drĕn-çĕph'-ą-lōĭd, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *hydrencephal(us),* and Gr. εἶδος (*eidos*) = form, appearance.]

Pathol.: Of or belonging to hydrencephalus (q.v.).

† **hȳ-drĕn-çĕph'-ą-lŭs, hȳ-drĕn-çĕph'-ą-lŏn,** *s.* [Pref. *hydro-* (1), and Gr. ἐγκέφαλος (*engkephalos*) = the brain.]

Pathol.: The same as HYDROCEPHALUS (q.v.).

hȳ-drĕn-tĕr'-ō-çēle, *s.* [Pref. *hydro-* (1); Gr. ἔντερον (*enteron*) = an intestine, and κήλη (*kēlē*) a tumour.]

Surg.: Intestinal hernia, the sac of which encloses fluid.

* **Hȳ'-drĭ-ăd,** *s.* [Gr. ὑδριάς (*hudrias*), genit. ὑδριάδος (*hudriados*) = belonging to the water, Ὑδριάδες Νύμφαι (*Hudriades Numphai*) = water nymphs.)]

Mythol.: A water-nymph.

hȳ'-drĭc, *a.* [Eng. *hyd(rogen); -ic.*]

Chem.: A term given to acids, which are regarded as salts of hydrogen, as hydric nitrate, HNO_3, or nitric acid; hydric sulphate, H_2SO_4, or sulphuric acid. When H and a polybasic acid are replaced by a metal, there is formed an acid salt, or a salt containing basic hydrogen and another metal. Thus $KHSO_4$ is called acid potassium sulphate, or potassic hydric sulphate.

hydric-bromide, *s.* [HYDROBROMIC-ACID.]

hydric-chloride, *s.* [HYDROCHLORIC-ACID.]

hydric-iodide, *s.* [HYDRIODIC-ACID.]

hydric-sulphide, *s.* [HYDROGEN-SULPHIDE.]

hȳ'-drĭ-dą, *s. pl.* [Lat. *hydra,* and Gr. εἶδος (*eidos*) = form.]

Zool.: An order of Hydroida. The hydrozoma consists of a single locomotive polypite, with tentacles and a discoid hydrorhiza, never developing into hard cuticle. The reproductive organs appear as simple external processes of the body wall. It contains only one family, Hydridæ.

hȳ'-drĭ-dæ (1), **hȳ'-drą-dæ,** *s. pl.* [Lat. *hydr(a);* fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ, -adæ.*]

Zool.: The typical and only family of the order Hydrida (q.v.).

* **hȳ'-drĭ-dæ** (2), *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *hydr(us);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Water-snakes, now called Hydrophidæ (q.v.).

hȳ'-drĭde, *s.* [Eng. *hydr(ogen); -ide.*]

Chem.: A compound of hydrogen with another element, as silicon hydride SiH_4, or with a hydrocarbon radical, as ethyl hydride, $C_2H_5{\cdot}H$.

hȳ-drĭl'-ą, *s.* [Dimin. (?) of Lat. *hydra* = Gr. ὑδρία (*hudria*) = a waterpot.]

Bot.: A genus of Hydrocharidaceæ, tribe Valisnereæ. The Jangi (*Hydrilla* or *Vallisneria alternifolia*) is one of the plants used in India to supply water mechanically to sugar in process of being refined.

hȳ-drĭn'-dĭc, *a.* [Pref. *hydro-* (2); Eng. *ind(igo),* and suff. *-ic.*] (See the compound.)

hydrindic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: This acid is not obtained in a free state. Its anhydride Dioxindol, $C_8H_7NO_2$, is obtained by boiling isatin in water with a little zinc dust, and hydrochloric acid. It crystallizes in colourless prisms which turn yellow on exposure to the air; it melts at 180° and decomposes at 115°, yielding aniline. An aqueous solution of hydrindic acid is oxidised by the air, turning red.

hȳ'-drĭ-ō-dāte, *s.* [Eng., &c. *hydriod(ic); -ate (Chem.).*]

Chem.: A salt of hydriodic acid (q.v.).

hȳ-drĭ-ŏd'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *hydr(ogen); iod(ine),* and suff. *-ic.*] (See the compound.)

hydriodic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: Hydric iodide, hydrogen iodide, HI. Hydriodic acid is a colourless gas forming in the air. At a pressure of four atmospheres at 0° it is condensed to a liquid. It can be frozen at ordinary temperature by a mixture of ether and solid CO_2 at a temperature of 55°. Its sp. gr. is 4·3737, air = 1. Hydriodic acid is prepared by the action of phosphorus and iodine in the presence of water, $P+5I+4H_2=5HI+H_3PO_4$. One part, by weight, of amorphous phosphorus is placed in fifteen parts of water, and twenty parts of iodine are added gradually. Then the flask is gently warmed, and the HI collected over mercury. H_2SO_4 does not liberate HI from potassium iodide; the reaction is $3H_2SO_4+2KI=2KHSO4+I_2+SO_2+2H_2O$. Hydriodic acid is not combustible, and will not support combustion. It is decomposed by passing it through a red-hot tube, the gas becoming violet-coloured. HI is very soluble in water. A solution kept cold by ice will have a density of 1·990. The solution decomposes in the air, water being formed and iodine liberated, which redissolves in the solution, turning it dark coloured. A solution of HI in water dissolves Zn, iron ore, with evolution of H, forming iodides. An aqueous solution of HI can be formed by passing H_2S through water in which iodine is suspended, $H_2O+H_2S+I_2=2HI+S+H_2O$. A solution having the density of 0·7 can be prepared in this manner.

hȳ-drō- (1), *pref.* [Latinised form of Gr. ὑδρο (*hudro*), the form in which ὕδωρ (*hudōr*) = water, appears in a Greek prefix, especially before a consonant. Before a vowel it is generally *hydr,* Gr. ὑδρ (*hudr*).] [Etym.]

hydro-barometer, *s.* An instrument for determining the depth of sea-water by its pressure.

hydro-extractor, *s.* [CENTRIFUGAL-MACHINE.]

hȳ-drō- (2), *pref.* [HYDROGEN.]

Chem.: A prefix used to denote that the acid contains *no oxygen,* the acid being a combination of hydrogen with a non-metallic element, as H_2S, hydrosulphuric acid, HCl, hydrochloric acid, or with a radical, as hydrocyanic acid, HCN.

hȳ-drō- (3), *pref.* [HYDRA.]

Zool.: Of, belonging, or akin to, the hydra (q.v.).

hȳ-drō-ăp'-ą-tīte, *s.* [Pref. *hydro-* (1), and *apatite* (q.v.).]

Min.: Hydrous apatite, a milk-white warty transparent mineral; its hardness, 5·5; sp. gr., 3·10. Compos.: phosphoric acid, 40·00; lime, 47·31; fluorine, 3·36; calcium, 3·60; water, 5·30. Found in mammillary concretions in the fissures of an argillaceous school in St. Girons, in the Pyrenees. [HYDROBENZAMIDE.]

hȳ-drō-bĕn'-zą-mīde, *s.* [Pref. *hydro-* (2), and Eng., &c. *benzamide* (q.v.).]

Chem.: $C_{21}H_{18}N_2(C_6H_5{\cdot}CH'')N_2$. Obtained by the action of ammonia on benzoic aldehyde. It crystallizes out of alcohol in large crystals which melt at 110°.

hȳ-drō-bĕn'-zōìn, *s.* [Pref. *hydro-* (2), and Eng. *benzoin.*]

Chem.: $C_{14}H_{14}O_2$. Tolylene glycol. An aromatic compound, slightly soluble in water, crystallizing in rhombic tables, which melt at 134°. It is obtained by the action of zinc and hydrochloric acid and benzaldehyde. An isomeric compound, isohydro-benzoin, is obtained at the same time.

hȳ-drō'-bĭ-ą, *s.* [Pref. *hydro-* (1), and Gr. βιος (*bios*) = life, course of life.]

Zool.: A subgenus of gasteropodous molluscs, genus Rissoa. The shell is smooth, the foot rounded behind. Fifty recent species are known, and ten fossil: the former from Britain, &c.; the latter from the Wealden, onward.

hȳ-drō'-bĭ-ŭs, *s.* [HYDROBIA.]

Entom.: A genus of beetles, family Hydrophilidæ. It is more convex than its allies. According to Stephens, twenty-four have been found in Britain: all of these but two are now transposed to other genera.

hȳ-drō-bōr'-ą-çīte, *s.* [Pref. *hydro-* (1), and Eng. *boracite* (q.v.).]

Min.: Hydrous borate of lime and magnesia. Compos.: boracic acid, 49·22 to 49·92; lime, 13·30 to 13·74; magnesia, 10·43 to 10·71; water, 26·33 = 100. Its colour is white, with rust spots. Hardness, 2; sp. gr., 1·9 to 2·0. Resembles gypsum, but is fusible. Found in the Caucasus.

hȳ-drō-bōr-ō-căl'-çīte, *s.* [Pref. *hydro-* (1), and Eng., *borocalcite* (q.v.).]

Min.: The same as BORONATROCALCITE (q.v.). See also Hayesite.

hȳ-drō-brō'-māte, *s.* [Eng., &c. *hydrobrom(ic); -ate.*]

Chem.: A salt formed by the molecular union of hydrobromic acid with ammonia, aniline, ethylamine, &c.

hȳ-drō-brō'-mĭc, *a.* [Pref. *hydro-* (2), and Eng. *bromic* (q.v.).] (See the compound.)

hydrobromic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: Hydric bromide, hydrogen bromide. Hydrobromic acid is a colourless gas, having an irritating smell, fuming in the air. It can be condensed into a colourless liquid at 73°; it freezes at 87°. It is not inflammable, and extinguishes flame. It is very soluble in water. A solution of sp. gr. 1·486 contains 47 per cent. of HBr. The composition of the distillate changes with the pressure of the barometer. Bromine does not unite with hydrogen in the sunlight, nor by the electric spark nor by flame. Hydrobromic acid can be obtained by the action of concentrated phosphoric acid and potassium bromide; if sulphuric acid is used, a mixture of HBr, SO_2, and Br_2 is obtained, but is prepared by placing one part, by weight, of amorphous phosphorus and two parts of water, and then ten parts of bromine are allowed to fall on it, drop by drop, from a tap funnel; then the flask is gently warmed, and the HBr is given off. It is passed through a U-tube containing amorphous phosphorus to free it from the vapour of bromine, and then it is collected in dry cylinders by displacement over mercury,

$2P+5Br_2+8H_2O = 10HBr+2H_3PO_4$. It can also be prepared by passing H_2S through a solution of bromine in water. Hydrobromic acid is decomposed by chlorine, $Cl_2+2HBr = Br_2+2HCl$. The hydrogen can be replaced by metals forming bromides.

hȳ-drō-bū-chŏl′-īte, *s.* [Pref. *hydro-* (1), and *bucholzite* (q.v.).]

Min.: A variety of Fibrolite, believed to be from Sardinia.

hȳ-drō-căm′-pa, *s.* [Pref. *hydro-* (1), and Lat. *campe* = Gr. κάμπη (*kampē*) = a caterpillar.]

Entom.: The typical genus of the family Hydrocampidæ (q.v.). *Hydrocampa nymphæata* is the Brown China Mark, and *H. stagnata* the Beautiful China Mark, both British.

hȳ-drō-căm′-pĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *hydrocamp(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A family of moths, group Pyralidina. The antennæ of the male are simple, the abdomen rather long, slender, and the wings silky, but not transparent. The larvæ feed below the water on duckweed, water-lilies, and pond-weeds.

hȳ-drō-căn′-thar-ī, *s. pl.* [Pref. *hydro-* (2), and Lat. *cantharis.*]

Entom.: Swimmers. The name given by Latreille, Cuvier, &c. to a tribe of pentamerous aquatic beetles, now more generally called Hydradephaga (q.v.). The latter is a better name, for they have no close affinity to the Cantharides.

hȳ-drō-car′-bŏn, *s.* [Pref. *hydro-* (2), and *carbon* (q.v.).]

Chem.: A name given to compounds of one or more atoms of carbon, with atoms of hydrogen. Carbon is a tetrad element, capable of uniting with four atoms of H, as CH_4 methane. But carbon atoms can unite with each other, by one or more pairs of bonds, thus $\equiv C-C\equiv$, $=C=C=$, $-C\equiv C-$, the hydrocarbons having the C atoms united by only one pair of bonds are called paraffins, C_nH_{2n+2}, as ethane $\begin{matrix} H \\ H \end{matrix}\!>\!C-C\!<\!\begin{matrix} H \\ H \end{matrix}$. Hydrocarbons having two C atoms united by two pairs of bonds are called olefines C_nH_{2n}, as $\begin{matrix} H \\ H \end{matrix}\!>\!C=C\!<\!\begin{matrix} H \\ H \end{matrix}$ ethene. By three pairs of bonds, are called acetylenes C_nH_{2n-2}, as acetylene $HC\equiv CH$. Besides these there are hydrocarbons belonging to the aromatic series, having the carbon atoms arranged to form a closed ring, as benzene C_6H_6 (q.v.), and the naphthalene series containing two closed rings. The constitution of the other groups of hydrocarbons are described under their respective names. [ANTHRACENE.]

hydrocarbon-burner, *s.* A burner for liquid fuel. It usually has a jet of air or steam, frequently both, which carries with it petroleum in the form of spray, which is ignited and burns below a boiler, cooking vessel, &c.

hydrocarbon furnace, *s.* A furnace specially adapted to the use of liquid fuel for a steam-boiler or a metallurgic furnace.

hydrocarbon-stove, *s.* A heating or cooking stove in which liquid fuel is burned.

* **hȳ-drō-car′-bu-rĕt,** *s.* [Pref. *hydro-* (2), and Eng. *carburet.*] Carburetted hydrogen, a name formerly given to hydrocarbons.

* **hȳ-drō-car′-dĭ-a,** *s.* [Pref. *hydro-* (1), and Gr. καρδία (*kardia*) = the heart.]

Path.: A name given by Hildanus to a serous, sanious, or purulent tumour of the pericardium.

hȳ-drō-caul′-ŭs, *s.* [Lat. *hydro-* (1), and Gr. καυλός (*kaulos*) = the stalk or stem of a plant.]

Bot.: The main stem of the cœnosarc of a hydrozoon.

hȳ′-drō-çēle, *s.* [Lat., = Gr. ὑδροκήλη (*hudrokēlē*): pref. *hydro-* (1), and κήλη (*kēlē*) = a tumour.]

Path.: A serous effusion, dropsy of the scrotum, consequent on inflammation.

hȳ-drō-çĕ-phăl′-ĭc, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *hydrocephal(us)*; Eng. suff. *-ic.*] Of, pertaining, or akin to hydrocephalus, hydrocephaloid (q.v.).

hȳ-drō-çĕph′-a-lŏĭd, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *hydrocephal(us)* (q.v.), and Gr. εἶδος (*eidos*) = form, appearance.] Of, pertaining to, or akin to hydrocephalus.

hydrocephaloid-disease, *s.*

Path.: A disease in infants, partly resembling hydrocephalus, but less formidable. Called also spurious hydrocephalus.

hȳ-drō-çĕph′-a-lŭs, *s.* [Gr. ὑδροκέφαλον (*hudrokephalon*): pref. *hydro-* (1), and κεφαλή (*kephalē*) = the head.]

1. *Path.:* Dropsy in the ventricles of the brain, or in the arachnoid cavity, in children, and usually rapidly fatal, although cases have been known to go on to adult life.

2. *Palæont.:* A genus of Trilobites.

¶ *Spurious hydrocephalus:* [HYDROCEPHALOID-DISEASE].

hȳ-drŏch′-ar-ăds, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat., &c. *hydrochar(is)*; *-ad.*]

Bot.: The name given by Lindley to the order Hydrocharidaceæ (q.v.).

hȳ-drō-chăr-ĭ-dā′-çē-æ, hȳ-drō-chă-rĭd′-ē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *hydrocharis*, genit. *hydrocharid(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ, -eæ.*]

Bot.: Hydrocharads; an order of endogens, alliance Hydrales. It consists of floating or water-plants; the leaves sometimes spiny; the flowers in a spathe; the sepals three, herbaceous; the petals three, petaloid or wanting; stamens epigynous, definite or indefinite; ovary one, six, eight, and nine-celled; ovules indefinite; fruit dry or succulent. They are found in Europe, North America, Egypt, and Australia. Genera about twelve, species twenty or more. Genera represented in Britain, Anacharis, Hydrocharis, and Stratiotes (q.v.).

hȳ-drŏch′-ar-ĭs, *s.* [Gr. Ὑδρόχαρις (*hudrocharis*) = Grace of the waters, the name of a frog (*Batrach.*, 229); ὑδροχαρής (*hudrocharēs*) = delighting in water: pref. *hydro-* (1), and Gr. χάρις (*charis*) = favour, grace.]

Bot.: Frog-bit. The typical genus of the order Hydrocharidaceæ (q.v.). It is diœcious; the male flowers with six to twelve stamens,

HYDROCHARIS.

three or six without anthers. Female flowers solitary, long-peduncled. *Hydrocharis Morsus-Ranæ* is a plant with orbicular reniform leaves and white flowers, occurring in ponds and ditches in England; rare in Ireland.

hȳ-drō-chlōr′-āte, *s.* [Pref. *hydro-* (2), and Eng. *chlorate* (q.v.).]

Chem.: Also wrongly called hydrochloride. A compound formed by the molecular union of hydrochloric acid with a base or an alkaloid, as $C_6H_5NH_2{\cdot}HCl$, hydrochlorate of aniline, or aniline hydrochlorate. Chloride of ammonium, NH_4Cl, is probably a similar compound, and should be called ammonium hydrochlorate, $NH_3{\cdot}HCl$, the nitrogen being a triad and the molecule of HCl being united by molecular attraction to the molecule of ammonia, in the same manner in which the molecules of the water of crystallization in $CuSO_4{\cdot}5H_2O$, blue crystallized cupric sulphate, are united with the molecules of $CuSO_4$.

hydrochlorate of morphia, *s.* [MORPHIA.]

hȳ-drō-chlōre, *s.* [Pref. *hydro-* (1), and Gr. χλωρός (*chlōros*) = yellowish-green, because under the blow-pipe it becomes of that colour.]

Min.: The same as PYROCHLORE (q.v.).

hȳ-drō-chlōr′-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *hydro-* (2), and *chloric* (q.v.).]

Chem.: Compounded of chlorine and hydrogen.

hydrochloric-acid, *s.*

1. *Chem.:* HCl. Discovered by Priestley in 1772. It is a colourless, pungent, irritating gas, which destroys vegetation when liberated from soda works. It can be liquefied under a pressure of forty atmospheres at 10°. It is incombustible and extinguishes flames; it readily absorbs moisture, fuming in a moist atmosphere. It dissolves about 450 volumes of HCl at ordinary temperatures; the strongest solution has a density of 1·21, and fumes in the air; at 180° hydrochloric acid and water distil over, the distillate has the sp. gr. of 1·1, and contains about 20 per cent. of acid. Hydrochloric acid is prepared by heating a mixture of twelve parts by weight of sodium chloride with twenty parts of H_2SO and eight of water. Hydrochloric acid forms salts called chlorides. Hydrogen and chlorine unite directly when exposed to diffused daylight without condensation, forming hydrochloric acid, $H_2+Cl_2 = 2HCl$. The mixture explodes in direct sunlight.

2. *Phar.:* Hydrochloric acid is used to prepare *Acidum hydrochloricum dilutum*, dilute hydrochloric acid, a refrigerant, tonic, and astringent; it is given for dyspepsia, and used as a gargle in diphtheria. Concentrated hydrochloric acid is an acrid poison, and is used externally as a powerful caustic.

hȳ-drō-chlōr′-īde, *s.* [HYDROCHLORATE.]

hȳ-drō-chœr′-ŭs, *s.* [Pref. *hydro-* (1), and Gr. χοῖρος (*choiros*) = a young swine, a pig, or a swine of any age.]

Zool.: A genus of mammals, family Cavidæ, *Hydrochœrus capybara*, is the Capybara (q.v.)

hȳ-drō-çœ-ru-lĭg′-nōne, *s.* [Pref. *hydro-* (2), and Eng. *cœrulignone.*]

Chem.: $C_{12}H_4\left\{\begin{matrix}(O{\cdot}CH_3)_4 \\ (OH)_2\end{matrix}\right.$. Obtained by the action of tin and hydrochloric acid and cœrulignone. It crystallizes from alcohols in colourless plates, which melt at 190°. Heated with concentrated hydrochloric acid, it is converted into methyl chloride CH_3Cl and hexoxydiphemyl $C_{12}H_4(OH)_6$.

hȳ-drō-cŏr-al-lī′-næ, *s. pl.* [Pref. *hydro-* (1); Lat. *corallum, coralium*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

1. *Zool.:* The name given by Moseley to a sub-class of Hydrozoa having a regular skeleton, often of large size, of carbonate of lime. Families Milleporidæ and Stylasteridæ.

2. *Palæont.:* The sub-class is not known earlier than the Tertiary.

hȳ-drŏc′-ō-rēs, hȳ-drŏc-ō-rī′-ŝæ, *s.* [Pref. *hydro-* (1), and Gr. κόρις (*koris*) = a bug.]

Entom.: Water bugs. One of two tribes of the sub-order Heteroptera. Antennæ small, three or four-jointed, concealed behind the eyes, which are generally large; tarsi usually with but one or two articulations. Families Notonectidæ and Nepidæ (q.v.).

hȳ-drō-cō-tar′-nĭne, *s.* [Pref. *hydro-* (2), and Eng. *cotarnine.*]

Chem.: $C_{12}H_{15}NO_3$. An alkaloid which occurs in opium, also obtained by the action of Zn + HCl and cotarnine. It gives monoclinic prisms when crystallized from ether, which melt at 50°. It dissolves in sulphuric acid with a yellow colour, which turns carmine-red on heating, then a dirty violet-red colour.

hȳ-drō-cŏt′-ȳ-lē, *s.* [Pref. *hydro-* (1), and Eng. *cotyle* (q.v.).]

Bot.: White-rot or Pennywort. The typical genus of the family Hydrocotylidæ. Usually it has simple umbels. The fruit is laterally compressed. Seventy species are known. One, *Hydrocotyle vulgaris*, the Common White-rot or March Pennywort, a plant with orbicular peltate, crenate leaves, is common in bogs, &c. in Britain.

hȳ-drō-cō-tȳl′-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *hydrocotyl(e)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Bot.: A family of Apiaceæ (umbelliferous plants.

hȳ-drō-çȳ′-an-āte, *s.* [Pref. Eng. *hydrocyan(ic)*, and suff. *-ate.* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: A salt formed by the molecular union of hydrocyanic acid with ammonia, &c.

hȳ-drō-çȳ-ăn'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *hydro-* (2), and Eng. *cyanic* (q.v.).]

hydrocyanic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: HCN, or H—C≡n, or HCy, cyanide of hydrogen, hydric cyanide, hydrogen cyanide, prussic acid. Discovered by Scheele in 1782. The pure anhydrous hydrocyanic acid can be prepared by passing dry H_2S over dry mercuric cyanide, gently heated in a glass tube connected with a small receiver cooled by a freezing mixture. It is liquid which boils at 26·5°, and freezes at 15°. It is very poisonous, and smells like bitter almond oil. It easily decomposes. Heated with alkalis or acids it is converted into formic acid and ammonia $HCN + 2H_2O = HCO{\cdot}OH + N{\cdot}H_3$. By the action of nascent hydrogen from zinc and hydrochloric acid it is converted into methylamine $H—C≡N + 4H = H_3C—NH_2$. An aqueous solution of HCN is best obtained by distilling powdered ferrocyanide of potassium with dilute sulphuric acid, a white residue of potassiumferrous ferrocyanide mixed with potassium sulphate remains in the retort. $2K_4Fe(CN)_6 + 3H_2GO_4 = 6HCN + 3K_2SO_4 + FeK_2FeCN_6$ When the leaves of the cherry laurel, bitter almonds, the kernels of peaches and cherries are distilled with water, the distillate contains hydrocyanic acid. When a series of strong induction sparks are passed through a mixture of acetylene C_2H_2 and nitrogen, hydrocyanic acid is formed. Hydrocyanic acid is a weak acid, and forms salts called cyanides.

Phar.: Dilute acid is used to allay spasm. The dilute acid of the pharmacopœia contains two per cent. of HCN. Scheele's prussic acid contains four per cent. anhydrous. Hydrocyanic acid is the most rapid poison known, it causes death in a few seconds. The strength of a solution of HCN is determined by adding a solution of silver nitrate of known strength to a given volume of the HCN solution, to which excess of caustic soda has been added. The precipitate of AgCN is redissolved, on being well stirred, till all the hydrocyanic acid has been converted into a double salt of NaCN·AgCN, afterwards a precipitate of AgOH is thrown down, which does not redissolve. Each molecule of $AgNO_3$ represents two molecules of HCN.

hȳ-drō-çȳ'-ą-nīte, *s.* [Pref. *hydro-* (1), and Eng. *cyanite* (q.v.).]

Min.: An orthorhombic, pale-green, brownish, yellowish, or azure, translucent mineral, soluble in water. Compos.: oxide of copper, 49·47; sulphuric acid, 50·30; loss, 0·40 = 100.

hȳ-drŏç'-ȳ-ŏn, *s.* [Pref. *hydro-* (1), and κύων (*kuōn*) = a sea-fish, perhaps the swordfish.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Salmonidæ. Many are found in Brazil, others in the Nile.

hȳ'-drō-çȳst, *s.* [Pref. *hydro-* (2), and Eng. *cyst*.]

Zool. (Pl.): Feelers attached to the cœnosarc of the Physophoridæ. (*Nicholson.*)

† **hȳ-drō-dĕph'-ą-gą,** *s. pl.* [HYDRADEPHAGA.]

† **hȳ-drō-dĕph'-ą-goŭs,** *a.* [HYDRADEPHAGOUS.]

hȳ-drō-dĭc-tȳ'-ŏ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *hydrodicty(on)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-æ*.]

Bot.: A tribe of Siphonaceæ, Confervoid Algæ. They contain pure chlorophyll.

hȳ-drō-dĭc'-tȳ-ŏn, *s.* [Pref. *hydro-* (1), and Gr. δίκτυον (*diktuon*) = a net.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the tribe Hydrodictyeæ. It consists of a sac-like meshed net. *Hydrodictyon utriculatum* resembles a green net, and produces granules, each of which becomes a cell of a new hydrodictyon. It is found in freshwater pools in the midland and southern counties of England.

hȳ-drō-dŏl'-ō-mīte, *s.* [Pref. *hydro-* (1), and Eng., &c. *dolomite* (q.v.).]

Min.: A variety of Hydromagnocalcite (*Brit. Mus. Cat.*). Dana makes it a distinct species. A yellowish-white, grayish, or greenish mineral, occurring as stalactites, stalagmites, concretions, &c. Found at Haroldswick, in Unst, the most northerly of the Shetland Isles; in Mount Somma, and in Texas.

hȳ-drō-dȳ-năm'-ĭc, hȳ-drō-dȳ-năm'-ĭc-ąl, *a.* [Pref. *hydro-* (1), and Eng. *dynamic, dynamical* (q.v.).]

Physics: Of or belonging to water-power; derived from the force of running water.

"The *hydrodynamical* discovery of Helmholtz."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), iii. 38.

hydrodynamic-friction, *s.*

Phys.: Friction produced by the viscosity of a liquid passing through a tube.

hydrodynamic-impact, hydrodynamic-impulse, *s.* The force with which a liquid in motion strikes against a solid at rest. It is as the square of the velocity of the stream.

hȳ-drō-dȳ-năm'-ĭcs, *s.* [HYDRODYNAMIC.]

Physics: The department of science which treats of the nature of liquids, as opposed to hydrostatics, which investigates the condition of their equilibrium when at rest. It specially investigates, by observation, experiment, or the higher mathematics, the motion of liquids through orifices, in tubes, or that of water in canals, rivers, &c. Its principles are carried out in hydraulics, in which it was formerly merged. One of the first to study the motion of water in rivers and canals was Guglielmini, A.D. 1691.

"The able summary of the progress in *hydrodynamics*."—*Saturday Review*, Jan. 12, 1884, p. 35.

hȳ-drœ'-çī-ą, hȳ-drœ'-çī-ą, *s.* [Pref. *hydro-* (3), and Latinised form of Gr. οἶκος (*oikos*) = a house.]

Entom.: A genus of moths, group Noctuina, family, Apamidæ. *Hydræcia nictitans* is the Golden Ear, a pretty moth, found in Britain.

hȳ-drœ'-çī-ŭm, *s.* [HYDRŒCIA.]

Zool.: The chamber into which the cœnosarc of many Calycophoridæ can be retracted. (*Nicholson.*)

hȳ-drō-ē-lĕc'-trĭc, *a.* [Pref. *hydro-* (1), and Eng. *electric*.] See the compounds.

hydroelectric-battery, *s.* [BATTERY, III.]

hydroelectric-machine, *s.*

Elect.: A machine invented in 1840 by Mr. (now Sir William) Armstrong, in which electricity is generated by the friction of steam against the sides of orifices through which it is allowed to escape under high pressure.

hȳ-drō-fĕr-rĭ-çȳ-ăn'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *hydro-* (3), and Eng. *ferricyanic* (q.v.).] (See the compound.)

hydroferricyanic-acid, *s.* [FERRICYANIC-ACID.]

hȳ-drō-fĕr-rō-çȳ-ăn'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *hydro-* (2), and Eng. *ferrocyanic* (q.v.).]

hydroferrocyanic-acid, *s.* [FERROCYANIC-ACID.]

hȳ-drō-flū-ŏç'-ēr-īte, *s.* [Pref. *hydro-* (1), and Eng. *fluocerite* (q.v.).]

Min.: The same as HAMARTITE (q.v.).

hȳ-drō-flū-ŏr'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *hydro-* (2), and Eng. *fluoric* (q.v.).] (See the compound.)

hydrofluoric-acid, *s.* [FLUORHYDRIC-ACID.]

hȳ-drō-flū-ō-sĭl'-ĭ-cāte, *s.* [Pref. *hydro-* (2); Eng. *fluo(rine), silicate*.]

Chem.: A salt of hydrofluosilicic acid, also called silicofluorides. The salt of potassium is very insoluble, K_2SiF_6, a gelatinous precipitate, also the barium salt, $BaSiF_6$, a white crystalline precipitate; therefore hydrofluosilicic acid is used as a test for these metals.

hȳ-drō-flū-ō-sĭl-ĭç'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *hydro-* (2), and Eng. *fluosilicic*.]

hydrofluosilicic acid, *s.*

Chem.: H_2SiF_6. Silicofluoric acid, obtained by the action of water on fluoride of silicon (q.v.), $3SiF_4 + 2H_2O = SiO_2 + 2(H_2SiF_6)$. The end of the tube conveying the gas must dip under mercury, or else it will be stopped up by the deposited silica. It is an acid-fuming liquid. It forms salts, called hydrofluosilicates or silicofluorides.

hȳ-drō-găs'-trĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *hydrogastr(um)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Bot.: A family of Fucoids, tribe Vaucheriæ. The frond is produced from a single vesicle or tube, or rarely from several, which are continuous and loosely interwoven.

hȳ-drō-găs'-trŭm, *s.* [Pref. *hydro-* (1), and Gr. γαστήρ (*gastēr*), genit. γαστρός (*gastros*) = the paunch, the belly.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the family Hydrogastridæ (q.v.).

hȳ'-drō-ĝĕn, *s.* [Gr. ὕδωρ (*hudōr*) = water, and γεννάω (*gennaō*) = to generate, to produce.]

Chem.: Hydrogenium. A monatomic metallic element, which exists in the state of gas. Symbol H; atomic weight, 1; density, 0·06927; air being 1; weight of a litre of hydrogen, 0·0896 grammes, called a crith. Hydrogen can be obtained by the electrolysis of water, H_2O, the H being liberated at the platinum pole; by the action of metallic sodium and water; by passing steam over iron filings, $3Fe + 4HOH = Fe_3O_4 + 8H'$; by boiling zinc with caustic potash, $2KHO + Zn = K_2ZnO_2 + 2H'$; but H is generally made by the action of dilute H_2SO_4 on zinc. Hydrogen can be purified by passing it through a solution of two parts of $K_2Cr_2O_7$ in twenty parts of water and one part of H_2SO_4, then washing it with KHO, and drying it by passing it through concentrated H_2SO_4. The apparatus should be airtight and the gas rejected till the air is all displaced by hydrogen. Hydrogen is absorbed by red-hot iron and platinum; palladium absorbs 935 times its volume of hydrogen; about seven litres of gas are condensed into the space of 1 c.c. Graham called this an alloy of hydrogenium, a metal having the sp. gr. of 0·62 and magnetic properties. Hydrogen has been found occluded in meteoric iron, and is contained in the gases given off by volcanoes. The spectroscope shows that a large quantity of free hydrogen exists around the sun. The spectrum of hydrogen contains four bright lines, a red arc corresponding to C and a greenish-blue to F in the solar spectrum, and a blue and indigo line. Hydrogen has been condensed by Pictet, of Geneva, at a temperature of − 140°, and at a pressure of 650 atmospheres. When the pressure is removed the hydrogen is evolved in a jet of a steel-blue colour. Pure hydrogen is a colourless, inodorous, tasteless gas; it is inflammable mixed with oxygen; it explodes in contact with a flame, or when the electric spark is passed through it, forming water. The calorific power of H is 34,462 thermal units. Hydrogen gas cannot support life, but it is not poisonous; it is slightly soluble in water. Hydrogen when kept in a bag for a long time is dangerous, owing to diffusion. One volume of hydrogen mixed with 2·5 volumes of air gives the loudest detonation. Hydrogen in the nascent state is used as a reducing agent in chemistry.

hydrogen-chloride, *s.* [HYDROCHLORIC-ACID.]

hydrogen-dioxide, *s.*

Chem.: Hydrogen peroxide, H_2O_2, or HO—OH. Obtained by the action of dilute sulphuric acid and barium peroxide, BaO_2. The barium peroxide is added gradually to a mixture of one part of H_2SO_4 and five parts of water till the solution is only slightly acid, the $BaSO_4$ is allowed to settle, and the clear liquid is concentrated by evaporation in vacuo. It can be obtained as a colourless oily liquid; it is decomposed by alkalis; it blisters the skin and bleaches litmus. At 60° F. it gives off oxygen and bubbles, when boiled, oxygen is liberated so rapidly that it sometimes explodes. It is very soluble in ether. Finely-divided gold, silver, and platinum decompose H_2O_2 into water and oxygen; oxides of gold and silver are reduced to the metallic state, $Ag_2O + H_2O_2 = 2Ag + H_2O + O_2$. If a solution of H_2O_2 be acidified with H_2SO_4, and ether and potassium chromate be added; the ethereal solution turns blue on being well shaken, owing to the formation of perchromic acid. Hydrogen-dioxide liberates iodine from KI in the presence of $FeSO_4$. A dilute solution of hydrogen-dioxide is used to clean stained engravings, and also to bleach dark-coloured hair to a fashionable golden hue.

hydrogen-oxide, *s.* [WATER.]

hydrogen-persulphide, *s.*

Chem.: H_2S_2, or H_2S_3. A yellowish oily liquid, which readily dissolves sulphur, therefore its composition cannot be determined. It is easily decomposed. It can be prepared by boiling for half an hour equal weights of slaked lime and flowers of sulphur with six parts of water, and then slowly pouring the deep orange filtered solution into dilute sulphuric

a contraction of *hurtle*, itself a frequentative of *hurt* (q.v.).] [HURTLE.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To throw with violence; to drive with great force; to send whirling or whizzing through the air; to dash.

"And thou shalt view thy sons in crowds to Hades *hurl'd*." *Byron: Childe Harold*, i. 22.

2. To utter or emit with vehemence or impetuosity.

3. To wheel; to roll; to carry in a wheeled conveyance. (*Scotch.*)

*4. To twist, to turn, to crook.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To move rapidly or impetuously; to dash.

"To *hurl* into the covert of the grove." *Thomson: Summer*, 450.

2. To be conveyed or carried in a wheeled conveyance. (*Scotch.*)

3. To play at the game of hurling (q.v.).

¶ For the difference between to *hurl* and to *cast*, see CAST.

hŭrl, *hurle, *s.* [HURL, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of hurling or throwing with great force.

"Mountain on mountain thrown
With threatening *hurl*." *Congreve: Namur.*

*2. A commotion, a disturbance, a tumult, a riot.

"After this *hurle* the king was faine to flee." *Mirrour for Magistrates*, p. 358.

II. *Hat-making:* The table on which the material for a hat-body or the fur for a nap is bowed.

hŭrl'-băt, *s.* [Eng. *hurl*, and *bat*.] A whirl-bat; a kind of weapon whirled when used.

"Having strove personally himselfe . . . at *hurlbats* and fist-fight."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 653.

hŭrl'-bōne, *s.* [Eng. *hurl*, and *bone*.] A bone near the middle of the buttock of a horse.

hŭrl'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *hurl*; *-er*.]

1. One who hurls or throws; specif., one who plays at the game of hurling.

2. Stones used in the game of hurling.

3. One who carries stones or other materials in a wheel-barrow. (*Scotch.*)

hŭr'-leȳ-hoȣse, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A house very much out of repair; a broken-down house.

"I could have left Rose the auld *hurleyhouse*."—*Scott: Waverley*, ch. lxvii.

hŭr'-llĕ hăc'-kĕt, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

1. A small sledge on which persons used to slide down an inclined plane on the side of a hill.

2. An ill-hung carriage. (*Scotch.*)

hŭrl'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [HURL, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of throwing or dashing with force.

*2. A commotion, a disturbance.

"The sign of its [the dæmon of Tedworth's] approach was an *hurling* in the air over the house."—*Glanvill: On Witchcraft.*

3. A kind of game with ball.

"*Hurling* taketh its denomination from throwing of the ball, and is of two sorts; to goals, and to the country: for *hurling* to goals there are fifteen or thirty players, more or less, chosen out on each side, who strip themselves, and then join hands in ranks, one against another; out of those ranks they match themselves by pairs, one embracing another, and so pass away; every of which couple are to watch one another during this play."—*Carew: Survey of Cornwall.*

***hŭrl'-mĕnt, *hŭrle'-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *hurl*; *-ment*.] Confusion.

"The *hurlement* made by the change of place."—*Daniel: Hist. Eng.*, p. 200.

***hŭrl'-wĭnd,** *s.* [Eng. *hurl*, and *wind*.] A whirlwind.

"By rapid *hurlwinds* from his mansion thrown." *Sandys.*

hŭr'-lȳ, hŭr'-lȳ-bŭr'-lȳ, *s.* [Fr. *hurler* = to howl; Ital. *urlare*, from Lat. *ululo*, from *ulula* = an owl; the second element is a reduplication. (*Trench.*)] [HOWL.] A commotion, a tumult, a bustle, an uproar. (*Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.*, v. 1.)

***hŭr'-lȳ-bŭr'-ly,** *v.t.* [HURLY-BURLY, *s.*] To confuse.

"It hath bene *hurlyburlyed* in Antichristes kyngdom."—*Bale: Apology*, fo. 46.

hŭr'-ō, hŭr'-ŏn, *s.* [Latinised from North American Indian *Huron*.]

Ichthyology:

1. (*Of the form* huro): A genus of Percidæ. *Huro nigricans* is found in Lake Huron. In that region it is called Black-bass, and is largely used for food.

2. (*Of the form* huron): The fish described under 1.

hŭr-ō'-nĭ-ą, *s.* [Named from Lake Huron, the fossils occurring there on Drummond Island.]

Palæont.: A sub-genus of Orthoceratites from the Lower Silurian of Lake Huron. Three species are known.

Hŭr-ō'-nĭ-ąn, *a. & s.* [Eng., &c. *Huron*; suff. *-ian*.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. *Geog.:* Of or belonging to Lake Huron.

2. *Geol.:* Of or belonging to the old strata there deposited. [HURONIAN ROCKS.]

B. *As substantive:*

Geol. (*Pl.*): The Huronian Rocks (q.v.).

Huronian-rocks, Huronean-formation, *s.*

Geol.: The name given by Sir William Logan to a series of strata lying in the vicinity of Lake Huron. They consist chiefly of quartzite with great masses of greenish chloritic schist, sometimes containing pebbles derived from the Laurentian rocks. The Huronian rocks are about 18,000 feet thick. No organic remains have yet been found in them, and limestones are rare, though one has been found 300 feet thick, which may yet be proved originally to have had connection with organic life. They are believed to be of Lower Cambrian age, and lie unconformably on the Laurentians.

hŭr'-ŏn-īte, *s.* [Named from Lake Huron, one of the great North American lakes.] [Def.] (*Dana.*)

Min.: According to T. S. Hunt a variety, or sub-variety, of Fahlunite. It is a yellowish-green mineral, with waxy or pearly lustre, having a hardness of 3 to 3·5, and a sp. gr. of 2·86. It occurs in hornblendic boulders near Lake Huron.

***hŭrr,** *v.i.* [HUR.]

hûr-rah', hûr-ra', *interj. & s.* [Dan. & Sw. *hurra* = hurrah; *hurra* = to salute with cheers; the older form is *huzzah* (q.v.).]

A. *As interj.:* An exclamation expressive of joy, applause, approbation, welcome, or encouragement.

"*Hurrah! hurrah!* for Ivry and Henry of Navarre." *Macaulay: Ivry.*

B. *As sub.:* A shout of acclamation, applause, welcome, or encouragement.

hûr-rah', hûr-ra', *v.i. & t.* [HURRAH, *interj.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To utter hurrahs or shouts of acclamation, applause, or encouragement.

B. *Trans.:* To salute, receive or welcome with hurrahs.

hŭrr'-bŭrr, *s.* [First element doubtful; Eng. *burr* (q.v.).]

Bot.: *Arctium Lappa.* [BURDOCK.]

hŭr'-rĭ-ą, *a.* [The native Indian name.]

Zool.: A genus of serpents, family Colubridæ, instituted by Daudin for the reception of some Indian species of snakes.

hŭr'-rĭ-cąne, *hŭr-rĭ-cā'-nō, *s.* [Sp. *huracan*, from Caribbean *huracan*; Fr. *ouragan*; Ger. *orkan*; Dan. *orkaan*.]

1. A violent storm or tempest of wind (they prevail chiefly in the East and West Indies and the Chinese seas); a typhoon, a whirlwind, a cyclone (q.v.).

"I shall speak next of *hurricanes*. These are violent storms, raging chiefly among the Carribbee islands."—*Dampier: Voyages*, vol. ii., pt. ii., ch. vi.

2. Anything which sweeps along violently like a hurricane.

"I am possessed
With whirlwinds, and each guilty thought to me is
A dreadful *hurricane*." *Massinger: Unnatural Combat*, v. 2.

*3. (See extract.)

"A confused meeting of company of both sexes on Sundays is called a *hurricane*."—*R. Whatley: The Christian* (1736), p. vii. (Note), in *Notes & Queries*, Dec. 30, 1882, p. 535.

hurricane-deck, *s.*

Shipbuilding:

1. The upper deck above the cabins of an American river or lake steamboat.

2. A raised platform on an ocean-going steam-vessel, extending from side to side, above deck amidships; a station for the officer in command.

hŭr'-rĭĕd, *pa. par. & a.* [HURRY, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Urged, driven, or pressed forward; impelled to speed.

2. Done in a hurry; marked by haste or hurry, hasty: as, a *hurried* meeting.

hŭr'-rĭĕd-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *hurried*; *-ly*.] In a hurried manner; with hurry or haste.

hŭr'-rĭĕd-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *hurried*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being hurried; haste, hastiness.

hŭr'-rĭ-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *hurry*; *-er*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who or that which hurries; an exciter. (*Chapman: Homer; Iliad* xvii.)

2. *Mining:* One who draws a corve or waggon in a coal-mine.

hŭr'-rĭeȝ, *s. pl.* [HURRY, *s.*]

hŭr'-rȳ, *hor-ĭ-en, *v.t. & i.* [O. Sw. *hurra* = to swing or whirl round; *hurr* = haste, hurry; Dan. *hurre* = to buzz, to hum; Icel. *hurr* = a noise.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To hasten, to urge on; to impel to greater speed; to push or to act with more or greater haste; to quicken.

"Where rising masts . . . echo to the shouts
Of *hurried* sailor." *Thomson: Summer*, 1,484.

2. To push forward; to do or perform with greater speed; to cause to be done with more haste; to expedite, to accelerate: as, To *hurry* on work.

3. To drive or urge on confusedly.

"Thence *hurried* back to fire." *Milton: P. L.*, ii. 603.

4. To drive or urge thoughtlessly; to cause to act thoughtlessly or precipitately; to impel. (Usually with an indirect object governed by a preposition.)

"Those follies into which pride and anger frequently *hurried* his brother chieftains."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

II. *Mining:* To draw, as a corve or waggon in coal-mines.

B. *Intrans.:* To hasten; to move or act with haste, celerity, or precipitation.

"*Hurrying* posts or fleeter fame." *Scott: Marmion*, v. 34.

hŭr'-rȳ (pl. **hŭr'-rĭeȝ**), *s.* [HURRY, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of hurrying or hastening; undue haste; precipitancy, bustle, urgency, confusion.

"Things were in a *hurry* for the preparation."—*Usher: Annals* (an. 3965).

2. (*Pl.*): Staiths or timber framings, on to which coal-trucks are run, and from which they discharge their loads by means of spouts to the holds of the ships.

II. *Music:* The technical, theatrical, or stage name for a tremolo passage on the violin, or a roll on the drum. The "hurry" is generally played as a preparation for the culminating point of a dramatic incident, the leading to a "picture," during stage struggles or like exciting actions.

hurry-scurry, hurry-skurry, *adv.* In a hurry or bustle, confusedly.

"Run *hurry-skurry* round the floor." *Gray: A Long Story.*

hŭr'-rȳ-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [HURRY, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act or state of being in a hurry; haste, hurry.

hŭr'-rȳ-ĭng-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *hurrying*; *-ly*.] In a hurrying manner; with haste or hurry; hastily.

hŭrst, *s.* [A.S. *hyrst*; cogn. with M. H. Ger. *hurst*; Sw. *hurst* = a shrub, a thicket; allied to *hurdle*.]

*I. *Ord. Lang.:* A grove or wood, a thicket. (It occurs frequently as an element in names of places: as Pens*hurst*, Staple*hurst*, &c.)

"Each rising *hurst*,
Where many a goodly oak had carefully been nurst."
Drayton: Poly-Olbion, s. 2.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Her.:* A charge representing a small group of trees, generally borne upon a mount or base.

2. *Mach.:* The ring or collar of a trip-hammer helve bearing the trunnions on which it oscillates.

hŭrst'-bēēch, *s.* [Eng. *hurst*, and *beech*.]
Bot.: Carpinus Betulus, the Hornbeam.

hŭrt, *hert-en, *hirt-en, *hirt, *v.t. & i.* [O. Fr. *hurter, heurter* = to knock, to push, to dash against, a word of Celtic origin; cf. Wel. *hyrddhu* = to push, to assault; *hwrdd* = a push, a thrust; Ital. *urtare* = to knock, to dash against; Dut. *horten* = to jolt, to shake; M. H. Ger. *hurten* = to dash against.]

A. *Transitive:*

*1. To knock or dash against; to strike.

"And he him *hurteth* with his hors adoun."
Chaucer: C. T., 2,618.

2. To cause physical pain to; to wound; to pain by some bodily harm; to bruise.

"So sore hath Venus *hurt* him with hire brond."
Chaucer: C. T., 9,651.

3. To cause mental pain to; to wound the feelings of; to annoy, to grieve.

"The king was more *hurt* by this insult to his Church."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. viii.

4. To damage; to impair in value, quality, or usefulness; to cause injury, loss, or detriment to.

"Love is *hurt* with jar and fret."
Tennyson: Miller's Daughter, 209.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To cause pain, injury, damage, or harm; to be hurtful.

"Cupide which male *hurte* and hele
In loue's cause." *Gower: C. A.*, bk. viii.

*2. To stumble.

"If ony man wander in the dai he *hirtith* not."—*Wycliffe: John* xi. 9.

hŭrt (1), ***hort, *hurte,** *s.* [Hurt, *v.*]

1. A wound, a bruise; anything which causes physical pain.

"He received seven *hurts* i' the body."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, ii. 1.

2. Injury, harm, detriment, loss or damage.

"Thou dost me yet but little *hurt*."
Shakesp.: Tempest, ii. 2.

hŭrt, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Hurt, *v.*]

hŭrt (2), **heurt,** *s.* [Fr.]
Her.: An azure or blue rondle; supposed by some to represent a hurt or wound, by others the hurtleberry, whence the name is derived.

hŭrt'-ĕr (1), *s.* [Eng. *hurt; -er.*] One who or that which hurts or does harm.

"I shall not be a *hurter* if no helper."
Beaum. & Flet.: King & No King, v.

hŭrt'-ĕr (2), *s.* [Fr. *heurtoir*, from *heurter* = to dash against.]

1. *Fort.:* A timber placed at the foot of the interior slope as a revetment, to prevent injury to the parapet by the wheels of the gun.

2. *Ordnance:* Pieces of wood or iron at the front of the chassis to prevent the top carriage from running off when "in battery." The counter-hurter is a similar piece at the rear of the chassis for checking the recoil of the carriage.

3. *Vehic.:* A butting-piece on an axle. A strengthening-piece placed against a shoulder of an axle.

hŭrt'-fŭl, *s.* [Eng. *hurt; -ful(l).*] Causing or tending to cause hurt, harm, injury, loss or detriment; injurious, harmful, mischievous, damaging, baneful, noxious.

"None of them are *hurtful*, but loving and holy."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. i.

hŭrt'-fŭl-lĭ, *adv.* [Eng. *hurtful; -ly.*] In a hurtful manner; so as to hurt or damage; injuriously, perniciously, mischievously.

hŭrt'-fŭl-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *hurtful; -ness.*] The quality or state of being hurtful; injuriousness, noxiousness, perniciousness.

***hŭr'-tle, *hor-tle, *hur-tell,** *v.t. & i.* [A frequent. from *hurt* (q.v.).]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To dash, to throw, to hurl.

2. To move or whirl round rapidly.

"His harmfull club he gan to *hirtle* bye."
Spenser: F. Q., II. vii. 42.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To meet or dash together with noise; to clash; to meet in shock or encounter.

"Iron sleet of arrowy shower
Hurtles in the darkened air."
Gray: Fatal Sisters.

2. To make a noise like the clash of arms or of fighting.

"The noise of battle *hurtled* in the air."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, ii. 2.

3. To move rapidly, to press, to rush, to hurry.

"Now *hurtling* round." *Spenser: F. Q.*, IV. lv. 29.

hŭr'-tle-bĕr-rĭ, *s.* [Whortleberry.]
Bot.: Vaccinium Myrtillus.

***hŭrt'-lĕss, *hurt-lesse,** *a.* [Eng. *hurt; -less.*]

1. Doing or causing no hurt, harm, or injury; harmless, innoxious, innocent.

"Gentle dame, so *hurtless* and so true."
Spenser: F. Q., I. vi. 21.

2. Receiving no hurt, harm, or injury; unhurt, uninjured, without hurt.

***hŭrt'-lĕss-lĭ,** *adv.* [Eng. *hurtless; -ly.*] Without doing hurt, harm, or injury.

"Both with brave breaking should *hurtlessly* have performed that match."—*Sidney: Arcadia*, bk. iii.

***hŭrt'-lĕss-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *hurtless; -ness.*] The quality or state of being hurtless, harmless, or innoxious; harmlessness, innocence.

hur-toir, *s.* [Hurter (2), *s.*]

hŭrt'-sĭc-kle, *s.* [Eng. *hurt*, and *sickle*.]
Bot.: Centaurea Cyanus.

hŭrt'-ĭ, *a.* [Eng. *hurt* (2), *s.; -y.*]
Her.: Sown or strewed with hurts, without regard to number.

hŭs'-band, *hus-bond, *hus-bonde, *huse-bonde, *s.* [A.S. *húsbonda*, from Icel. *húsbóndi* = the master of a house, contracted from *húsbúandi*, or *húsbúandi*, from *hús* = a house, and *búandi* = dwelling, pr. par. of *búa* = to dwell; Dan. *husbond;* Sw. *husbonde.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The master of a house; the male head of a household.

"The *husebonde* warneth his hus thus."—*Old Eng. Homilies*, i. 246.

*2. A husbandman, a farmer, a tiller of the soil.

"Like as a withered tree, through *husband's* toil,
Is often seen full freshly to have flourished."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. iii. 29.

3. A man joined to a woman in marriage; the correlative to *wife*.

"By marriage the *husband* and wife are one person in law."—*Blackstone: Commentaries*, bk. i., ch. 15.

*4. The male of animals.

"Even though a snowy ram thou shalt behold,
Prefer him not in haste for *husband* to thy fold."
Dryden: Virgil; Georgic iii. 503.

*5. One who is frugal and thrifty; a good and frugal manager; an economist.

"Some, who are *husbands* of their oil, pour at first the oil alone."—*Evelyn: Acetaria.*

II. *Naut.:* A person engaged by the owners of a ship to take the management and superintendence of it, so far as regards the purchase of stores, its repair and equipments, payment of freights, &c., commonly called the *ship's husband.*

husband-field, *s.* A cultivated field.

"That poisons the glad *husband-field* with dearth."
Scott: Don Roderick, xxxix.

***husband-land,** *s.* An old Scotch term for a division of land, containing twenty-six acres, that is, as much as could be tilled by one plough, or mowed with a scythe by the husbandman.

hŭs'-band, *v.t.* [Husband, *s.*]

*1. To till, to cultivate.

"Bare land, manured, *husbanded*, and tilled with excellent endeavour."—*Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.*, iv. 3.

2. To manage with frugality or economy; to economize; to use in the manner calculated to produce the best and greatest results.

"For my means, I'll *husband* them so well,
They shall go far." *Shakesp.: Hamlet*, iv. 5.

*3. To provide with a husband.

"Being so father'd and so *husbanded*."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, ii. 1.

***hŭs'-band-a-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *husband; -able.*] Capable of being husbanded or managed with economy.

***hŭs'-band-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *husband; -less.*] Without a husband; having no husband.

"A widow *husbandless*, subject to fears."
Shakesp.: King John, iii. 1.

***hŭs'-band-lĭ,** *a. & adv.* [Eng. *husband; -ly.*]

A. *As adj.:* Frugal, thrifty, economical.

"The greatest want is industrious, painefull, and *husbandly* inhabitants to tille and trimme the ground."—*Hacklyt: Voyages*, vol. ii., pt. ii., p. 165.

B. *As adv.:* Frugally, economically.

hŭs'-band-man, *hus-bond-man, *hus-bonde-man, *hous-bonde-man, *s.* [Eng. *husband; -man.*]

*1. The master of a family or household.

"Sike lay the *husbondman*, whos that the place is,
Bedrid upon a couche now he lay."
Chaucer: C. T., 7,350.

2. A farmer; a cultivator or tiller of the soil; one engaged in farming or agriculture.

"The *husbandman* selfe to come that way,
Of custome for to survewe his ground."
Spenser: Shepheards Calender; Feb.

hŭs'-band-rĭ, ***hows-bonde-rye, *hus-bond-rie,** *s.* [Eng. *husband; -ry.*]

*1. The management of a household or domestic affairs; domestic economy.

"The women haue all the doyng in houskeping and *husbandrie*."—*Goldyng: Justine*, fo. 181.

*2. Thrift, frugality, economy.

"He had, with much *husbandry*, collected a great treasure."—*Clarendon: Religion & Policy*, ch. v.

3. The business or occupation of a husbandman or farmer; farming; the tillage or cultivation of the soil; agriculture.

"The difference between an acre of land sown with wheat, and an acre of the same land lying without any *husbandry* upon it."—*Locke.*

4. The products of husbandry or farming.

"Her plenteous womb
Expresseth its full tilth and *husbandry*."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, i. 4.

¶ For the difference between *husbandry* and *cultivation*, see Cultivation.

hŭsh, ***hust, *huishte, *huyst,** *interj., a., & s.* [An imitative word; cf. Whist.]

A. *As interj.:* Be still, be silent.

***B.** *As adj.:* Silent, still, quiet, hushed.

"The bold winds speechless, and the orb below
As *hush* as death." *Shakesp.: Hamlet*, ii. 2.

***C.** *As subst.:* Silence, stillness, quiet.

"The villainous centrebits
Grind on the wakeful ear in the *hush* of the moonless nights." *Tennyson: Maud*, I. i. 42.

hŭsh, *v.t. & i.* [Hush, *interj.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To still, to silence, to quiet, to tranquillize, to repress the noise of.

"The salt sea water passes by
And *hushes* half the babbling Wye.
Tennyson: In Memoriam, xix.

2. To allay, to appease, to calm.

"And *hush* my deepest grief of all."
Tennyson: In Memoriam, xix.

B. *Intrans.:* To be still, quiet, or silent.

¶ *To hush up:* To suppress, to keep back, to keep concealed or secret.

hush-money, *s.* Money paid or received to keep back information or facts; a bribe to secure silence.

"A poor chambermaid has sent in ten shillings out of her *hush-money*, to expiate her guilt."—*Guardian*, No. 26.

hŭsh'-a-bȳ, *interj.* [Hush.] Used by mothers and nurses in lulling children to sleep.

***hŭsh'-ĕr,** *s.* [Usher, *s.*]

hŭsh'-ĭng, *s.* [Prob. a corruption of *flushing.*] [Flush, *v.*]

Mining:

1. A term applied to one mode of exposing and collecting ore. In a ravine where surface ore is exposed or but lightly covered, a body of water is dammed and then allowed to flow through the ravine, tearing up the earth and stones and exposing new surfaces, whence the ore is gathered.

2. A process of clearing water from the surface of ore, in stream works, by diverting and directing streams of water thereon

hŭsh'-ĭŏn, *s.* [A corrupt. of *cushion* (q.v.).] A cushion; the foot of a stocking when separated from the leg.

"She dights her grunzie wi' a *hushion*."
Burns: Sic a Wife as Willie Had.

A. *As adjective:*

1. Containing or produced by water; suffering from dropsy; dropsical.

"*Hydropick* wretches by degrees decay."
Blackmore.

2. Of or pertaining to dropsy; of the nature of dropsy; dropsical.

3. Resembling dropsy.

"Some men's *hydropick* insatiableness learned to thirst the more."—*Eikon Basilike.*

† **B.** *As subst.:* A medicine fitted to relieve the dropsy.

* **hȳ-drŏp′-ĭ-cal,** *a.* [HYDROPIC, *a.*]

* **hȳ-drŏp′-ĭc-al-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *hydropical; -ly.*] In an hydropical manner.

hȳ′-drō-pīte, *s.* [Gr. ὕδρωψ (*hudrōps*) = dropsy; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: A rose-coloured mineral from Kapnik; impure rhodonite (q.v.).

hȳ-drō-pneu-măt′-ĭc (*p* silent), *a.* [Pref. *hydro-* (1), and *pneumatic* (q.v.).] Pertaining to or produced by the combined action of water and air or gas.

hȳ-drŏp′-ōr-ŭs, *s.* [Pref. *hydro-* (1), and Lat. *porus;* Gr. πόρος (*poros*) = a passage.]

Entom.: A genus of small beetles, family Dyticidæ. Fifty-eight British species are known. They move about in the water in merry gambols.

* **hȳ′-drŏps,** *s.* [Gr.] Dropsy.

* **hȳ′-drŏp-sȳ,** *s.* [Gr. ὕδρωψ (*hudrōps*).] Dropsy (q.v.).

"Soft-swoln and pale, here lay the *hydropsy.*"
Thomson: Castle of Indolence, i. 75.

* **hȳ′-drō-pŭlt,** *s.* [Pref. *hydro-* (1), and *pult,* as in cata*pult* (q.v.).] A machine for throwing water by hand-power, as in a garden-engine or fire-annihilator.

hȳ-drō-pȳ-rĕt′-ĭc, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *hydropyretus;* suff. *-ic.*] Of or belonging to sweating sickness.

† **hȳ-drō-pyr′-ŏ-tŭs,** † **hȳ-drō-pyr′-ŏ-tŏs (yr as ĭr),** *s.* [Pref. *hydro-* (1), and πυρετός (*puretos*) = burning heat, fever.]

Path.: The name given by Blanchard to *Sudor Anglicanus,* sweating sickness.

hȳ-drō-pyr′-ŭm (yr as ĭr), *s.* [Pref. *hydro-* (1), and Gr. πυρήν (*purēn*) = the stone of a stone-fruit.]

Bot.: A genus of grasses, tribe Oryzeæ. *Hydropyrum esculentum* is the Canada rice, eaten by the North American Indians, besides supporting many water-birds.

hȳ′-drō-quĭn-ōne, *s.* [Pref. *hydro-* (2), and *quinone.*]

Chem.: $C_6H_4 < {OH \atop OH}$ (1 – 4). A para-diatomic phenol, obtained by dry distillation of quinic acid, or by heating an aqueous solution with plumbic dioxide, $C_7H_{12}O_6 + O = C_6H_4(OH)_2 + CO_2 + 3H_2O$; also from arbutin, which, when boiled with dilute sulphuric acid, yields hydroquinone and glucose. It has been obtained synthetically by heating para-iodo-phenol with potash to 180°; but it is easiest obtained by passing SO_2 into an aqueous solution of quinone, $C_6H_4 < {O \atop O}$ till it becomes colourless; it is then evaporated, and the hydroquinone extracted with ether; also by oxidizing one part of aniline, eight parts of H_2SO_4, and thirty of water, with two and a half parts of $K_2Cr_2O_7$. Hydroquinone crystallizes in colourless prisms, which melt at 169°, which can be sublimed, but if heated strongly it is decomposed. It is easily soluble in water, alcohol, and ether. Ammonia turns an aqueous solution of hydroquinone a red-brown colour. Ferrichloride converts it into quinone.

hȳ-drō-rā′-chĭs, *s.* [Pref. *hydro-* (1), and Gr. ῥάχις (*rhachis*) = the sharp ridges along the back of a man or an animal.]

Path.: An abnormal collection of fluid within the spinal column. It is generally congenital, and associated with *spina bifida.* The pressure of the fluid tends ultimately to produce atrophy of the cord.

hȳ-drō-rhī′-zą, *s.* [Pref. *hydro-* (3), and Gr. ῥίζα (*rhiza*) = a root.]

Zool.: The adherent base or proximal extremity of a Hydrozoon. (*Nicholson.*)

† **hȳ-drō-săr′-cō-çēle,** *s.* [Pref. *hydro-* (1), and Eng. *sarcocele* (q.v.).]

Path.: An old term for sarcocele, in which the testicle is dropsical as well as scirrhous. It is a stage of sarcocele rather than a distinct malady.

hȳ-drō-sâu′-rŭs, *s.* [Pref. *hydro-* (1), and Gr. σαῦρα (*saura*); σαῦρος (*sauros*) = a lizard.]

Path.: A genus of Lizards, family Varanidæ (Monitors). They frequent the vicinity of water. *Hydrosaurus salvator* of the Eastern islands is eight feet long. Another species is *H. Bellii,* occurring in Australia.

hȳ′-drō-scōpe, *s.* [Pref. *hydro-* (1), and Gr. σκοπέω (*skopeō*) = to see, to observe.]

1. [CLEPSYDRA.]

2. [HYGROMETER.]

hȳ-drō-sĕl′-ĕn-āte, *s.* [Pref. *hydro-* (2), and Eng. *selenate.*]

Chem.: A salt of hydroselenic acid, also called selenide.

hȳ-drō-sē-lĕn′-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *hydro-* (2), and Eng. *selenic.*] (See the compound.)

hydroselenic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: Hydrogen selenide, H_2Se. An irritating, colourless gas, obtained by the action of dilute sulphuric acid and ferrous selenide. Soluble in water, and precipitates metallic selenides.

hȳ-drō-sĭd′-ĕr-īte, *s.* [Pref. *hydro-* (1), and Eng. *siderite* (q.v.).]

Min.: The same as LIMONITE (q.v.).

hȳ-drō-sĭl′-ĭ-çīte, *s.* [Pref. *hydro-* (1), and Eng. *silicite* (q.v.).]

Min.: A mineral having the composition silica 43·31 to 44·90; alumina, 0 to 3·14; magnesia, 4·60 to 8·66; lime, 28·70 to 33·32, &c. Found amorphous or in crusts at Palagonia and Aci Castello in Sicily. (*Dana.*)

hȳ′-drō-sō-ma, *s.* [Pref. *hydro-* (3), and Gr. σῶμα (*sōma*) = the body.]

Zool.: The entire organism of a hydrozoon, whether simple as in hydra or composite as in a sertularian.

hȳ′-drō-stăt, *s.* [HYDROSTATIC.] A general term, signifying an apparatus or contrivance to prevent the explosion of steam-boilers.

hȳ-drō-stăt′-ĭc, * **hȳ-drō-stăt′-ĭck,** *a.* [Pref. *hydro-* (1), and Gr. στατικός (*statikos*) = static or standing.] Pertaining or relating to hydrostatics; pertaining to the principles of the equilibrium of fluids.

hydrostatic-arch, *s.*

Arch.: A linear arch suited for sustaining normal pressure at each point, proportional—like that of a liquid in repose—to a depth below a given horizontal plane. It is sometimes called the "Arch of Yvon-Villaceaux," from the name of the mathematician who first demonstrated its properties.

hydrostatic-balance, *s.* A balance for weighing substances in water for the purpose of ascertaining their specific gravities.

hydrostatic-bed, *s.* [WATER-BED.]

hydrostatic-bellows, *s.* [BELLOWS.]

hydrostatic-lamp, *s.* A lamp in which a stratum of oil is sustained by water or other fluid of greater specific gravity than the oil.

hydrostatic-level, *s.*

Civil Eng.: A water-level.

hydrostatic-paradox, *s.* The principle that any quantity of water, however small, may be made to balance any weight, however great.

hydrostatic-press, *s.* A machine in which the pressure of a relatively small piston on a body of water in a small cylinder communicates such pressure to the water in a large cylinder, and impels the ram or piston. The power gained is directly, and the speed inversely, as the difference between the two cylinders.

hydrostatic-pressure, *s.* The pressure excited by water at rest on the artificial vessel or bed containing it.

hȳ-drō-stăt′-ĭc-ąl, *a.* [Eng. *hydrostatic; -al.*] Hydrostatic. (*Boyle: Works,* v. 455.)

hy-drō-stăt′-ĭc-ąl-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *hydrostatical; -ly.*] In a hydrostatic manner; according to hydrostatics or hydrostatic principles.

"One of the first pieces of black marble that I examined *hydrostatically.*"—*Boyle: Works,* iii. 557.

hȳ-drō-stą-tĭ′-cian, *s.* [Eng. *hydrostatic; -ian.*] One who is versed or skilled in hydrostatics.

"Known to *hydrostaticians.*"—*Boyle: Works,* vi. 482.

hȳ-drō-stăt′-ĭcs, *s.* [HYDROSTATIC.]

Physics: The department of science which treats of the conditions of equilibrium in liquids. For a liquid to remain at rest in any vessel, *first,* its surface must be everywhere at right angles to the forces which act on the molecules of the liquid, and, *second,* every molecule of the mass of the liquid must be subject in every direction to equal and contrary pressure. If the same liquid be placed in several vessels freely communicating with each other it will stand in them all at the same horizontal level. If two or more liquids be placed in the same vessel they will arrange themselves according to their relative densities, after which the equilibrium will be stable. Pascal's law (a fundamental one in hydrostatics) is that pressure existing anywhere upon a mass of liquid is transmitted undiminished in all directions, and acts with the same force on all equal surfaces, and in a direction at right angles to those surfaces. In ancient times Archimedes and Hero of Alexandria made some advance in hydrostatics, as did Galileo (1564–1642), but, according to Hallam, the real creators of the science were Castellio (1577–1644), and Torricelli (1608–1647). It has since been advanced by Sir Isaac Newton, Bernouilli, McCanton, Coulomb, and recently by Professor Airy and others.

hȳ-drō-stē′-ą-tīte, *s.* [Pref. *hydro-* (1), and Eng. *steatite* (q.v.).]

Min.: A variety of Steatite, with less silica than the typical mineral. Found at Göpfersgrün.

hȳ-drō-sŭl′-phāte, *s.* [Eng., &c. *hydrosulph(uric); suff. -ate.*]

Chem.: A salt of hydrosulphuric acid.

hȳ-drō-sŭl-phū′-rĭc, *a.* [Pref. *hydro-* (2), and Eng. *sulphuric.*]

Chem.: Having in its composition sulphuric acid and hydrogen.

hydrosulphuric-acid, *s.* [HYDROGEN-SULPHIDE.]

hȳ′-drō-tăl̇c, *s.* [Pref. *hydro-* (1), and Eng. *talc* (q.v.).]

Min.: The same as PENNINITE (q.v.).

hȳ-drō-tăl′-çīte, *s.* [Pref. *hydro-* (1), and *talcite* (q.v.).]

Min.: An hexagonal, massive, foliated, fibrous white translucent mineral of pearly lustre and greasy feel. Compos.: alumina, 16·8; magnesia, 39·2; water, 44. Found in serpentine at Snarum, in Norway, &c. (*Dana.*)

hȳ-drō-tĕl′-lu-rāte, *a.* [Eng. *hydrotellur (ic); suff. -ate* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: A salt of hydrotelluric acid.

hȳ-drō-tĕl′-lu-rĭc, *a.* [Pref. *hydro-* (2), and Eng. *telluric.*]

Chem.: Having telluric acid and hydrogen in its composition.

hydrotelluric-acid, *s.* [HYDROGEN-TELLURIDE.]

hȳ-drō-tĕph′-rō-īte, *s.* [Pref. *hydro-* (1), and Eng. *tephroite* (q.v.).]

Min.: A pale yellow hydrous variety of Tephroite, from Paisberg.

hy-drō-thē′-cą (*pl.* **hȳ-drō-thē′-cæ),** *s.* [Pref. *hydro-* (3), and Lat. *theca.*]

Zool.: The little chitinous cup which protects the polypites of the Sertularida and the Campanularida.

hȳ-drō-thĕr′-mal, *a.* [Pref. *hydro-* (1), and Eng. *thermal.*] Relating to the action of heated water.

hȳ-drō-thōr′-ăx, *s.* [Pref. *hydro-* (1), and Eng. *thorax.*]

Pathol.: Serous fluid occupying the pleura. It may take place as the result of inflammation

[PLEURISY], also in heart disease, in disease of the kidneys, and sometimes in anæmia.

***hȳ-drŏt'-ĭc, *hȳ-drŏt'-ĭck,** *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *hydrotique*, from Gr. ὕδωρ (*hudōr*) = water.]

A. *As adj.:* Causing a discharge of water or phlegm.

B. *As subst.:* A medicine that causes a discharge of water or phlegm.

"He seems to have been the first who divided purges into *hydroticks* and purges of bile."—*Arbuthnot.*

***hȳ-drŏt'-ĭ-cal,** *a.* [Eng. *hydrotic; -al.*] Hydrotic.

***hȳ'-droŭs,** *a.* [Gr. ὕδωρ (*hudōr*) = water; Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*] Containing water; watery.

hydrous-anthophyllite, *s.* [ANTHOPHYLLITE.]

hȳ-drō'-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. ὑδρόεις (*hudroeis*) = fond of the water.]

Entom.: A genus of Beetles, family Hydrophilidæ (*Hydrous piceus*), which is not uncommon in marshy places near the metropolis, is, with the exception of the Stagbeetle (*Lucanus Cervus*), and a Cockchafer (*Melolontha Fullo*), the largest coleopterous insect indigenous in Britain.

hȳ-drŏx'-īde, *s.* [Pref. *hydro-* (2), and *oxide.*]

Chem.: A compound of an element with the monad radical hydroxyl (OH)′, as K′(OH)′ potassium hydrate, Ca″(OH)$_2$′ calcium hydrate. These compounds can be formed by adding water to an oxide, as $CaO + H_2O = Ca(OH)_2$, or by decomposing a salt with KHO, as $FeSO_4 + 2KHO = K_2SO_4 + Fe(OH)_2$.

hȳ-drŏx'-ȳl, *s.* [Pref. *hydro-* (2); *ox(ygen)*, and *yl* = Gr. ὕλη (*hulē*) = matter.]

Chem.: A name given to the monatomic radical (OH)′.

hȳ-drŏx-ȳl'-ą-mīne, *s.* [Eng. *hydroxyl*, and *amine.*]

Chem.: $NH_2'OH$. Obtained by passing nitrogen dioxide through a series of vessels containing tin and hydrochloric acid, and precipitating the tin by H_2S filtered, evaporated by dryness, washed with cold alcohol, then boiled with absolute alcohol, then adding ether, which precipitates the hydrochlorate of hydroxylamine, $NH_2OH'HCl$, and crystals. Also by the action of hydrogen, from tin and HCl and ammonium nitrate, or as ethyl nitrate. The base is very volatile and easily decomposed: it is only known in solution. Hydroxylamine gives a light green precipitate with cupric sulphate, which is reduced to cuprous oxide on boiling with water. Hydroxylamine is a powerful reducing agent. A solution of the base can be obtained by decomposing the nitrate dissolved in alcohol by alcoholic potash, also by the addition of an alkaline carbonate to the hydrochlorite. The salts of hydroxylamine are decomposed by potash with evolution of nitrogen and formation of ammonia.

hȳ-drō-zĭnc'-īte, *s.* [Pref. *hydro-* (1), and *zincite.*]

Min.: A dull earthy or compact white, grayish, or yellowish mineral, occurring massive, earthy, or compact, in incrustations, reniform, pisolitic, or stalactitic. Hardness, 2 to 2·5; sp. gr., 3·58 to 3·80. Compos.: carbonic acid, 15·3; oxide of zinc, 73·4; water, 11·3 = 100. Found abundantly at the Dolores mine in the Udras Valley, in the province of Santander, and elsewhere, in Spain; also in Carinthia, Westphalia, Bavaria, and Persia. (*Dana.*)

hȳ-drō-zō'-ŏn (*pl.* **hȳ-drō-zō'-ą**), *s.* [Pref. *hydro-* (3), and Gr. ζῷον (*zōon*) = a living being, an animal.

Zoology:

1. *Sing.:* One of the Hydrozoa [2].

2. *Pl.:* The name given by Prof. Owen, followed by Prof. Huxley, &c., to the great class of the sub-kingdom Cœlenterata, of which Hydra is the type. They exhibit a definite histological structure, their tissues having a cellular organization. These tissues are two, an outer or ectoderm, and an inner or endoderm. The digestive cavity communicates directly by a wide aperture with the general cavity of the body. The digestive sac and the reproductive organs are developed as outward processes of the body-wall. In most the prey is seized by tentacles surrounding the mouth and furnished with offensive weapons, called thread-cells. The Hydrozoa are all aquatic, and nearly all marine. Their distribution is world-wide. They are the Dimorphæa of Ehrenberg, the Sertularians of Milne Edwards, and the Nudibranchiata of Farre. Prof. Huxley divided the class into three orders, Hydrophora, Siphonophora, and Discophora, doubtfully adding as a fourth the Trachymedusæ of Haeckel. Nicholson divides them into six sub-classes, Hydroida, Siphonophora, Lucernarida, Discophora, Graptolitidæ, and Hydrocorallinæ. (*Owen, Huxley, Nicholson,* &c.)

"In the first and lowest organised class [of Polypi] which I have called *Hydrozoa.*"—*Owen: Compar. Anat. Invertebr.* (1843), lect. vii., p. 82.

2. *Palæont.:* See the several orders or sub-classes of Hydrozoa.

hȳ'-drŭs, *s.* [Lat. *hydrus, Hydrus;* Gr. ὕδρος (*hudros*) = a water-serpent; Ὕδρος (*Hudros*) = a constellation (2).]

1. *Zool.:* A genus of Hydrophidæ. Sometimes it is made the type of the family, which is then called Hydridæ.

2. *Astron.:* The Southern Snake, one of Lacaille's constellations. It is situated between the South Pole and Achernar, the bright star in Eridanus.

hȳ-dū-rĭl'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *hydro-* (2), and Eng. *uric* (?).] (See the compound.)

hydurilic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_8H_6N_4O_6$. An acid obtained as an ammonia salt by heating diaturic acid to 160° in glycerine; the ammonia salt is converted into a copper salt, and then treated with H_2S. It crystallizes out of hot water in small prisms. Ferric chloride gives a dark green colour with a solution of hydurilic acid or its salts.

***hȳ'-ĕm-ąl,** *a.* [Lat. *hiemalis*, from *hiems* = winter.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Of or pertaining to winter; done or made in the winter.

"The ancients had also *hyemal* garlands."—*Browne: Miscellanies*, p. 92.

2. *Bot.:* Of or belonging to plants which flower in winter.

***hȳ'-ĕm-āte,** *v.i.* [Lat. *hiematum*, sup. of *hiemo*, from *hiems* = winter.] To pass the winter.

***hȳ-ĕm-ā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *hiematio*, from *hiemo* = to pass the winter; *hiems* = winter.]

1. The act or state of passing the winter in a particular state.

"Setting it in cases in our conservatories for *hyematiou.*"—*Evelyn: Sylva*, ch. xx.

2. The act of affording shelter during the winter.

hȳ-ē'-nạ, hȳ-æ'-nạ, *hy-en, *s.* [HYÆNA.]

hyena-dog, *s.* [HYÆNA-DOG.]

hȳ'-ĕt-ąl, *a.* [Gr. ὑετός (*huetos*) = rain; ὕω (*huō*) = to rain.]

Meteor.: Of or belonging to rain; relating to the rainfall of different countries.

hȳ-ĕt'-ō-grăph, *s.* [Gr. ὑετός (*huetos*) = rain, and γράφω (*graphō*) = to write.] A chart indicating the comparative distribution of rain over a given geographical surface.

hȳ-ĕt-ō-grăph'-ĭc, hȳ-ĕt-ō-grăph'-ĭc-ąl, *a.* [Eng. *hyetograph; -ic, -ical.*] Of or pertaining to hyetography.

hȳ-ĕt-ŏg'-rą-phȳ, *s.* [Eng. *hyetograph; -y.*] That branch of physical science which treats of the distribution of rain; a knowledge of the quantities of rain falling in different places in a given time.

hȳ-ĕt-ŏm'-ē-tĕr, *s.* [Gr. ὑετός (*huetos*) = rain, and μέτρον (*metron*) = a measure.] A rain-gauge.

Hȳ-ġē'-ią (i as y), *s.* [Gr.]

1. *Class. Myth.:* The daughter of Esculapius, and goddess of health.

2. *Astron.:* [ASTEROID].

hȳ-ġē'-ĭąn (i as y), *a.* [HYGEIA.] Pertaining or relating to hygeia or health.

hȳ'-ġē-īne, *s.* [HYGIENE.]

hȳ'-ġē-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *hyge(ia); -ist.*] One versed or skilled in hygiene.

hȳ-ġīē'-ąn, *a.* [HYGEIAN.]

hȳ'-ġīē-īne, *s.* [HYGIENE.]

***hȳ-ġīē-ĭst,** *s.* [HYGEIST.]

***hȳ-ġī-ĕn'-ąl, *hȳ-ġīē-ĭn'-ąl,** *a.* [Eng. *hygien(e); -al.*] Relating or pertaining to hygiene, or the preservation of health.

"Presenting some things relating to the *hygieinal* part of physic."—*Boyle: Works*, ii. 103.

hȳ'-ġī-ēne, *s.* [Fr. *hygiène*, from Gr. ὑγιαίνω (*hugiainō*) = to be sound, healthy, or in health.]

Med.: The study of the prevention of disease, the art of preserving health, and securing what Juvenal (x. 356) considered the best gift of the gods, *mens sana in corpore sano*, through wise sanitary precautions, and attention to diet, regimen, &c. In this way growth will be increasingly perfected, life more vigorous, decay less rapid, and death more remote. Already, thanks to the efforts of the late Dr. Parkes, Mr. Edwin Chadwick, and others, including the Local Government Board, the average duration of life has been raised, the death-rate lessened, and disease robbed of some of its worst features. It is in this direction that a wise government will look for improvement of the national health, and to this end, the medical profession advocate the appointment of a Minister of Hygiene, with a seat in the Cabinet.

hȳ-ġī-ĕn'-ĭc, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *hygien(e); -ic.*]

A. *As adj.:* Relating to hygiene or the preservation of health.

B. *As subst.* (*Pl.*): The science of health; hygiene; sanitary science.

hȳ-ġī-ĕn'-ĭc-ąl, *a.* [Eng. *hygienic; -al.*] Hygienic.

hȳ-ġī-ĕn'-ĭc-ąl-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *hygienical; -ly.*] In a hygienic manner; according to the rules or principles of hygiene.

hȳ'-ġī-ĕn-īsm, *s.* [Eng. *hygien(e); -ism.*] The science of health; hygiene.

hȳ'-ġī-ĕn-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *hygien(e); -ist.*] One versed in hygiene.

hȳ-ġī-ŏl'-ō-ġȳ, *s.* [Gr. ὑγεία (*hugeia*) = health, and λόγος (*logos*) = a discourse, a treatise.] A treatise on hygiene; hygiene.

† hygre, *s.* [EAGRE, EAGER, *s.*]

hȳ-grō-, *pref.* [Gr. ὑγρός (*hugros*) = wet.] A prefix denoting a combination with or the presence of wet or moisture.

hȳ-grō-blĕ-phăr'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *hygro-* (q.v.); Gr. βλέφαρον (*blepharon*) = an eyelid, and suff. *-ic;* Fr. *hygrobléphariqne.*]

Anat.: Of or belonging to the lachrymal ducts, and orifices of the eye.

hȳ'-grō-grăph, *s.* [Pref. *hygro-*, and Gr. γράφω (*graphō*) = to write, to describe.] An automatically recording hygrometer.

† hȳ-grŏl'-ō-ġȳ, *s.* [Pref. *hydro-*, and Gr. λόγος (*logos*) = a discourse.]

Med.: The doctrine of the humours of the body. [HUMOUR.]

hȳ-grŏm'-ē-tĕr, *s.* [Pref. *hygro-*, and Gr. μέτρον (*metron*) = a measure.] An instrument for measuring the comparative moisture of the air. There are three kinds: (1) those which act by absorption; (2) by condensation, and (3) those in which the hygrometric condition is deduced from observations of a wet and dry bulb. Of the first class is the hygrometer of Saussure (died 1799). It consists of a human hair boiled in lye, and acts by absorption and evaporation, lengthening or contracting as the air is more or less moist.

hȳ-grō-mĕt'-rĭc, hȳ-grō-mĕt'-rĭc-ąl, *a.* [Pref. *hygro-;* Eng. *metric, metrical.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Pertaining or relating to hygrometry; made or done by or with the hygrometer: as, *hygrometric* observations.

2. Readily absorbing and retaining moisture: as *hygrometric* substances, like chloride of calcium, sulphuric acid, &c.

II. *Bot.:* Indicating the approach of moisture. (*Loudon.*)

¶ *The hygrometric state of the atmosphere:* The degree to which at the time it is saturated with moisture.

hygrometric-balance, *s.* An instrument for indicating the relative density of the

air, and consequent changes of rain or dry weather. It consists of a balance, from one arm of which is suspended a brass weight, and from the other a large, thin, hollow cylinder, closed at each end. The two are arranged so as to be in equilibrium at a given density of the atmosphere, and it is evident that if the air become heavier, the large cylinder, displacing more air than the solid weight, will become more buoyant and ascend. If, on the contrary, the air become lighter, it will sink. A rod descending from the scale-beam serves to indicate, on the graduated arc below, the comparative density of the air at the time of making the observation. If the air be heavy, fine weather may be expected; but if the cylinder sink, rain usually follows.

hygrometric-plants, *s. pl.*

Bot.: Plants so sensitive to changes in the atmosphere that they will indicate a change in its hygrometric conditions. Thus, the flower of *Anagallis arvensis* shuts when rain is about to fall; hence it has been called the poor man's weather-glass. *Convolvulus arvensis* does the same. If the "African" Marigold (which, however, came from Peru) shuts after seven a.m., rain is near at hand.

hȳ-grŏm′-ĕ-trȳ, *s.* [HYGROMETER.] The measurement of the amount of aqueous vapour in the air at any time. This may be effected by absorbing the moisture from a given quantity of air; by finding the dew point, that is the point at which dew is deposited, or by a psychrometer (q.v.). (*Rossiter.*)

hȳ-grŏph′-ą-noŭs, *a.* [Pref. *hygro-;* Gr. φαίνω (*phainō*) = to cause to appear, and Eng suff. *-ous.*]

Bot.: Having such a structure that it is transparent when moist and opaque when dry.

hȳ′-grŏph′-ĭ-lą, *s.* [Pref. *hygro-,* and Gr. φιλέω (*phileō*) = to love.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the tribe Hygrophileæ (q.v.). About twenty-four species are known.

hȳ-grō-phĭl′-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *hygrophil(a);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Acanthaceæ.

hy′-grō-scōpe, *s.* [Pref. *hygro-,* and Gr. σκοπέω (*skopeō*) = to observe.] An instrument for indicating the degree of moisture in the atmosphere.

hȳ-grō-scŏp′-ĭc, hȳ-grō-scŏp′-ĭc-ąl, *a.* [Eng. *hygroscop(e); -ic, -ical.*]

1. Of or pertaining to the hygroscope; indicated or detected by the hygroscope.

2. Having the property or quality of imbibing moisture from the atmosphere, or of becoming coated with a film of moisture.

"More information as to the *hygroscopic* condition of the atmosphere is needed."—*Athenæum,* Feb. 21, 1880, p. 251.

hȳ-grō-scō-pĭc′-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Eng. *hygroscopic; -ity.*] The property of extending when water is applied, and shrinking when it is withdrawn.

hȳ-grō-stăt′-ĭcs, *s.* [Gr. ὑγρός (*hugros*) = wet; στατική (ἐπιστήμη), (*statikē epistēmē*) = statics; ἵστημι (*histēmi*) = to stand.] The science of comparing or measuring degrees of moisture.

* **hȳke,** *s.* [HEAK.]

hȳ′-lą, *s.* [Lat. *hyle;* Gr. ὕλη (*hulē*) = a wood, a forest.]

Zool.: Tree Frog. The typical genus of the family Hylidæ (q.v.). *Hyla arborea* is found in continental Europe.

hȳ′-lą-dæ, *s. pl.* [HYLIDÆ.]

hȳ-læ-ō-sâu′-rŭs, *s.* [Gr. ὑλαῖος (*hulaios*) = belonging to the forest, savage, and σαῦρος (*sauros*) = a lizard.]

Palæont.: A genus of Dinosaurian reptiles. The bony dermal scutes were prolonged along the ridge of the back in a series of enormous spines. Discovered by Mantell in the Wealden of Tilgate Forest.

hȳ-læ′-ŭs, *s.* [Lat. = a centaur; also = one of Actæon's dogs; Gr. ὑλαῖος (*hulaios*) = belonging to the forest.]

Entom.: A genus of Bees, family Andrenidæ. The species burrow, and are parasitic. When caught they emit a fragrance like that of lemons.

* **hȳl-arch′-ĭc-ąl,** *a.* [Gr. ὕλη (*hulē*) = matter, and ἀρχικός (*archikos*) ruling; ἄρχω (*archō*) = to rule.] Presiding over matter.

* **hylde,** *v.t.* [A.S. *hyldan.*] To pour out.

* **hyld-ing,** *a.* [HILDING.]

hȳ′-lē, *s.* [Gr. ὕλη (*hulē*) = matter.]

Manicheism: The name given by the Manicheans to the Regent of the World of Darkness. (*Mosheim: Ch. Hist.,* cent. iii., pt. ii., ch. 5, § 3.)

hȳ′-lē-ō-sâur, *s.* [HYLÆOSAURUS.] A popular form of hylæosaurus (q.v.).

hȳ-lē-ō-sâu′-rŭs, *s.* [HYLÆOSAURUS.]

hȳ-lēs′-ĭ-nŭs, *s.* [Gr. ὕλη (*hulē*) wood, and σῖνος (*sinos*) = damage. (*Agassiz.*)]

Entom.: A genus of Beetles, family Scolytidæ. Four species are British. One, *Hylesinus fraxini* feeds on the ash, and another, *H. oleiperda,* destroys the olive.

hȳ′-lĭ-dæ, hȳ′-lą-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *hyl(a);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ, -adæ.*]

Zool.: Tree Frogs. A family of Amphibians, order Anoura or Batrachia. They are akin to the Ranidæ (typical frogs), but have the extremities of their toes dilated into knobs with a viscous secretion, enabling them to climb trees on which they live. They are also more elegant, and, as a rule, more brightly coloured.

* **hyll,** * **hylle,** *v.t.* [A.S. *helan.*] To cover, to hide.

hȳ-lō-, *pref.* [Gr. ὕλη (*hulē*) = matter.] Pertaining to matter, materialistic.

hylo-ideal, *a.* Pertaining to or in any way connected with hylo-idealism (q.v.).

"Many a cherished ideal must fall when the . . . *hylo-ideal* theory is finally established."—*Journ. of Science,* March, 1883, p. 127.

hylo-idealism, *s.*

Philos.: Somatic or material idealism, a school of philosophy adopted from Protagoras by Dr. Robert Lewins. The central insistence of the hylo-ideal philosophy is that man is, for man, the measure of the universe. It is sometimes called hylo-phenomenalism.

"*Hylo-idealism* cannot be wholly unknown to readers of this journal."—*Journ. of Science,* March, 1883, p. 122.

hylo-idealist, *s.* One who accepts the philosophy of hylo-idealism.

hylo-phenomenalism, *s.* [HYLO-IDEALISM.]

hȳ-lō-bā′-tēs, *s.* [Gr. ὑλοβάτης (*hulobatēs*) = one who haunts the woods.]

Zool.: A genus of Anthropoid Apes, containing the Gibbons. [GIBBON.]

hȳ-lō′-bĭ-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. ὑλόβιος (*hulobios*) = living in the woods.]

Entom.: A genus of Beetles, family Curculionidæ. There is one British species, *Hylobius abietis,* and it is destructive to the pine-tree, attacking both the bark and the bud.

hȳ′-lō-ĭsm, *s.* [Gr. ὕλη (*hulē*) = matter; Eng. suff. *-ism.*] The same as HYLOTHEISM (q.v.).

"An assumption *hyloism* is not concerned to dispute."—*Journ. of Science,* Dec., 1881, p. 755.

* **hȳ′-lō-ĭst,** *s.* [Gr. ὕλη (*hulē*) = matter; Eng. suff. *-ist.*] A hylotheist; a pantheist.

hȳ-lŏn′-ō-mŭs, *s.* [Gr. ὕλη (*hulē*) = matter, and νομός (*nomos*) = a feeding-place, an abode.]

Palæont.: A genus of Labyrinthodonts, order Microsauria. Found in the coal of Nova Scotia. It may possibly be a lizard.

* **hȳ-lŏp′-ą-thĭsm,** *s.* [Gr. ὕλη (*hulē*) = matter, and πάθος (*pathos*) = suffering, feeling.] The doctrine that matter is sentient.

* **hȳ-lŏp′-ą-thĭst,** *s.* [HYLOPATHISM.] A believer in hylopathism.

hȳ-lŏph′-ąg-oŭs, *a.* [Gr. ὕλη (*hulē*) = wood; φαγεῖν (*phagein*) = to eat, and Eng. suff. *-ous.*]

Entom.: Eating wood.

hȳ-lō-thē′-ĭsm, *s.* [Gr. ὕλη (*hulē*) = matter, and Eng. *theism* (q.v.).]

Religions: The system of belief which regards God and matter as identical; pantheism. [MATERIALISM.]

"All adoration, therefore, becomes pure *hylotheism* and self-worship."—*Journ. of Science,* Jan. 1881, p. 50.

hȳ-lō-thē′-ĭst, *s.* [Gr. ὕλη (*hulē*) = matter, and Eng. *theist* (q.v.).] A believer in the doctrine of hylotheism.

hȳ-lŏt′-ō-mą, *s.* [Gr. ὑλοτόμος (*hulotomos*) = cutting or felling wood.]

Entom.: A genus of Hymenopterous Insects, family Tenthredinidæ. *Hylotoma rosæ* is the Rose Saw-fly.

hȳ-lō-zō′-ĭc, *a.* & *s.* [Gr. ὕλη (*hulē*) = matter, and ζωή (*zōē*) = life.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to hylozoism (q.v.).

"*Hylozoic* materialism is essentially identical with that of Democritus."—*Journal of Science,* Sept. 1881, p. 522.

B. *As subst.:* A hylozoist (q.v.).

* **hȳ-lō-zō′-ĭc-ąl,** *a.* [Eng. *hylozoic; -al.*] Hylozoic.

hȳ-lō-zō′-ĭsm, *s.* [Gr. ὕλη (*hulē*) = matter; ζωή (*zōē*) = life, and Eng. *-ism.*]

Philos.: The system according to which matter has a necessary existence, and is equally necessarily endowed with life. There are two forms: (1) that each atom of matter lives entirely independent of all other atoms; (2) that the whole world is a living being, whose material elements participate in a common life. The first form is the doctrine of Strato of Lampsacus, the second that of the Stoics, who conceived the universe animated by a living principle. Hylozoism reappears in the Alexandrian school, in the teaching of Cardan and Paracelsus, and in that of Spinoza, who attributed life to all things though in a different degree. "Omnia, quamvis diversis gradibus, animata tamen sunt."

"We cannot express animistic ideas except in terms which belong to *hylozoism.*"—*Journal of Science,* Jan. 1882, p. 47.

* **hȳ-lō-zō′-ĭst,** *s.* [Gr. ὕλη (*hulē*) = matter; ζωή (*zōē*) = life, and Eng. suff. *-ist.*] A believer in the doctrine of hylozoism (q.v.).

"The *hylozoists,* by Cudworth's account of them, ascribed a little more to their atoms."—*Search: Light of Nature,* vol. ii., pt. i., ch. ix.

hȳ-lō-zō′-ĭst′-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *hylozoist; -ic.*] Of, belonging to, or connected with hylozoism (q.v.).

"The . . . *hylozoistic* conception of the universe."—*Journal of Science,* June 1881, p. 318.

hȳ-lō-zō′-ĭst′-ĭc-ąl-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *hylozoistic; -al, -ly.*] After the manner of hylozoists; materially.

"This infinite substance was, he said, immortal and imperishable, and he designated it *hylozoistically* the Deity."—*S. Baring-Gould: Origin of Religious Belief,* i. 296.

hȳl-ūr′-gŭs, *s.* [Gr. ὑλουργός (*hulourgos*) = working in wood.]

Entom.: A genus of beetles, tribe Xylophaga family Scolytidæ. *Hylurgus piniperda* is very destructive in pine forests. It occurs in Britain, as well as in continental Europe.

HYMEN.
(*From an Antique.*)

* **hym,** *pron.* [HIM.]

Hȳ′-mĕn, hȳ′-mĕn, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. ὑμήν (*humēn*) = (1) the god of marriage, (2) a membrane.]

1. *Greek Antiq.* (*Of the form* Hymen): The god of marriage, son of Bacchus and Venus.

"Love knits their hearts and *Hymen* joins their hands."
Crabbe: The Borough.

2. *Anat.:* A membrane of a semi-lunar shape, stretched before the vaginal entrance, although in many cases non-existent, or nearly so, sometimes imperforate, requiring a slight operation at or before puberty. It is of little or no medico-legal importance.

† 3. *Bot.:* The fine pellicle which encloses a flower in the bud.

hȳ-mĕn-æ′-ą, *s.* [From *Hymen* (q.v.), because the leaves are formed of a pair of leaflets.]

Bot.: A genus of Cæsalpinieæ, tribe Amherstieæ. There are two bracts at the base of the flowers; the calyx is tubular, with five

deciduous segments; the petals are five; the seeds are imbedded in a fibrous pulpy substance filling the legume, and eaten by Indians. *Hymenæa Courbaril* is the Locust-tree of the West Indies and Brazil. It attains to a great age and size. It yields a valuable resin called anime. The wood is close-grained and tough, and is used for tree-nails. Its inner bark is anthelmintic. *H. verrucosa* produces the copal of Madagascar, and perhaps that of India.

hȳ-mĕn-ē′-ăl, hȳ-mĕn-ē′-ăn, *a. & s.* [O. Fr. *hymenean*, from Lat. *Hymenæus;* Gr. ὑμέναιος (*humenaios*)=a wedding song.] [HYMEN.]

A. *As adjective:*

***1.** *Lit.:* Pertaining to or used in the rites of Hymen (q.v.). The expression in the example seems to be modelled on the "tripudia Hymenæa" of Martianus Capella.

"Thence, borne at last by movements *hymenean* Rises a maid more fair than man hath known."
J. A. Symonds, in *Fort. Rev.*, xiv. 171.

2. *Fig.:* Of or pertaining to marriage.

"Here, in the bonds of *hymeneal* truth."
Cowper: Approach of Spring. (Trans.)

B. *As subst.:* A marriage hymn or song.

"For her white virgins *hymenealz* sing."
Pope: Eloisa to Abelard, 220.

hȳ-mē′-nĭ-ăl, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *hymeni(um);* Eng. suff. *-al.*] Pertaining to or connected with the botanical hymen (q.v.).

hymenial-layer, *s.*

Bot.: A layer in lichens, composed of parallel hyphæ or paraphyses, and of the asci. (*Thomé.*)

hȳ-mē′-nĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. ὑμένιον (*humenion*), dimin. from Ὑμήν (*Humēn*).] [HYMEN.]

Bot.: The fructifying surface in fungi, in which the spores are naked; the parts in which the sporules immediately lie. The term is used of Agaricus and similar genera, and more loosely of Helvella and Peziza. Distinguished from a nucleus (q.v.).

hȳ-mĕn-ō-, *pref.* [Gr. ὑμήν (*humēn*)=a skin, a membrane.] (See etym.)

hȳ-mĕn-ŏc′-ą-rĭs, *s.* [Pref. *hymeno-*, and Lat. *caris* = Gr. καρίς (*karis*) = a small crustacean, probably a shrimp or prawn.]

Palæont.: A genus of crustaceans, order Phyllopoda. *Hymenocaris vermicauda* occurs in the Upper Cambrian age at Festiniog and Dolgelly.

hȳ-mĕn-ō-dĭc′-tȳ-ŏn, *s.* [Pref. *hymeno-*, and δίκτυον (*diktuon*) = a net.]

Bot.: A genus of Cinchonaceæ, family Cinchonidæ. The species are ornamental trees, twenty to thirty feet high. The inner bark of *Hymenodictyon excelsum*, an East Indian shrub, is as bitter and astringent as Peruvian bark. It is used for tanning.

hȳ-mĕn-ŏg′-ĕn-ȳ, *s.* [Pref. *hymeno-*, and Gr. γεννάω (*gennaō*) = to produce.]

Physiol.: The production of membranes by the simple contact of two liquids, as albumen and fat, when the former gives a coating to the globules of the latter. (*Dunglison.*)

hȳ-mĕn-ŏl′-ō-ǵȳ, *s.* [Pref. *hymeno-*, and Gr. λόγος (*logos*) = a discourse; Fr. *hyménologie.*]

Anat.: The branch of anatomical science which treats of the membranes.

hȳ-mĕn-ō-mȳ-çē′-tēs, *s. pl.* [Pref. *hymeno-*, and Gr. μύκης (*mukēs*), genit. μύκητος (*mukētos*) = a mushroom.]

Bot.: An order of fungals, having the spores generally quaternate on distinct sporophores. Called also Agaricaceæ (q.v.). It is divided into six suborders: Agaricini, Polyporei, Hydnei, Auricularini, Clavati, and Tremellini.

hȳ-mĕn′-ō-phōre, hȳ-mĕn-ŏph′-ŏr-ŭm, *s.* [Pref. *hymeno-*, and Gr. φορός (*phoros*) = bearing, carrying.]

Bot.: The cellular or filamentous structure in hymenomycetous fungi on which the hymenium, or fructifying surface, is spread, like wax on a mould. In the Agaracini and Polyporei it is the same as the trama or inner substance of the gills or partitions of the pores. (*M. J. Berkeley*, in *Treas. of Bot.*)

hȳ-mĕn-ō-phȳl′-lē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *hymenophyll(um);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-æa.*]

Bot.: A tribe of ferns, order Polypodiaceæ. The frond is very membranous, translucent, and reticulate. The involucre is two-valved, urceolate, or two-lipped; capsules minute, membranous, reticulate, sessile on a clavate or filiform receptacle, surrounded by a complete horizontal or oblique ring, vernation circinate. Sometimes made an order, Hymenophyllaceæ.

hȳ-mĕn-ŏph′-ȳl-lĭte, *s.* [Eng. *hymenophyllum;* suff. *-ite* (q.v.).]

Palæobot.: A genus of Carboniferous Ferns, resembling Sphenopteris, but with the margin of the frond lobed, each lobe with a single nervure.

hȳ-mĕn-ō-phȳl′-lŭm, *s.* [Pref. *hymeno-*, and Gr. φύλλον (*phullon*) = a leaf.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the fern tribe, Hymenophylleæ (q.v.). The sori are marginal, axillary, or terminal; the involucre free and small in the frond, two-valved, or two-lipped, opening outwards; capsules sessile on a columnar receptacle; ring complete, oblique. Seventy species are known, most of them from the tropics and the southern temperate zone. Two are British — *Hymenophyllum tunbridgense* and *H. unilaterale.* Both are of dwarf size.

HYMENOPHYLLUM TUNBRIDGENSE.

† **hȳ-mĕn-ŏp′-tĕr,** *s.* [HYMENOPTERA.]

Entom.: An insect of the order Hymenoptera (q.v.).

hȳ-mĕn-ŏp′-tĕr-ą, *s. pl.* [Pref. *hymeno-*, and Gr. πτερά (*ptera*), pl. of πτερόν (*pteron*) = a wing.]

1. *Entom.:* An order of insects, sub-class Metabola. They have four wings, all membranous, with the nervures few, or in some cases wanting. Mouth with mandibles, sometimes with a suctorial organ in addition, the latter formed by the united maxillæ and labrum. Females either with an ovipositor or a sting. Metamorphoses complete, the larvæ generally footless, and requiring to be fed by the parent insects. If intelligence fix the place of an order in the system, the Hymenoptera containing the bees, the ants, &c., should stand at the head of the Annulose sub-kingdom. Latreille divided the order into two sub-orders: Terebrantia, in which the females have an auger; and Aculeata, in which there is a sting. The Terebrantia had two sub-sections—Securifera and Pupivora; and the Aculeata four — Heterogynæ, Fossores, Diploptera, and Anthophila. Swainson's arrangement was into the tribes—Apides, Sphecides, Ichneumonides, Cynipsides, and Tenthredines. Another division is into Securifera, in which the abdomen is attached to the thorax by its whole breadth, and Petiolata in which the two are connected by a more or less slender footstalk. Under the first are the tribes Phyllophaga and Xylophaga; under the second, Terebrantia and Aculeata.

2. *Palæont.:* The order does not occur before the Secondary, if not even the Tertiary, period.

hȳ-mĕn-ŏp′-tĕr-ąn, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *hymenopter(a);* *-an.*]

Entom.: An insect of the order Hymenoptera (q.v.).

***hȳ-mĕn-ŏp-tĕr-ŏl′-ō-ǵĭst,** *s.* [Eng., &c. *hymenopter;* *o* connective, and Gr. λόγος (*logos*) = a discourse.] One well acquainted with the habits or devoted to the study of the hymenoptera (q.v.).

"Our most learned *hymenopterologist* classes the hive-bee, the humble bee, and the parasitic apathus in the same sub-family."—*Lubbock: Origin of Civilisation* (4th ed.), 497.

hȳ-mĕn-ŏp′-tĕr-oŭs, hȳ-mĕn-ŏp′-tĕr-ąl, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *hymenopter(a);* *-ous, -al.*]

Entom.: Having membranous wings of the kind described under Hymenoptera; of or belonging to that insect order.

"The great order of *Hymenopterous* insects."—*Darwin: Origin of Species* (6th ed.), p. 142.

hȳ-mĕn-ō-thą-lăm′-ŏ-æ, *s. pl.* [Pref. *hymeno-*, and Gr. θάλαμος (*thalamos*) = an inner chamber.]

Bot.: A tribe of Lichens, having the shields open, the nucleus forming a disc, permanent, and bearing asci.

hȳ-mĕn-ŏt′-ō-mȳ, *s.* [Pref. *hymeno-*, and Gr. τομή (*tomē*) = a cutting; Fr. *hyménotomie.*]

1. *Anat.:* A dissection of the membranes, or the branch of science recording its results.

2. *Surg.:* An incision made in an imperforate hymen for the exit of the menses.

hȳ-mĕn′-ŭ-lŭm, *s.* [Latinized dimin. of Gr. ὑμήν (*humēn*).] [HYMEN.]

Bot.: A disc or shield containing asci, but without excipulum. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

hȳmn (*n* silent), ***ympne,** *s.* [O. Fr. *ymne, hymne*, from Lat. *hymnus;* Gr. ὕμνος (*humnos*).]

1. A song or ode in praise, honour, or adoration of God, or some deity; a sacred song.

"Exhort your owne selues in psalmes, and *hymnes*, and spiritual songes."—*Colossians* iii. (1551.)

2. *Spec.:* A sacred composition in poetry intended to be sung with or without the aid of a musical instrument, and not being versified from the book of Psalms, else it is called a Psalm, or directly from any other part of Scripture, or else it is a paraphrase. Hilary, Bishop of Aries, is said to have composed the first hymn for Christian worship about A.D. 431, but as early as the time of Pliny the the Younger the Christains are said to have habitually sung one to Christ as God. On Dec. 9, 633, the Council of Toledo sanctioned the use of hymns in churches. Luther did much to popularise hymnody in the infant Protestant Church in Germany. Of the hymns now in use many were composed by Isaac Watts, who died in 1784, Charles Wesley, who died in 1788, John Wesley, who died in 1791, and Cowper, who died in 1800. Not a few of the most devotional English hymns are translations from the German, or from the Latin and Greek hymns of the early or of the mediæval Church.

hȳmn (*n* silent), *v.t. & i.* [HYMN, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To praise, adore, or worship in hymns; to sing to.

"Ten thousand throats, that from the flowering thorn, *Hymn* their good God."
Thomson: Castle of Indolence, i. 10.

2. To express or describe in hymns; to sing.

"*Hymn* the requiem to his parted soul."
Southey: Joan of Arc, bk. viii.

B. *Intrans.:* To sing hymns or songs in praise or adoration.

"The *hymning* angels, and the herald star."
Cowper: To Charles Deodati. (Trans.)

hȳm′-nąl, *s.* [Eng. *hymn; -al.*] A collection of hymns, especially one for use in public worship.

"Used side by side with other *hymnals* in many Anglican churches."—*Notes & Queries*, Aug. 12, 188[illegible], p. 133.

***hȳm′-nĭc,** ***hȳm′-nĭcke,** *a.* [Eng. *hymn; -ic.*] Relating or pertaining to hymns.

"Tuning her chast layes
Of England's empresse to her *hymnicke* string."
Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 773.

hȳm′-nĭst, *s.* [Eng. *hymn; -ist.*] A composer of hymns.

"We have a pretty clear indication of the birthplace of the *hymnist*."—*W. E. Gladstone: Homeric Synchronism*, p. 102.

¶ This is a much more correct form than hymnologist, though that word, which really means "one who writes or discourses about hymns," is in more general use. (See *Notes & Queries*, April 30, 1859, p. 359.)

***hȳm′-nō-dĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *hymnod(y); -ist.*] A writer of hymns, an hymnologist.

"Dryden as a *hymnodist*."—*Notes & Queries*, Dec. 29, 1883, p. 517.

***hȳm′-nō-dȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *hymn;* suff. *-ody*, as in *psalmody.*] The same as HYMNOLOGY (q.v.).

"This *hymnody* would lengthen the burial-service."—*Matthew Arnold: Last Essays*, p. 220.

***hȳm-nŏg′-rą-phēr,** *s.* [Gr. ὕμνος (*humnos*) = a hymn, and γράφω (*graphō*) = to write.] A writer of hymns. (*Notes & Queries*, Dec. 22, 1883, p. 497.)

***hȳm-nŏg′-rą-phȳ,** *s.* [HYMNOGRAPHER.] The art or act of writing hymns.

***hȳm-nŏl′-ō-ǵĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *hymnolog(y); -ist.*] A writer or composer of hymns.

hȳm-nŏl′-ō-ǵȳ, ***hym-nol-o-gie,** *s.* [Gr. ὕμνος (*humnos* = a hymn, and λόγος (*logos*) = a

word, a treatise.] A collection of hymns; hymns collectively; the hymns used by any particular church or body.

"Any one conversant with Wesleyan Methodist hymnology."—*Notes & Queries*, Feb. 19, 1881, p. 156.

hȳ-ō-chŏl'-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. ὗς (*hus*), genit. ὑός (*huos*) = a pig, and Eng. *cholic.*] (See the compound.)

hyocholic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{29}H_{40}O_5$. An acid obtained by boiling hyoglycocholic acid, or hyotauro-cholic acid, with acids or alkalis.

hȳ'-ō-dŏn, *s.* [Gr. ὗς (*hus*), genit. ὑός (*huos*) = a swine, a pig, and ὀδούς (*odous*), genit. ὀδόντος (*odontos*) = a tooth.]

Ichthy.: The typical genus of the family Hyodontidæ.

hȳ'-ō-dŏnt, *a. & s.* [HYODONTIDÆ.]

A. *As adj.:* Having teeth like those in the pigs; of or belonging to the Hyodontidæ (q.v.).

B. *As subst.:* An annual belonging to the family Hyodontidæ (q.v).

hȳ-ō-dŏn'-tĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *hyodon* (q.v.), genit. *hyodont(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ichthy.: A family of fishes, order *Malancopterygii Abdominales.* It has been separated from the Clupeidæ, under which some still place the genus Hyodon, suppressing the family. The few known species are from the fresh-water streams and lakes of North America.

hȳ-ō-glŏs'-sal, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *hyogloss(us)*; *-al.*]

Anat.: Connecting the tongue and the hyoid bone. There are a hyoglossal membrane and muscle. [HYOGLOSSUS.]

hȳ-ō-glŏs'-sŭs, *s.* [Gr. ὑοειδής (*huoeidēs*), and γλῶσσα (*glōssa*) = the tongue.] [HYOID.]

Anat.: (See the compound).

hyoglossus-muscle, *s.*

Anat.: A flat quadrate muscle, connecting the tongue with the hyoid bone.

hȳ-ō-glȳ-cō-chŏl'-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. ὗς (*hus*), genit. ὑός (*huos*) = a pig, and Eng. *glycocholic.*] (See the compound.)

hyoglycocholic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{27}H_{43}NO_5$. An acid contained in the bile of a pig.

hȳ'-ōĭd, *a. & s.* [Gr. ὑοειδής (*huoeides*) = the hyoid bone: *Hy* = the Gr. Y (*upsilon*), the form of which anything called hyoid resembles.]

A. *As adjective:*

Anat.: (See the compound).

B. *As subst.:* The hyoid-bone (q.v.).

hyoid-arch, *s.* [HYOID-BONE.]

hyoid-bone, hyoid-arch, *s.*

1. *Anat.:* The second arch developed from the cranium, giving support to the tongue and attachment to numerous muscles of the neck. It consists of a body, two larger cornua projecting backwards, and two smaller cornua ascending from the angles between the body and two larger cornua.

2. *Comp. Anat.:* Called also *Os linguæ*, because it supports the tongue. The U form is much less marked in the inferior vertebrates.

hȳ-ōĭ'-dĕ-al, hȳ-ōĭ'-dĕ-an, *a.* [Eng., &c. *hyoid*; *-eal, -ean.*]

Anat.: Of or belonging to the hyoid-bone.

hȳ-ōĭ'-dēs, *s.* [Gr.] [HYOID.]

Anat.: The hyoid bone.

hȳ-ō-pō-tăm'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *hyopotam(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Palæont.: According to Kowalewsky, a family of omnivorous ungulated mammals akin to Suidæ, from which it may not be distinct.

hȳ-ō-pŏt'-a-mŭs, *s.* [Gr. ὗς (*hus*), genit. ὑός (*huos*) = a swine, a pig, and ποταμός (*potamos*) = a river.]

Palæont.: The typical genus of the family Hyopotamidæ, or a genus of Suidæ, found in the Eocene and Lower Miocene beds.

hȳ-ŏs-çȳ-ăm'-ĕ-æ, *s. pl* [Lat. *hyoscyam(us)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Solanaceæ.

hȳ-ŏs-çȳ'-ă-mĭne, *s.* [Lat. *hyoscyamus*, and suff. *-ine* (*Chem.*) (q.v.).]

Chem.: $C_{17}H_{23}NO_3$. A white crystalline substance obtained from *Hyoscyamus niger* and *DaturaStramonium.* Hyoscyamine is generally an oily liquid; its aqueous solution is strongly alkaline. It can be crystallized from chloroform in silky needles, which melt at 108°. Hyoscyamine has been shown to be identical with duboisin, an alkaloid obtained from *Duboisia myoporoides.*

hȳ-ŏs-çȳ'-a-mŭs, *s.* [Lat. = Gr. ὑοσκύαμος (*huoskuamos*) = henbane: ὗς (*hus*), genit. ὑός (*huos*) = a swine, and κύαμος (*kuamos*) = a bean.]

HYOSCYAMUS.

1. *Bot.:* Henbane; the type of the tribe Hyoscyameæ. The calyx is tubular; the capsule opening transversely with a lid. When its seeds are forming, the plant is a powerful narcotic, though comparatively inert at a previous period. In Greece the stalks of *Hyoscyamus albus* are used against toothache. They are also dried and smoked in lieu of tobacco. The seeds of the henbane are sometimes used for the same purpose in England. [HENBANE.]

2. *Phar.:* The fresh and carefully-dried leaf and young branches of *H. niger.* The plant has a strong, unpleasant odour and a slightly acrid taste. The fresh juice dropped into the eye dilates the pupil. It is used to prepare *Extractum hyoscyami*, extract of hyoscyamus; *Tinctura hyoscyami*, tincture of hyoscyamus; and *Succus hyoscyami*, juice of hyoscyamus. It is used as a sedative, to diminish pain, and allay irritation of the bladder, to prevent the griping of purgatives, and to relieve spasm.

hȳ-ō-sĕr-ĭd'-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *hyoseris*, genit. *hyoserid(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Composites, sub-order Liguliflorœ.

hȳ-ŏs'-ĕr-ĭs, *s.* [Lat. *hyosiris*; Gr. ὑοσερίς (*huoseris*) = a plant resembling endive. (*W'm. Smith.*)]

Bot.: The typical genus of the tribe Hyoserideæ (q.v.). The same flower-head yields achenes of three different forms. Three species are known, all from the countries bordering the Mediterranean.

hȳ-ō-tâu-rō-chŏl'-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. ὗς (*hus*), genit. ὑός (*huos*) = a pig, and Eng. *taurocholic.*] (See the compound.)

hyotaurocholic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{27}H_{45}NSO_6$. An acid contained in the bile of a pig.

hȳ-ō-thĕr'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. ὗς (*hus*), genit. ὑός (*huos*) = a swine, and θηρίον (*thērion*) = a wild animal.]

Palæont.: A genus of Suidæ from the European Miocene.

* **hȳp,** *s.* [An abbreviation of *hypochondria* (q.v.).] Melancholy, vexation. [HIP, *s.*]

"Heaven send thou hast not got the *hyps.*"—*Swift: Cassinus & Peter.*

* **hȳp,** *v.t.* [HYP, *s.*] To make melancholy; to vex, to depress.

hȳ-pæ'-thral, *a.* [Lat. *hypæthrus*, from Gr. ὑπαίθρος, ὑπαίθριος (*hupaithros, hupaithrios*) = under the open sky: ὑπό (*hupo*) = under, and αἰθήρ (*aithēr*) = the sky.]

Arch.: A term applied to a building entirely uncovered.

"This very drafty and *hypæthral* style of architecture."—*Fergusson: Rude Stone Monuments*, ch. iii.

hȳ-pæ'-thrŭm, *s.* [HYPÆTHRAL.]

Arch.: That portion of the interior of a building which is not protected by a roof.

hȳ-păl'-la-ǧē, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. ὑπαλλαγή (*hupallagē*) = an interchange, an exchange: ὑπό (*hupo*) = under, and ἀλλαγή (*allagē*) = a change; ἀλλάσσω (*allassō*) = to change, to exchange.]

Rhet.: A figure of speech by which attributes are transferred from their proper subjects to others. Thus Virgil (*Æneid* iii. 61) says, "Dare classibus austros" (to give the winds to the fleet), instead of "Dare classes austris" (to give the fleet to the winds).

hȳp-ăn'-thēr-a, *s.* [Gr. ὑπανθηρός (*hupanthēros*) = slightly coloured.]

Bot.: A genus of Cucurbitaceæ, tribe Nhandirobeæ. The seeds of *Hypanthera Guapera*, a Brazilian climber, taken in moderation, are a stomachic, but eaten in too large quantities they act as purgatives.

hȳp-ăn'-thĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Gr. ὑπό (*hupo*) = under, and ἄνθος (*anthos*) = a flower.]

Bot.: The fleshy enlarged hollow of the end of a peduncle supporting the flower in the rose, the apple, the myrtle, &c.

hȳ-păn-thĕō'-rĭ-nŭs, *s.* [Gr. ὑπανθέω (*hupantheō*) = to begin to flower, to blossom, and κρίνον (*krinon*) = a lily.]

Palæont.: A genus of Crinoids, family Eucalyptocrinidæ. Found in the Silurian and Devonian rocks.

† **hȳp-ăn-thō'-dĭ-ŭm,** *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Gr. ὑπό (*hypo*) = under, and Eng., &c. *anthodium* (q.v.).]

Bot.: Link's name for what is usually called hypanthium (q.v.).

hȳ-pa-pŏph'-ȳ-sēs, *s. pl.* [Gr. ὑπό (*hupo*) = under, and pl. of Eng. *apophysis* (q.v.).]

Anat.: The sub-central parts of the atlas; ventral processes from the body of the vertebræ.

hȳp-ar'-gyr-īte (gyr as ǧīr), *s.* [Gr. ὑπάργυρος (*huparguros*) = having silver underneath: ὑπό (*hupo*) = under, and ἄργυρος (*arguros*) = silver.]

Min.: A variety of Miargyrite (q.v.), containing about thirty-five per cent. of silver. Found at Clausthal.

* **hȳ-păs'-pĭst,** *s.* [Gr. ὑπασπιστής (*hupaspistēs*), from ὑποσπίζω (*hupospizō*) = to carry a shield for one: ὑπό (*hupo*) = under, and ἀσπίς (*aspis*) = a shield.]

Greek Antiq.: A shield-bearer, an armour-bearer; a heavy-armed soldier.

hȳp-ăx'-ĭ-al, *a.* [Gr. ὑπό (*hupo*) = under; Lat., &c. *axis* (q.v.), and suff. *-al.*]

Anat.: Lying below the embryonic vertebral axis. Used of the hypaxial, called by Huxley the hyposkeletal, muscles. (*Quain.*)

hȳ-pĕ-cō'-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *hypecoo(on)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Fumariaceæ, having the stamens distinct instead of diadelphous.

hȳ-pĕ-cō'-ŭm, *s.* [Lat. *hypecoon*; Gr. ὑπήκοον (*hupēkoon*) = a narcotic plant with leaves like rue.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the tribe Hypecoeæ (q.v.). They have four stamens and two stigmas, and are small herbaceous annuals from the South of Europe and parts of Asia.

hȳ-pē'-na, *s.* [Gr. ὑπήνη (*hupēnē*) = the under part of the face, the beard.]

Entom.: The typical genus of the family Hypenidæ (q.v.). *Hypena proboscidalis* is a brown moth about an inch and a half across the expansion of its wings, and is called, from its prominent palpi, the Snout.

hȳ-pēn'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *hypen(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A family of moths, group Pyralidina. Antennæ in male generally ciliated or pubescent; palpi rather long, ascending; anterior legs not tufted; wings broad, anterior ones often with tufts of raised scales. Larvæ long, with fourteen legs. Only six British species are known. (*Stainton.*)

* **hȳ'-pĕr,** *s.* [An abbreviation of *hypercritic* (q.v.).] A critic or criticism upon a critic or criticism; a hypercritic.

"Critics I read on other men,
And *hypers* upon them again."
Prior: To Fleetwood Shepheard, Esq.

hȳ-pĕr-, *pref.* [Lat., from Gr. ὑπέρ (*hupér*) = above, beyond; cogn. with Lat. *super* = above, beyond.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A common prefix used to denote excess or superabundance.

*2. *Chem.:* Now replaced by the prefix *per-* (q.v.).

hȳ-pĕr-æ'-mĭ-ą, *s.* [Pref. *hyper-*, and Gr. αἷμα (*haima*) = blood.]

Pathol.: Plethora or fulness of blood. The whole mass of the blood is increased to a variable extent. The face is full and turgid, with a purplish tinge. There is a tendency to lassitude and sleep. Called also polyæmia.

hȳ-pĕr-æ'-mĭc, *a.* [Hyperæmia.] Suffering from or affected with hyperæmia.

hȳ-pĕr-æs-thē'-sĭs, hȳ-pĕr-æs-thē'-sĭ-ą, *s.* [Gr. ὑπέρ (*huper*)=above, beyond, and αἴσθησις (*aisthēsis*) = perception, sensation.] [Æsthesia.]

Pathol.: Increased sensibility of various tissues, often a symptom of hysteria. When it affects the skin, the electric brush, with faradic currents, is useful.

"The condition termed *hyperæsthesia* or excessive sensibility."—*Carpenter: Mental Physiology,* § 136.

hȳ-pĕr-ą-pŏph'-ȳ-sēs, *s. pl.* [Pref. *hyper-*, and Eng. *apophyses.*]

Compar. Anat.: Processes in the vertebræ extending from one vertebra to another. Not found in man.

* **hȳ-pĕr-ăs-çĕt'-ĭc,** *a.* [Pref. *hyper-*, and Eng. *ascetic.*] Immoderately ascetic; carrying ascetic teaching or penitential practices to undue lengths.

"The error is connected with the *hyperascetic* errors which follow."—*Blunt: Dict. of Sects* (1874), p. 193.

* **hȳ-pĕr-ăs'-pĭst,** *s.* [Gr. ὑπεραστιστής (*huperaspistēs*), from ὑπερασπίζω (*huperaspizō*) = to cover or protect with a shield: ὑπέρ (*huper*) = over, and ἀσπίς (*aspis*) = a shield.] One who protects or defends another with a shield; a defender, a protector.

"I appeal to any indifferent reader, whether C. M. be not by his *hyperaspist* forsaken in the plain field." —*Chillingworth: Religion of Protestants,* pt. i., ch. i.

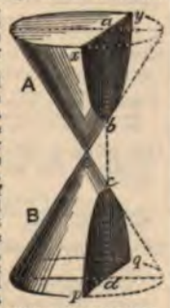
hȳ-pĕr-băt'-ĭc, *a.* [Hyperbaton.] Pertaining to or of the nature of an hyperbaton.

hȳ-pĕr'-bą-tŏn, *s.* [Gr., from ὑπερβαίνω (*huperbainō*) = to go beyond: ὑπέρ (*huper*) = beyond, and βαίνω (*bainō*) = to go.] (See extract.)

"An *hyperbaton* is a transposing of words or thoughts out of their natural and grammatical order, and it is a figure stamped with the truest image of a most forcible passion."—*Smith: Longinus; On the Sublime,* § 21.

hȳ-pĕr'-bŏl-ą, *s.* [Low Lat. *hyperbola*, from Gr. ὑπερβολή (*huperbolē*) = a throwing beyond; excess; the conic section, hyperbola, so named because the angle which its plane forms with the base of the cone is greater than in the case of the parabola.]

Math.: One of the three conic sections. It is a plane curve of such a form that if from any point in it two straight lines be drawn to two given fixed points, the excess of the straight line drawn to one of the points above the other will always be equal. The two points are called the foci. If a cone be cut by a plane in such a direction that the plane cuts the base at a greater angle than the side of the cone makes, a hyperbola will be generated. If two cones, A and B, placed apex to apex be both cut by a plane *a b*, *c d*, the hyperbolas, *x b y*, *p c q*, will be generated with their convexities turned to each other. If a straight line be drawn from the foci and then bisected, the point of bisection is called its centre. The distance from either focus to the centre is its eccentricity. Any straight lines drawn through the centre and terminated by two opposite hyperbolas is called a diameter. The point where it cuts the hyperbola is its vertex. The diameter which passes through the foci is called the axis major, or principal axis. An axis minor, or minor axis, can be constructed at right angles to the first. Other terms used of the hyperbola are abscissæ, parameter, *latus rectum*, directrix, and a term peculiar to it, asymptotes (q.v.).



CONES CUT TO FORM HYPERBOLAS.

hȳ-pĕr'-bō-lē, *s.* [Fr. *hyperbole.*] [Hyperbola.]

Rhet.: (See extract).

"The next figure is called *hyperbole*, or exaggeration. It consists in magnifying an object beyond its natural bounds. In all languages, even in common conversation, hyperbolical expressions very frequently occur; as swift as the wind; as white as the snow, and the like; and our common forms of compliment are almost all of them extravagant *hyperboles.*"—*Blair:* vol. i., lect. 13.

hȳ-pĕr-bŏl'-ĭc, hȳ-pĕr-bŏl'-ĭc-ąl, *a.* [Eng. *hyperbol(e); -ic, -ical.*]

1. *Geom.:* Of or pertaining to the hyperbola; of the nature of an hyperbola.

"Of an *hyperbolical* or a parabolical figure."—*Ray: On the Creation.*

2. *Rhet.:* Of the nature of or containing hyperbole; exaggerating or diminishing beyond the truth; exaggerated.

"Insipid and *hyperbolical* adulation."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. vii.

hyperbolic-arc, *s.*

Geom.: An arc of the hyperbola.

hyperbolic-conoid, *s.*

Geom.: A conoid formed by the revolution of an hyperbola about its minor axis.

hyperbolic-space, *s.*

Geom.: The space comprehended between the curve of an hyperbola and a double ordinate.

hyperbolic-spiral, *s.*

Geom.: A spiral curve, in which the distance from the pole to the generatrix varies inversely as the distance swept over.

hȳ-pĕr-bŏl'-ĭc-ąl-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *hyperbolical; -ly.*]

1. *Geom.:* In form of an hyperbola.

2. *Rhet.:* In manner of an hyperbole; in an exaggerated manner.

"The word heaven very oft used for air, and taken also *hyperbolically* for any great height."—*Raleigh: Hist. World,* bk. i., ch. i., § 5.

hȳ-pĕr-bŏl'-ĭ-form, *a.* [Eng. *hyperbola; -form.*] Having the form, or nearly so, of an hyperbola; resembling an hyperbola in form or figure.

hȳ-pĕr'-bō-lĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *hyperbol(e); -ism.*] The use of hyperbole; the quality of being hyperbolical.

"The *hyperbolisms* of the oriental style."—*Bp. Horsley: Sermons,* vol. i., ser. 5.

hȳ-pĕr'-bō-lĭst, *s.* [Eng. *hyperbol(e); -ist.*] One who uses hyperbole.

"[I cannot but] cease to think the Psalmist an *hyperbolist.*"—*Boyle: Works,* ii. 223.

* **hȳ-pĕr'-bō-līze,** *v.i. & t.* [Eng. *hyperbol(e); -ize.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To use or write in hyperbolical language.

"They *hyperbolize* sometimes in some points in their popular sermons."—*Mountague: Appeals to Cæsar,* ch. xxii.

B. *Trans.:* To express in hyperbolical language; to exaggerate.

"Vain people *hyperbolizing* this fact."—*Fotherley: Atheomastix.*

hȳ-pĕr'-bō-lŏĭd, *s.* [Eng. *hyperbol(a)*, and Gr. εἶδος (*eidos*) = appearance, form.]

Geom.: A hyperbolic conoid; a solid formed by the revolution of an hyperbola about its axis.

hȳ-pĕr-bŏr'-ē-ąn, *a. & s.* [Lat. *hyperboreus*, from Gr. ὑπερβόρεος, ὑπερβόρειος (*huperboreos, huperboreios*) = beyond Boreas—*i.e.*, in the extreme north: ὑπέρ (*huper*) = above, beyond, and Βορέας (*Boreas*) = the north; Fr. *hyperboréen.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. *Lit.:* Belonging to or inhabiting a region in the extreme north; northern.

"The snail-paced *hyperborean* nights."
Armstrong: Imitation of Shakespeare.

*2. *Fig.:* Cold, frigid.

***B.** *As subst.:* One of a people supposed to live in the extreme north, distinguished for their piety and happiness. Being, as their name implied, placed beyond the influence of the north wind, they enjoyed a mild and delightful climate, the natural duration of life amongst them being 1,000 years. They are first mentioned by Homer (*Hymns,* vi. 29). They are generally identified with the Laplanders or Norwegians.

hȳ-pĕr-căt-ą-lĕc'-tĭc, *a.* [Gr. ὑπερκαταληκτικός (*huperkatalēktikos*), from ὑπέρ (*huper*) = above, beyond, and καταληκτικός (*katalēktikos*) = catalectic (q.v.).]

Pros.: Having a syllable or two more than the regular and proper measure.

hȳ-pĕr-cą-thăr'-sĭs, *s.* [Pref. *hyper-*, and Eng. *catharsis.*]

Med.: An excessive purging induced by the action of acrid cathartics.

hȳ-pĕr-cą-thăr'-tĭc, *s.* [Pref. *hyper-*, and Eng. *cathartic.*]

Pharm.: A medicine which produces too powerful effects as a purgative. (*Paxton.*)

hȳ-pĕr-cŏm'-pą, *s.* [Gr. ὑπέρκομπος (*hupercompos*) = overweening, boastful.]

Entom.: A genus of Moths, family Chelonidæ. *Hypercompa dominula* is the Scarlet Tiger Moth. [Tiger-moth.]

* **hȳ-pĕr-crĭt'-ĭc,** *s. & a.* [Pref. *hyper-*, and Eng. *critic* (q.v.); Fr. *hypercritique.*]

A. *As subst.:* One who is unreasonably critical; a captious critic or censor.

"The supreme theomastix, *hypercritic* of manners." —*Carew: Cœlum Britannicum.*

B. *As adj.:* Unreasonably critical; captiously censorious; over nice or exact.

hȳ-pĕr-crĭt'-ĭc-ąl, *a.* [Eng. *hypercritic; -al.*] Hypercritic; over nice or censorious.

"I enclose my remarks . . . they are, as you seemed to wish, somewhat *hypercritical.*"—*Sir W. Jones: Letter to Count Reizki.*

hȳ-pĕr-crĭt'-ĭc-ąl-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *hypercritical; -ly.*] In a hypercritical manner; with excessive or unreasonable censoriousness or niceness.

hȳ-pĕr-crĭt'-ĭ-çĭsm, *s.* [Pref. *hyper-*, and Eng. *criticism* (q.v.).] Excessive or unreasonable criticism; over-niceness or exactness.

* **hȳ-pĕr-crĭt'-ĭ-çize,** * **hȳ-pĕr-crĭt'-ĭ-çĭse,** *v.t.* [Pref. *hyper-*, and Eng. *criticise* (q.v.).] To criticize over nicely or captiously.

hȳ-pĕr-dū'-lĭ-ą, hȳ-pĕr-dū'-lȳ, *s.* [Pref. *hyper-*, and Eng., &c. *dulia* (q.v.).]

Roman Theol.: A sub-division of dulia (q.v.). This is an important point; if it be lost sight of, there is danger of forgetting that the Blessed Virgin is a creature, and of putting her between creatures and God. (*St. Thomas of Aquin.*) The higher veneration given to the Blessed Virgin as the most exalted of mere creatures, though, of course, infinitely inferior to God, and incomparably inferior to Christ in his human nature. (*Addis & Arnold.*)

"Take care . . . that you do not give latria to that where *hyperdulia* is only due."—*Bp. Taylor: Dissuasive from Popery,* pt. ii., bk. ii., § 6.

* **hȳ-pĕr-dū'-lĭc-ąl,** *a.* [Eng. *hyperdul(ia)*; and suff. *-ical.*] Consisting of, approaching, or resembling *hyperdulia* (q.v.).

"Be careful that if dulia only be due that your worship be not *hyperdulical.*"—*Bp. Taylor: Dissuasive from Popery,* pt. ii., bk. ii., § 6.

hȳ-pĕr-dȳ-năm'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *hyper-*, and Eng. *dynamic* (q.v.).]

Pathol.: For the time being morbidly over-excitable, with the attendant symptom of undue strength, sure to be followed sooner or later by proportionate exhaustion and feebleness.

hȳ-pĕr-hĕl-lĕn-ĭst'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *hyper-*, and Eng. *hellenistic.*] Excessively devoted to Greek learning.

"The *hyperhellenistic* collegian need not accuse us of instituting a parallel between Socrates and Voltaire." —*J. Morley: Voltaire,* ch. iii.

hȳ-pĕr-ĭ-cā'-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *hyperic(um); Lat.* fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: Tutsans; an order of hypogynous exogens, alliance Guttiferales. It consists of herbs, shrubs, or trees, having a resinous juice. The stems are often angular, the leaves generally opposite, entire, without stipules, generally with transparent dots over their surface, and black glands around their margins. Flowers generally yellow, sometimes red or white. Sepals four or five persistent, two exterior to the others. Petals as many as the sepals, bordered with black dots. Stamens generally indefinite in number, as a rule polyadelphous. Carpels three to five; styles three to five; fruit capsular, many or one-celled;

seeds minute. Distribution, warm and temperate regions; known genera, eight; species about 210. [HYPERICUM.] It is divided into two tribes, Hypericeæ and Elodeæ (q.v.).

hȳ-pĕr-ĭç′-ē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *hyperic(um)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-æ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Hypericaceæ, having no glands between the stamens.

hȳ-pĕr′-ĭ-cŭm, *s.* [Lat. *hypericon;* Gr. ὑπέρικον (*huperikon*), ὑπέρεικος (*hupereikos*) = St. John's Wort (see def.); pref. *hyp-*, and ἐρείκη (*ereikē*) = heath, heather.] [ERICA.]

Bot.: St. John's Wort. The typical genus of the order Hypericaceæ (q.v.). The flowers are in cymes, and are yellow, sepals and petals five; ovary three to five-celled, with axile placentas. Known species 160, all from temperate regions. Nine are British, every one of them beautiful: (1) *Hypericum Androsæmum*, the Tutsan; (2) *H. perforatum*, the Common Perforated; (3) *H. quadrangulum*, the Square-stalked; (4) *H. humifusum*, the Trailing; (5) *H. linarifolium*, the Linear-leaved; (6) *H. pulchrum*, the Small Upright; (7) *H. hirsutum*, the Hairy; (8) *H. montanum*, the Mountain; and (9) *H. elodes*, the Marsh St. John's Worts. Some of them, especially No. 2, have been used as tonics and astringents. *H. hircinum* is fetid. A gargle for sore throats is prepared in Brazil from *H. connatum*. *H. laxiusculum* has been given against the bite of serpents.

hy-pĕr-ĭ-nō′-sis, *s.* [Pref. *hyper-*, and Gr. ἰς (*is*), genit. ἰνός (*inos*) = muscle; the fibrous vessels in the muscles; fibrine.]

Path.: A morbid state of the blood, in which the fibrine is too abundant. It sometimes accompanies hyperæmia.

Hȳ-pĕr′-ĭ-ŏn, *s.* [Lat., = Gr. Ὑπηρίων (*Hupērion*), see def. 1.]

1. *Class. Myth.:* In Homer the Sun-god; according to Hesiod the son of Uranos and Gaia, and father of Helios (the Sun), Selene (the Moon), and Eos (the Dawn).

"*Hyperion's* quickening fire."
Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, iv. 3.

2. *Astron.:* The seventh satellite of the planet Saturn.

hȳ′-pĕr-īte, *s.* [HYPERYTE.]

* **hȳ-pĕr′-mĕ-tĕr,** *s.* [Pref. *hyper-*, and Eng. *meter* (q.v.).]

1. *Lit.:* A hypercatalectic verse.

2. *Fig.:* Anything greater than the standard requires.

"When a man rises beyond six foot, he is an *hypermeter*, and may be admitted into the Tall Club."—*Addison.*

hȳ-pĕr-mĕt′-rĭc-ăl, *a.* [Pref. *hyper-*, and Eng. *metrical* (q.v.).] Having a redundant or superfluous syllable; hypercatalectic.

hȳ-pĕr-mȳr-ĭ-ō-ra′-mą, *s.* [Pref. *hyper-*, and Eng. *myriorama.*] An exhibition of an innumerable number of views.

hȳ-pĕr-ō-dăp′-ĕ-dŏn, *s.* [Gr. ὕπερος (*huperos*) = a pestle, a knocker, and δάπεδον (*dapedon*) = any level surface.]

Paleont.: A genus of fossil reptiles, order Lacertilia. It was about six feet high, and is believed by Prof. Huxley to have been akin to the Sphenodon (Halteria), of New Zealand. Probably it was terrestrial. Found in the Elgin sandstones of Triassic (?) age, which have furnished Telerpeton, also in Central India, &c. (*Quar. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, xxv. 138, &c.)

hȳ-pĕr-ō′-ō-dŏn, † **hȳ-pĕr′-ō-dŏn,** *s.* [Gr. ὑπερῴη (*huperōē*) = the palate, and ὀδούς (*odous*), genit. ὀδόντος (*odontos*) = a tooth.]

Zool.: A genus of cetaceans, family Rhynchoceti. The beak of the lower jaw has a wing-like expansion just before the blowers; the lower jaw has two rudimentary teeth in front. *Hyperoodon Butzkopf* (?) is the Bottlehead (q.v.). It has been found in the British seas. It is called also the Beaked Whale and the Flounder's Head.

hȳ-pĕr-or′-thō-dŏx, *a.* [Pref. *hyper-*, and Eng. *orthodox* (q.v.).] Excessively orthodox.

hȳ-pĕr-or′-thō-dŏx-ȳ, *s.* [Pref. *hyper-*, and Eng. *orthodoxy* (q.v.).] Excessive orthodoxy; orthodoxy carried to excess.

hy-pĕr-ŏs-tō′-sis, *s.* [Pref. *hyper-*, Gr. ὀστέον (*osteon*) = a bone, and suff. *-osis.*]

Path.: An excessive growth of bone.

* **hȳ-pĕr-phȳs′-ĭc-ąl,** *a.* [Pref. *hyper-*, and Eng. *physical* (q.v.).] Supernatural.

hȳ-pĕr-pȳ-rĕx′-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Pref. *hyper-*, and Eng., &c. *pyrexia* (q.v.).]

Path.: Excessively high temperature, ranging from 107° to 112°, most frequent in acute rheumatism and sunstroke, sometimes also in pneumonia.

hȳ-pĕr-sar-cō′-mą, *s.* [Pref. *hyper-*, and Gr. σάρκωμα (*sarkōma*) = a fleshy excrescence, especially on the nose. (*Galen.*)]

Path.: For def. see etym.

hȳ-pĕr-sar-cō′-sĭs, *s.* [Pref. *hyper-*, and Gr. σάρκωσις (*sarkōsis*) = the growth of flesh.]

Path.: A fleshy excrescence, so called; proud flesh.

hȳ′-pĕr-sthēne, *s.* [Pref. *hyper-*, and Gr. σθένος (*sthenos*) = strength.]

Min.: An orthorhombic brownish-green, grayish, or greenish-black or pinchbeck brown foliated brittle mineral of nearly pearly lustre, with bronze-like reflections when fractured. Hardness, 5—6; sp. gr., 3·39. Compos.: silica, 51·35 to 52·88; alumina 0 to 3·90; protoxide of iron, 18·23 to 33·92; magnesia, 11·09 to 22·59; lime 1·60 to 3·55, &c. Before the blowpipe it fuses to a black enamel. Being first found on the coast of Labrador, it was called Labrador Hornblende; then it was met with at Coverack Cove, Cornwall, and finally in Norway, Sweden, the Tyrol, Canada, &c. Some diallages have been loosely ranked as hypersthene. (*Dana.*)

hypersthene-andesite, *s.*

Path.: An andesite described by Drasche with hypersthene as one of the leading constituents.

hypersthene-rock, *s.* [HYPERYTE.]

† **hȳ-pĕr-sthĕn′-ĭc,** *a.* [Eng., &c. *hypersthen(e); -ic.*]

Petrol.: Of, belonging to, containing, or resembling hypersthene.

¶ Generally the substantive hypersthene is adjectivally used instead of hypersthenic.

hȳ-pĕr-sthĕn′-īte, *s.* [Eng. *hypersthen(e); -ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: The same as HYPERYTE (q.v.).

hȳ-pĕr-tâu-tŏl′-ō-ǧȳ, *s.* [Pref. *hyper-*, and Eng. *tautology* (q.v.).] Excessive tautology.

"Can any other instance be produced of this *hypertautology?*"—*Notes & Queries*, Aug. 20, 1851, p. 151.

hȳ-pĕr′-thē-sĭs, *s.* [Gr., from ὑπέρ (*huper*) = above, beyond, and θέσις (*thesis*) = a placing; τίθημι (*tithēmi*) = to place.]

Philol.: The transferring of a letter from the syllable to which it properly belongs to another syllable immediately preceding or succeeding, as in Gr. μελαῖνα (*melaina*) for μελάινα (*melainia*).

* **hȳ-pĕr-thĕt′-ĭc-ąl,** *a.* [Gr. ὑπερθετικός (*huperthetikos*), from ὑπέρθεσις (*huperthesis*) = a placing over.] Exaggerated, excessive.

"These *hyperthetical* or superlative sort of expressions and illustrations are too bold and bumbasted."—*Chapman: Homer; Iliad* xv. (Comment.)

hȳ-pĕr-thyr′-ĭ-ŏn (yr as ĭr), *s.* [Gr., from ὑπερ (*huper*) = above, beyond, and θύρα (*thura*) = a door.]

Arch.: That part of the architrave which is over a door or window. [HEAD-MOULDING.]

hȳ-pĕr-trĭ-chō′-sĭs, *s.* [Pref. *hyper-*, and Eng., &c. *trichosis* (q.v.).]

Path.: An abnormally large development of hair either locally or generally over the body.

hȳ-pĕr-trŏph′-ĭc, hȳ-pĕr-trŏph′-ĭc-ąl, *a.* [Eng. *hypertroph(y); -ic, -ical.*] Producing or tending to produce hypertrophy.

hȳ-pĕr′-trō-phĭĕd, *a.* [Eng. *hypertrophy; -ed.*] Caused or affected by hypertrophy; excessively developed.

hȳ-pĕr′-trō-phȳ, *s.* [Pref. *hyper-*, and Gr. τροφή (*trophē*) = nourishment.]

1. *Zool., Phys., Path.:* Excessive development of the body or any of its organs from over-nutrition. The most dangerous hypertrophy in man is that of the heart. There are three forms of it, simple hypertrophy, eccentric hypertrophy, or hypertrophy with dilatation, and the congenital malformation of concentric hypertrophy.

2. *Bot.:* The excessive development of one part of a plant to the detriment of another. The horticulturist often does this intentionally to gain an important object.

hȳ′-pĕr-ȳte, *s.* [Gr. ὑπέρ (*huper*) = over, beyond, referring to the strength, or contracted from *hypersthene* (q.v.), and suff. *-yte* (*Petrol.*) (q.v.).]

Petrol.: A dark-coloured granite-like rock, composed of serpentine and hypersthene. Labradorite, in which the hornblendic constituent is a dark lamellar variety of either hornblende or pyroxene, or is hypersthene. (*Dana.*) Called by Lyell, &c. hypersthene rock, and by others hypersthenite (q.v.) Rutley considers that the so-called hypersthene is really diallage, and doubts the propriety of continuing the name hypersthenite. Hyperyte is abundant among the traps of Skye.

hȳ-pē′-thrąl, *a.* [HYPÆTHRAL.]

hȳ′-phą, *s.* [Gr. ὑφή (*huphē*) = a weaving, a web.]

Botany:

1. The name given by Willdenow to the filamentous fleshy, watery thallus of Byssaceæ.

2. The mycelium or spawn of certain fungals. The cells are destitute of chlorophyl, and grow only at their apices.

hȳ-phæ′-nē, *s.* [Gr. ὑφαίνω (*huphainō*) = to weave, referring to the fibres of the fruits.]

Bot.: A genus of Palms, tribe Borasseæ. *Hyphæne thebaica* is the Down or Doom Palm of Egypt [DOOM]; this and *H. coriacea*, an allied species, branch dichotomously, a rare character in palms.

hȳ-phăs′-ma, *s.* [Gr. ὕφασμα (*huphasma*) = a thing woven, a web.] [HYPHÆNE.]

Bot.: A name applied to the mycelium of the fungals which constitute moulds. Berkeley thinks it a useless term.

hȳ′-phĕn, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. ὑφέν (*huphen*) = in or under one, together; ὑφ- for ὑπό (*hupo*) = under, and ἓν (*hen*) = one thing; neut. of εἷς (*heis*) = one.] A short stroke, line, or mark used between two words to mark that they form a compound word, or are connected, as *five-leaved;* also in writing or printing to connect the syllables of a divided word.

hȳ-phĕn, *v.t.* [HYPHEN, *s.*] To connect or join by a hyphen.

* **hȳ′-phĕn-āt-ĕd,** *a.* [Eng. *hyphen; -ated.*] Joined by hyphens.

"The Germans giving the *hyphenated* title thus."—*Notes & Queries*, Feb. 7, 1852, p. 134.

* **hȳ-phĕn′-ĭc,** *a.* [Eng. *hyphen; -ic.*] Pertaining to the use of the hyphen (q.v.).

"I should call the following a *hyphenic* error."—*Notes & Queries*, Sept. 20, 1851, p. 294.

* **hȳ′-phĕn-ĭsm,** *s.* [Eng. *hyphen; -ism.*] Two or more words connected by a hyphen.

"The word hyphen being Greek, and being made a substantive, we might join Greek suffixes to it, and speak of *hyphenisms* and hyphenic phrases."—*Notes & Queries*, Sept. 20, 1851, p. 294.

* **hȳ-phĕn′-ĭ-zā′-tion,** *s.* [Eng. *hyphen; -ization.*] The act of joining words by a hyphen.

"A neglect of mental *hyphenization* often leads to mistakes as to the author's meaning."—*Notes & Queries*, Sept. 20, 1851, p. 294.

hȳ-phō-mȳ-çē′-tēs, *s.* [Gr. ὑφαίνω (*huphainō*) = to weave.] [HYPHÆNE.]

Bot.: An order of Fungals, having naked spores, often septate, and a floccose thallus. It is composed of microscopic plants, growing as moulds over dead or living organic substances. Called also Botrytaceæ (q.v.). The order is divided into five sub-orders: Isariacei, Stilbacei, Dematei, Mucedines, and Sepedonici (q.v.).

hȳ-phō-strō′-mą, *s.* [Gr. ὑφαίνω (*huphainō*) = to weave, and Mod. Lat., &c. *stroma* (q.v.).]

Bot.: The mycelium or spawn of fungals.

hȳ-pĭn-ō′-sis, *s.* [Pref. *hyp-* (q.v.); Gr. ἶς (*is*), genit. ἰνός (*inos*) = strength, muscle, fibre, and suff. *-osis.*]

Path.: A diminished amount of fibrin in the blood, an occasional attendant on anæmia.

hŷp′-næ-ī, hŷp-nōī′-dē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *hypn(um)*; Lat. masc. pl. adj. suff. *-æi*, or Gr. εἶδος (*eidos*) = form, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ*.]

Bot.: A large order, tribe, or family of pleurocarpous mosses, with nodding capsule on a long footstalk, the stems generally cylindrical, the leaves imbricated. Chief British genera: Neckera, Pilotrichum, Hookeria, and Hypnum.

hŷp′-nē-ą, *s.* [From Mod. Lat. *hypnum*, or Gr. ὕπνος (*hupnos*) = sleep, and suff. *-ea* (?).]

Bot.: A genus of Rhodymeniaceæ (Florideous Algæ). Several have a peculiar odour produced by the iodine which they contain. There is one British species, *Hypnea purpurascens*, a purplish-pink, feathered or shrubby sea-weed, common on stones, rocks, &c., between tide marks. In the Greek Archipelago *H. musciformis* is considered a vermifuge.

hŷp-nōī′-dē-æ, *s.* [HYPNÆI.]

hŷp-nŏl′-ō-ĝĭst, *s.* [Eng. *hypnolog(y)*; *-ist.*] One versed in hypnology.

hŷp-nŏl′-ō-ĝȳ, *s.* [Gr. ὕπνος (*hupnos*) = sleep, and λόγος (*logos*) = a discourse.] A treatise or discourse on sleep and its phenomena; the study of the phenomena of sleep.

hŷp-nŏt′-ĭc, *a.* & *s.* [Gr. ὑπνωτικός (*hupnōtikos*) = putting to sleep, sleepy; ὑπνόω (*hupnoō*) = to put to sleep; ὕπνος (*hupnos*) = sleep.]

A. *As adj.:* Having the quality or property of putting to sleep; causing or tending to cause sleep; soporific.

B. *As subst.:* A medicine or preparation which produces or tends to produce sleep; a soporific, an opiate.

hŷp′-nō-tĭzm, *s.* [Fr. *hypnotisme*, from Gr. ὕπνος (*hupnos*) = sleep.]

Therapeutics: A method of artificially inducing sleep for remedial purposes. Mr. Braid adopted the method of holding any small bright object about ten or twelve inches above the middle of the forehead, so as to require a slight exertion of the attention to enable the patient to look at with a steady uninterrupted gaze. In a few minutes sleep follows in susceptible persons. If the eyes do not quickly close, two of the fingers of the operator's hand are brought towards the patient's eyes, when he closes them involuntarily. [MESMERISM.] Another method is to exhort the patient to imagine that he sees his breath on a frosty day, and to count the respirations; few people can reach a hundred.

"The facts of *hypnotism*, or induced somnambulism, are well known to physiologists."—*Saturday Review*, Nov. 19, 1883, p. 595.

hŷp′-nō-tīze, *v.t.* [Gr. ὕπνος (*hupnos*) = sleep; *t* connective, and Eng. suff. *-ize.*] To affect with hypnotism.

hŷp′-nŭm, *s.* [Gr. ὕπνον (*hupnon*) = a kind of moss growing under trees.]

Bot.: A genus of mosses, the typical one of the Hypnei, or Hypnoideæ (q.v.). It has prostrate, pinnate, bright green branches. Formerly nearly a hundred British species were included in the genus, now it is considerably subdivided.

hȳ-pō-, *pref.* [Gr. ὑπό (*hupo*) = under.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A common prefix, used especially with words derived from the Greek, and signifying under, beneath.

2. *Chem.:* A prefix used to denote that the compound contains less oxygen. Thus, hypochlorous acid has the formula HClO, and chlorous acid $HClO_2$.

***hȳ-pō,** *s.* [A contr. for *hypochondriac* (q.v.).] The same as HYP (q.v.).

hȳ′-pō-blast, *hȳ-pō-blăs′-tŭs, *s.* [Pref. *hypo-*, and Gr. βλαστός (*blastos*) = a sprout, a shoot.]

1. *Anat.:* The term applied by Foster and Balfour to the lower germs or lower layer of cellular elements in a blastoderm (q.v.). There are ultimately developed from it the alimentary canal, the liver, &c.

2. *Bot.:* The name given by Richard to a scutelliform cotyledon of wheat, which he thought a particular modification of the radicle.

hȳ-pō-brăń′-chĭ-ąlș, *s. pl.* [Pref. *hypo-*, and pl. of *branchial* (q.v.).]

Comp. Anat. & Ichthy.: The lower portion of the branchial arches or supports of the gills in fishes.

hȳ-pō-brō′-mīte, *s.* [Eng. *hypobrom(ous)*; *-ite.*]

Chem.: A salt of hypobromous-acid (q.v.).

hȳ-pō-brō′-mŏŭs, *a.* [Pref. *hypo-*; Eng. *brom(ine)*, and suff. *-ous.*] (See the compound.)

hypobromous acid, *s.*

Chem.: HBrO. A solution of this acid can be obtained by shaking bromine water with mercuric oxide, HgO, and then shaking the yellow liquid successively with Br_2 and HgO; a liquid can thus be formed which contains 6·2 per cent. of bromine combined as hypobromous acid, $HgO + 2Br_2 + H_2O = 2(HBrO) + HgBr_2$. It is a powerful oxidizing agent, and bleaches vegetable colours. Bromine added to milk of lime forms a compound resembling bleaching powder; it may be a mixture of $CaBr_2$ with hypobromite of calcium, $Ca(BrO)_2$.

hȳ-pŏb′-ō-lē, *s.* [Gr. ὑποβολή (*hupobolē*), from ὑπό (*hupo*) = under, and βάλλω (*ballō*) = to throw.]

Rhet.: A figure in which several things which seem to be opposed to the argument are mentioned, each of them being then refuted in turn.

hȳ-pō-car-pō′-ĝĕ-ąn, *a.* [Pref. *hypo-*; Gr. καρπός (*karpos*) = fruit; γῆ (*gē*) = the earth, and Eng. suff. *-an.*]

Bot.: Producing its fruit below the ground.

hȳ-pō-cą-thăr′-sĭs, *s.* [Pref. *hypo-*, and Eng., &c. *catharsis.*]

Phar.: Slight purging.

hȳ-pō-cân′-sĭs, *s.* [Gr.] [HYPOCAUST.] Among the Greeks, a furnace with flues running underneath the pavement of an apartment, to increase the temperature.

hȳ′-pō-câust, *s.* [Gr. ὑπόκαυστον (*hupokauston*), from ὑπό (*hupo*) = under, and καίω (*kaiō*), fut. καύσω (*kausō*) = to burn.]

1. *Arch.:* A furnace for heating a building by hot air conducted under the floor and through the walls. Hypocausts were used by the Romans for heating their baths.

"At the south-eastern corner of the dwelling was found a singular *hypocaust*, or subterranean stove for heating the building."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, Dec. 1, 1883.

2. *Hort.:* A place where a fire is kept up for the purpose of heating a stove or hot-house.

hȳ-pō-chæ-rĭd′-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *hypochæris*, genit. *hypochærid(is)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Composites, sub-order Ligulifloræ.

hȳ-pō-chæ′-rĭs, *s.* [Lat. = Gr. ὑπόχαιρις (*hupochairis*), ὑποχοιρίς (*hypochoiris*) = a plant, *Hyoseris lucida.*]

Bot.: Cat's ear. The typical genus of the tribe Hypochærideæ (q.v.). The achenes are striate, often beaked, the pappus feathery, the receptacle chaffy, the involucre oblong, imbricated. Six species are known; three, *Hypochæris glabra*, *H. radicata*, and *H. maculata*, are British, the third is rare. They have yellow flowers.

hȳ′-pō-chīl, hȳ-pō-chīl′-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Pref. *hypo-*, and Gr. χείλος (*cheilos*) = the lip.]

Bot.: The lower part of the lip of some orchids.

hȳ-pō-chlōr′-īte, *s.* [Gr. ὑπόχλωρος (*hupochlōros*) = greenish-yellow. Named on account of the green chlorite-like colour.]

1. *Min.:* A brittle mineral of feebly vitreous lustre, occurring crystalline and earthy. Compos.: silica, 50·24; alumina, 14·65; oxide of bismuth, 13·03; protoxide of iron, 10·54; phosphoric acid, 9·62, with a trace of manganese. Found in Saxony and at Voigtland. (*Dana.*)

2. *Chem.:* A salt of hypochlorous-acid (q.v.). [BLEACHING-POWDER.]

hȳ-pō-chlōr′-oŭs, *a.* [Pref. *hypo-*, and Eng. *chlorous.*] (See the compound.)

hypochlorous acid, *s.*

Chem.: HClO. A monobasic acid, obtained by dissolving chlorine monoxide Cl_2O in water, also by passing HCl through a warm solution of permanganic acid and then distilling; also by passing chlorine into water containing calcium carbonate in suspension $CaCO_2 + H_2O + 2Cl_2 = CO_2 + CaCl_2 + 2HClO$. The aqueous solution has a yellow colour and powerful bleaching properties. It oxidizes arsenic and iodine. When mixed with hydrochloric acid the gases are decomposed, chlorine being liberated $HClO + HCl = H_2O + Cl_2$. Hypochlorous acid unites directly with ethene C_2H_4, forming glycol-chlorhydrin $CH_2OH \cdot CH_2Cl$. The salts of hypochlorous acid are called hypochlorites. They are unstable and give off oxygen, and are converted into a mixture of chlorite, chlorate, and chloride.

† hȳ-pō-chŏn′-dre (dre as dēr), † hȳ-pō-chŏn′-drȳ, *s.* [HYPOCHONDRIASIS.]

hȳ-pō-chŏn′-drĭ-ą, *s.* [HYPOCHONDRIASIS.]

hȳ-pō-chŏn′-drĭ-ăc, * hȳ-pō-chŏn′-drĭ-ăck, *a* & *s.* [Eng. *hypochondri(a)*; *-ac.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Pertaining to or connected with the hypochondrium.

2. Produced by hypochondria; characterized by hypochondria.

3. Suffering from hypochondria; having a disordered mind.

"The *hypochondriac* visionary."—*V. Knox: Essays*, No. 22.

4. Causing hypochondria, melancholy, or lowness of spirits.

B. *As subst.:* A person suffering from or affected with hypochondria.

"Terrour has frequently excited languid *hypochondriacs*, to exertions."—*Cogan: On the Passions*, vol. i., pt. ii., ch. iii.

hypochondriac-regions, *s. pl.* [ABDOMEN.]

*** hȳ-pō-chŏn-drī′-ąc-ąl,** *a.* [Eng. *hypochondriac*; *-al.*] Hypochondriac.

"Under the power of *hypochondriacal* melancholy."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 2.

hȳ-pō-chŏn-drī′-ąc-ąl-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *hypochondriacal*; *-ly.*] In a hypochondriac or melancholy manner.

hȳ-pō-chŏn′-drĭ-ą-çĭzm, *s.* [Eng. *hypochondriac*; *-ism.*] The condition or state of being affected with hypochondria.

hȳ-pō-chŏn-drī′-ą-sĭs, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Lat. *hypochondria* (q.v.).]

Path.: A complaint, usually of adult males, characterized by absurd attention to their real or supposed bodily ailments and sensations, with loss of spirits and want of feeling for others.

hȳ-pō-chŏn′-drĭ-ăzm, *s.* [Eng. *hypochondria*; *-(i)sm.*] The same as HYPOCHONDRIASIS (q.v.).

hȳ-pō-chŏn′-drĭ-ăst, *s.* [Eng. *hypochondria*; *-(i)st.*] A person suffering from hypochondriasis; a hypochondriac.

hȳ-pō-chŏn′-drĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. ὑποχόνδριος (*hupochondrios*): ὑπό (*hupo*) = under, and χόνδρος (*chondros*) = a cartilage.]

Anat.: Either of the two regions to the right and left of the epigastric one, the three together forming the upper zone of the abdomen.

hȳ-pō-chŏn′-drȳ, *s.* [HYPOCHONDRIASIS.]

hȳ-pŏch′-thŏn, *s.* [Gr. ὑποχθόνιος (*hupochthonios*) = under the earth: ὑπό (*hupo*) = under, and χθών (*chthōn*) = the earth.]

Zool.: A genus of Amphibians, family Proteidæ. *Hypochthon* or *Proteus anguinus*, is a snake-like animal, but without scales, and having four feet. It is pale flesh-coloured or white, with red gills, and lives in caves in Carinthia, &c.

hȳ′-pō-çĭst, *s.* [Gr. ὑποκίστις (*hypokistis*) = a parasitic plant which grows on the roots of the cistus; Fr. *hypociste.*]

1. *Bot.:* A plant, *Cytinus Hypocistis*, a native of the south of France.

2. *Pharm, &c:* An inspissated juice obtained from the fruit of the plant described under 1. It is reduced under the influence of the sun's rays to the consistence of an extract. Used as a styptic and astringent.

hȳ-pō-crā-tēr′-ĭ-form, *a.* [Pref. *hypo-*, and Eng. *crateriform.*]

Bot.: Salver-shaped; used of a calyx, a corolla, or other organ having a long slender tube and a flat limb. Example, Phlox.

hȳ-pŏc′-rĭ-sȳ, *hy-poc-ri-sie, *y-poc-ri-sie, *s.* [Fr. *hypocrisie,* from Lat. *hypocrisis,* from Gr. ὑποκρισις (*hupokrisis*) = a reply, the acting of a play on the stage, hypocrisy; ὑποκρίνομαι (*hupokrinomai*) = to make answer, to play a part: ὑπό (*hupo*) = under, and κρίνομαι (*krinomai*) = to contend, to dispute.] The act or practice of a hypocrite; dissimulation or hiding of one's true character under a false or specious appearance of virtue or goodness; a feigning to be what one is not; a pretence to virtue or goodness.

"This abject *hypocrisy* had been rewarded by a place in the ecclesiastical commission."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. viii.

hȳp′-ō-crĭte, *yp-o-crite, *s.* [Fr. *hypocrite,* from Lat. *hypocrita, hypocrites,* from Gr. ὑποκριτής (*hupokritēs*) = a dissembler, a hypocrite.] One who assumes a false appearance of virtue or goodness; one who, for ulterior purposes, puts on a fair outside show; one who makes a false pretence to virtue.

"The *hypocrite* evaded the demand with characteristic dexterity."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xvii.

¶ The *hypocrite* feigns to be what he is not; the *dissembler* conceals what he is: the former takes to himself the credit of virtues which he has not; the latter conceals the vices that he has: the *hypocrite* makes truth serve the purpose of falsehood; the *dissembler* is content with making falsehood serve his own particular purpose. (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

***hȳp′-ō-crĭte-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *hypocrite; -ly.*] In a hypocritical manner; like a hypocrite; hypocritically.

hȳp-ō-crĭt′-ĭc-ăl, *hȳp-ō-crĭt′-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *hypocrit(e); -ic, -ical.*] Characterized by or full of hypocrisy; false; insincere.

"This is an old rogue, a schismatical knave, a *hypocritical* villain."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. iv.

hȳp-ō-crĭt′-ĭc-ăl-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *hypocritical; -ly.*] In a hypocritical manner; with hypocrisy.

"Insidiously, nay, *hypocritically,* abusing at once their proselytes and their religion."—*Government of the Tongue.*

***hȳp′-ō-crĭt-ĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *hypocrit(e); -ish.*] Hypocritical.

"Their olde *hypocritish* holy flatering fraudes."—*Joye: Expos. of Daniel,* ch. vii.

hȳ-pō-çȳ′-clŏĭd, *s.* [Pref. *hypo-,* and Eng. *cycloid* (q.v.).]

Geom.: A curve generated by the movement of a curve upon the concave side of another curve. [EPICYCLOID.]

hȳ-pō-dĕr′-mą, *s.* [Pref. *hypo-,* and Gr. δέρμα (*derma*) = the skin.]

Bot.: A layer or string of cells lying below the epidermis, and not in general distinguished from it.

hȳ-pō-dĕr′-mąl, *a.* [Pref. *hypo-,* and Eng. *dermal.*] The same as HYPODERMIC (q.v.).

hȳ-pō-dĕr′-mĭc, *a.* & *s.* [HYPODERMAL.]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining to parts immediately underlying the dermis or true skin; spec., applied to medical treatment by injection under the skin.

B. *As subst.:* A medicine introduced into the system by injection under the skin.

hypodermic-injection, *s.*

Surg.: Injections beneath the skin, chiefly of morphia or some other narcotic. Hypodermic injections are valuable remedies, but should only be used under medical advice.

hȳ-pō-dĕr′-mĭc-ąl, *a.* [Eng. *hypodermic; -al.*] The same as HYPODERMIC (q.v.).

hȳ-pō-dĕr′-mĭc-ąl-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *hypodermical; -ly.*] Under the skin.

"Varying quantities of poison are to be *hypodermically* injected into dogs."—*Times,* May 21, 1878.

hȳ-pō-dĕr′-mĭs, *s.* [HYPODERMA.]

Bot.: The underlayer of the spore-case of an urn moss.

hȳ-pō-dī-ăs′-tō-lē, *s.* [Gr.]

In Greek Gram.: A mark like a comma placed after some form of the article and relative pronoun, when followed by the enclitics τέ, τί (*te, ti*) to distinguish them from other words having the same marks, as ὅ,τε, ὅ,τι (*ho te, ho ti*), as distinguished from ὅτε, ὅτι (*hote, hoti*).

hȳ-pō-ġæ′-ąn, hȳ-pō-ġē′-ąl, hȳ-pō-ġæ′-ŭs, *a.* [Gr. ὑπό (*hupo*) = below, under, and γῆ, γαῖα (*gē, gaia*) = the earth.]

Bot.: Growing under the ground.

hȳ-pō-ġæ′-ī, *s. pl.* [HYPOGÆAN.]

Bot.: A sub-order of gasteromycetous fungals. They have a fleshy dehiscent sporange excavate into sinuosities lined with basidiospores either smooth or tuberculated.

hȳ-pō-ġæ′-ĭc, *a.* [HYPOGÆAN.]

hypogæic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{16}H_{30}O_2$. A monatomic fatty acid contained as a glyceride, together with palmitin and arachin, in the oil of the earthnut *Arachis hypogæa.* Hypogæic acid crystallizes from ether in needles which melt at 33°.

***hȳ-pō-ġæ′-ŭm,** *s.* [HYPOGÆAN.]

Arch.: A name given to all parts of a building below the level of the ground, as vaults, cellars, &c.

hȳ-pō-găs′-trĭc, *a.* [Pref. *hypo-,* and Eng. *gastric.*] Relating to or in any way connected with the hypogastrium (q.v.).

hypogastric-region, *s.*

Anat.: The middle part of the lower region of the abdomen, that just below the stomach. [ABDOMEN.]

hȳ-pō-găs′-trĭ-ŭm, *s.*

Anat.: The middle part of the lowest zone into which the abdomen is divided. [ABDOMEN.]

hȳ-pō-găs′-trō-çēle, *s.* [Pref. *hypo-,* and Eng. *gastrocele.*]

Surg.: Hernia of the hypogastrium (q.v.).

hȳ-pō-ġē′-ąn, hȳ-pō-ġē′-ąl, *a.* [HYPOGÆAN.]

hȳ′-pō-ġēne, *a.* [Pref. *hypo-,* and Gr. γίγνομαι (*gignomai*) = to come into being.]

Geol.: Nether-formed rocks. A name given to rocks, believed, by Sir Chas. Lyell and his followers, to have originated some considerable distance beneath the surface of the ground. He included under the designation igneous rocks like granite, and metamorphic ones like gneiss. He introduced the term hypogene to supersede the word primary, when it was found that some of the rocks to which the latter term was applied were posterior to many of the secondary rocks.

hypogene-limestone, *s.* [METAMORPHIC-LIMESTONE.]

hȳ-pō-ġē′-ŏŭs, *a.* [HYPOGÆOUS.]

***hȳ-pō-ġē′-ŭm,** *s.* [HYPOGÆUM.]

hȳ-pō-glŏs′-sąl, *a.* [Pref. *hypo-,* and Eng. *glossal.*]

Anat.: Beneath the tongue. Used specially of the hypoglossal nerve, which is the motor nerve of the tongue, and partly of some dorsal muscles. It is the ninth cranial nerve.

hȳ-pō-glŏt′-tĭs, hȳ-pō-glŏs′-sĭs, *s.* [Gr. ὑπό (*hupo*) = under, and γλῶττα, γλῶσσα (*glōtta, glōssa*) = the tongue.]

1. The under part of the tongue.

2. A lozenge to be kept under the tongue, until dissolved.

† hȳ′-pō-ġȳn, *s.* [HYPOGYNOUS.]

Bot.: A hypogynous plant.

hȳ-pŏg′-ȳn-ŏŭs, *a.* [Gr. ὑπό (*hupo*) = under; γυνή (*gunē*) = that which is feminine, and Eng. suff. *-ous.*]

Botany:

1. *Of stamens:* Growing from below the base of the ovary—*i.e.,* on the receptacle, and not united to any other organ.

2. *Of plants:* Not having the stamens adherent to either calyx or corolla, or inserted into the pistil.

hypogynous-exogens, *s. pl.*

Bot.: A class of exogens, consisting of those which have hypogynous stamens. Lindley divides them into fourteen alliances:

Violales, Cistales, Malvales, Sapindales, Guttiferales, Nymphales, Ranales, Berberales, Ericales, Rutales, Geraniales, Silenales, Chenopodales, and Piperales. [See these words.]

hȳ-pō-lȳt′-rĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *hypolytr(um);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Cyperaceæ, type Hypolytrum.

hȳ-pōl′-ȳ-trŭm, *s.* [Pref. *hypo-,* and Gr. ἔλυτρον (*elutron*) = a cover, a covering.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the tribe Hypolytreæ (q.v.).

hȳ-pŏm′-ĕn-ŏŭs, *a.* [Gr. ὑπό (*hupo*) = under, μένω (*menō*) = to remain, and Eng. suff. *-ous.*]

Bot.: Arising from below an organ without adhering to it or any other; free.

hȳ-pō-nī′-trĭtes, *s. pl.* [Pref. *hypo-,* and Eng. *nitrites.*]

Chem.: Compounds formed by the action of sodium amalgam on a solution of an alkaline nitrite; on acidifying with acetic acid a yellow precipitate is formed of argentic hyponitrite AgNO. A solution of sodium hyponitrite NaNO is alkaline to test paper, and when strongly acidified with acetic acid evolves N_2O nitrous oxide.

hȳ-pō-nō-meŭ′-tą, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Gr. ὑπονομεύω (*huponomeuō*) = to undermine, to make passages under ground. (*Agassiz.*)]

Entom.: The typical genus of the family Hyponomeutidæ (q.v.). *Hyponomeuta padellus* is common; its larva feeds on hawthorn, the apple, the aloe, &c., that of *H. evonymellus* on the spindle bushes, and that of *H. padi* on the bird-cherry.

hȳ-pō-nō-meŭ′-tĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *hyponomeut(a);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A family of Moths, group Tineina. The male has wings of the normal size, the female has hers abbreviated; the antennæ rather thick, pubescent, the maxillary palpi undeveloped. Larva with sixteen legs, the third pair often clubshaped, feeding between united leaves. Known British species six. (*Stainton.*)

***hȳ′-pō-phĕt,** *s.* [Gr. ὑποφήτης (*hupophētēs*): ὑπό (*hupo*) = under, and φημί (*phēmi*) = to speak.] An expounder, an interpreter.

hȳ-pō-phlœ′-ō-dąl, *a.* [Pref. *hypo-;* Gr. φλοιός (*phloios*) = the rind or bark of trees, and suff. *-al.*]

Bot.: Existing beneath the epidermis of the bark. (*Cooke.*)

hȳ-pō-phŏs′-phīte, *s.* [Pref. *hypo-,* and Eng. *phosphite.*]

Chem.: A salt of hypophosphorous acid.

hȳ-pō-phŏs′-phōr-ŏŭs, *a.* [Pref. *hypo-,* and Eng. *phosphorous.*] (See the compound.)

hypophosphorous-acid, *s.*

Chem.: H_3PO_2, hydric hypophosphite. It can be obtained as a barium-salt. By boiling phosphorus with barium hydrate, phosphuretted hydrogen escapes as a gas. On evaporation the salt separates out, by adding sulphuric acid till the barium is precipitated the acid is obtained, which can be evaporated till the temperature rises to 105°, and then placing it under a desiccator, a syrupy oil is obtained, which at a temperature below 0° forms a snow-white mass. When heated above 110°, it is converted into PH_3, and phosphoric acid H_3PO_4. It is a powerful reducing agent. If the free acid in excess be added to a solution of cupric sulphate, and then heated to 55°, it gives a red precipitate of copper hydride Cu_2H_2.

hȳ-pō-phȳl′-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. ὑπό (*hupo*) = under, and φύλλον (*phullon*) = a leaf.]

Bot.: The name given by Link and others to a small abortive leaf, like a scale, placed below a cluster of leaf-like branches or leaves.

hȳ-pŏph′-ȳl-loŭs, *a.* [HYPOPHYLLIUM.]

Bot.: On the under surface of a leaf.

hȳ-pōph′-ȳ-sĭs, *s.* [Gr. ὑπό (*hupo*) = under, and φύσις (*phusis*) = nature.]

1. *Anat.:* (See the compound).

2. *Bot.:* A cell which afterwards becomes the root, as in Angiosperms.

hypophysis-cerebri, *s.* [PITUITARY-BODY.]

hȳ-pō′-pĭ-ŭm, hȳ-pō′-pi-ŏn, *s.* [HYPOPYUM.]

hȳ-pō-pō′-dĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. ὑποπόδιον (*hupopodion*) = a footstool.]

Bot.: The stalk of a carpel or carpels.

hȳ-pŏp′-ō-rŭm, *s.* [Pref. *hypo-*, and Gr. πόρος (*poros*) = a passage.]

Bot.: A genus of Cyperaceæ, tribe Sclereæ. *Hypoporum nutans* is said to be diaphoretic and diuretic.

hȳ-pŏp′-tĕr-āte, *a.* [Gr. ὑπόπτερος (*hupopteros*) = feathered, winged; Eng. suff. *-ate.*]

Bot.: Having a wing produced at the base or below.

hȳ-pŏp′-tĕr-ȳǧ′-ō-ī, hȳ-pŏp-tĕr-ȳǧ-ĭ-ā′-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *hypopteryg(ium)*: Lat. masc. pl. adj. suff. *-ei*, or fem. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe or family of pleurocarpous mosses, having the leaves in two opposite straight rows, united on the upper side of the stem with a third medium row of smaller stipuliform leaves, on the under side having a resemblance to the intermediate leaves in Selaginella; the cells of the leaves are parenchymatous, and equal in all parts. All the genera are exotic. (*Griffith & Henfrey.*)

hȳ-pŏp-tĕr-ȳǧ′-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Pref. *hypo-*, and Gr. πτερύγιον (*pterugion*) = a little wing.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the tribe Hypopterygei (q.v.).

hȳ-pō′-pȳ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. ὑπό (*hypo*) = under, and πύον (*puon*) = pus.]

Pathol.: A collection of purulent matter in the anterior chamber of the eye. It was preceded by inflammation of the parts adjacent, if not also of all the tissues of the eye.

hȳ-pō-săth′-rĭ-ą, *s.* [Gr. ὑπόσαθρος (*huposathros*) = somewhat rotten.]

Bot.: The same as BLETTING (q.v.).

hȳ-pō-sclĕr′-īte, *s.* [Pref. *hypo-*; Gr. σκληρός (*sklēros*) = hard, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A variety of Albite (q.v.), not so hard as the normal mineral.

hȳ-pō-skĕl′-ĕ-tąl, *a.* [Pref. *hypo-*, and Eng. *skeletal.*]

Anat.: The same as HYPAXIAL (q.v.).

hȳ-pō-spā′-dĭ-ăs, *s.* [Pref. *hypo-*, and Gr. σπάω (*spaō*) = to draw out.]

Anat.: A defect in which the parts of the male urethra are not united into a tube.

hȳ-pō-spō-răn′-ǧĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Pref. *hypo-*, and Eng., &c. *sporangium* (q.v.).]

Bot.: The indusium of ferns when it grows from below the spore cases.

hȳ-pŏs′-tą-sĭs, hȳ-pŏs′-tą-sȳ, * hy-pos-ta-sie, *s.* [Lat. *hypostasis*, from Gr. ὑπόστασις (*hupostasis*) = a standing under, substance, a Person of the Trinity: ὑπό (*hupo*) = under, and στάσις (*stasis*) = standing; Fr. *hypostase.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* That which lies at the basis or foundation of anything. (*Huxley*, in *Annandale.*)

II. *Technically:*

* 1. *Alchemy:* The principle or element of anything; spec., mercury, sulphur, and salt, which the alchemists deemed the principles or elements of all material bodies.

2. *Bot.:* The name given by Dutrochet to what is more commonly called the suspensor or suspensory cord of the embryo of an ovule. [SUSPENSOR.]

3. *Med.:* The sediment in urine. (*Parr.*)

4. *Theol. & Ch. Hist.:* The name given by the Greek ecclesiastical writers to what the Latins called Persona = a Person of the Trinity.

*** hȳ-pŏs′-tą-sīze,** *v.t.* [HYPOSTATIZE.]

hȳ-pō-stăt′-ĭc, hȳ-pō-stăt′-ĭc-ąl, *a.* [Gr. ὑποστατικός (*hupostatikos*); Fr. *hypostatique.*]

1. Pertaining to hypostasis; constituent, constitutive or elementary.

2. Personal; distinctly personal: constituting a distinct personality or substance.

hypostatic-union, hypostatical-union, *s.*

Theol.: The union of the divine and human natures in the person of Christ.

"The *hypostatical* or personal *union* of the divine and human natures in the person of our blessed Saviour."—*Tillotson: Sermons*, vol. i., ser 45.

hȳ-pō-stăt′-ĭc-ąl-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *hypostatical*; *-ly.*] In a hypostatic manner; personally.

"Christ's body, and his soul and deity be *hypostatically* united therewith."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. vii., ser. 13.

*** hȳ-pŏs′-tą-tīze, * hȳ-pŏs′-tą-sīze,** *v.t.* [HYPOSTASIS.] To make or regard as a distinct person or substance; to attribute proper personal existence to.

"Reason up to a God, and the best you can do is to *hypostatize* and deify the final product of your own faculties."—*Morell: Philosophy of Religion*, p. 173.

hȳ-pō-stīl′-bīte, *s.* [Pref. *hypo-*, and Eng. *stilbite.*]

Min.: Two minerals. The Hypostilbite of Mallet is the same as LAUMONITE; that of Beudant the same as STILBITE. Dana makes it a distinct species, with Laumonite for a synonym.

hȳ′-pō-stōme, *s.* [Pref. *hypo-*, and Gr. στόμα (*stoma*) = a mouth.]

Compar. Anat.: The labrum or upper lip of trilobites.

hȳ-pō-strō′-mą, *s.* [Pref. *hypo-*, and Eng., &c. *stroma.*]

Bot.: The mycelium of certain fungals.

†hȳ-pŏs′-trō-phē, *s.* [Gr. ὑπό (*hupo*) = under, and στροφή (*strophē*) = a turning.]

Pathol.: A relapse.

hȳ′-pō-stȳle, *a. & s.* [Gr. ὑπόστυλος (*hupostulos*) = resting on pillars beneath: ὑπό (*hupo*) = under, and στῦλος (*stulos*) = a pillar.]

A. *As adjective:*

Arch.: Having the roof supported by pillars.

B. *As substantive:*

Arch.: A porch of a building supported by pillars; a covered colonnade; a pillared hall.

hȳ-pō-sŭl′-phīte, *s.* [Pref. *hypo-*, and Eng. *sulphite.*]

Chemistry:

1. A salt of hyposulphurous acid.

* 2. A name given formerly to a thiosulphate. The most important salt is thiosulphate of sodium, which is used in medicine under the name of hyposulphite of sodium.

hyposulphite of sodium, *s.*

Pharm.: $Na_2S_2O_3$. The chemical properties and methods of preparing this salt are described under Thiosulphate of sodium. It is given in cases of sarcinous vomiting to check fermentation, and as an external application in parasitic skin diseases. It is not irritating like sulphurous acid. It is also used as an antichlore for removing the last traces of chlorine from bleached goods, and in photography for dissolving salts of silver, which are insoluble in water.

hȳ-pō-sŭl′-phūr-oŭs, *a.* [Pref. *hypo-*, and Eng. *sulphurous.*]

Chem.: (See the compound).

hyposulphurous-acid, *s.*

Chemistry:

1. H_2So_2; by the action of Fe or Zn on sulphurous acid H_2So_3, contained in a closed vessel, a yellow solution of zinc hyposulphite is obtained. Nearly pure $NaHSo_2$ is obtained by dissolving zinc in a concentrated solution of acid sodium sulphite, $NaHSo_3$. A double salt of zinc and sodium sulphite first crystallizes out, then alcohol is added to precipitate the rest of this salt, and the decanted liquid is placed in a well-corked flask, and colourless needles of sodium hydrogen hyposulphite, $NaHSo_2$, crystallize out. The solution has bleaching properties. The free acid is liberated by oxalic acid, giving an orange solution, which bleaches strongly and decomposes in the air.

* 2. A name formerly given to thiosulphuric-acid (q.v.).

hȳ-pŏt′-ē-nūse, *s.* [HYPOTHENUSE.]

*** hȳ-pŏt-ē-nūs′-ąl,** *a.* [Eng. *hypotenus(e)*; *-al.*] Of the nature of an hypothenuse; forming an hypothenuse.

"If the *hypotenusal*, or screw be five, the perpendicular or elevation must be three, and the basis four."—*Wilkins: Daedalus*, ch. xv.

hȳ-pō-thăl′-lūs, *s.* [Pref. *hypo-*, and Eng. *thallus.*]

Botany:

1. Delicate filaments constituting the vegetation of coniomycetous fungals.

2. The inferior stratum of the thallus of lichens.

hȳ-pŏth′-ĕc, *s.* [Fr. *hypothèque* = an engagement, a mortgage, a pawning, from Lat. *hypotheca*, from Gr. ὑποθήκη (*hupothēkē*) = (1) an underprop, (2) a pledge, a mortgage: ὑπό (*hupo*) = under, and τίθημι (*tithēmi*) = to place.]

Scots Law: A claim or right, corresponding to a lien in English law, by which the ownership in the effects of a debtor is vested in the creditor, while the effects at the same time remain in the possession of the debtor. Thus the furniture and crops of a tenant are subject to the hypothec of the landlord in respect of the current rent. By recent legislation hypothec has been rendered less stringent.

hȳ-pŏth′-ē-cąr-ȳ, *a.* [Lat. *hypothecarius*, from *hypotheca* = a pledge, a mortgage.] Of or pertaining to a pledge, mortgage, or hypothecation.

hypothecary-note, *s.*

Scots Law: A note given in acknowledgment of debt, but which cannot pass into circulation.

hȳ-pŏth′-ē-cāte, *v.t.* [Eng. *hypothec*; *-ate.*]

1. To pledge or mortgage to a creditor in security for some debt or liability, but without transfer of title or delivery of possession.

"Distinguished like all other *hypothecated* estates, by small columns."—*Sir W. Jones: Commentary on Isaeus.*

2. To pledge generally; to mortgage.

"He had the power to *hypothecate* any part of the public revenue."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

hȳ-pŏth-ē-cā′-tion, *s.* [Eng. *hypothec*; *-ation.*] The act of hypothecating; the state of being hypothecated.

"The Athenian *hypothecations* were open and notorious."—*Sir W. Jones: Commentary on Isaeus.*

hȳ-pŏth′-ē-cā-tōr, *s.* [Eng. *hypothecat(e)*; *-or.*] One who hypothecates or pledges anything as security for a debt or liability.

hȳ-pŏ-thē′-çĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Gr. ὑπό (*hupo*) = under, and θήκη (*thēkē*) = a case.]

Bot.: A layer of cellular tissue, on which are attached the thecæ or spore sacs of the fruits of lichens.

hȳ-pŏth′-ē-năr, *a.* [Pref. *hypo-*, and Gr. θέναρ (*thenar*) = the palm.] (See the compound.)

hypothenar-eminence, *s.*

Anat.: The fleshy mass at the inner border of the hand. It consists of three muscles passing to the little finger.

hȳ-pŏth-ē-nūs′-ąl, *a.* [HYPOTENUSAL.]

hȳ-pŏth′-ē-nūse, hȳ-pŏt′-ē-nūse, *s.* [Fr. *hypoténuse*, from Lat. *hypothenusa*, from Gr. ὑποτείνουσα (γραμμή), *hupoteinousa* (*grammē*) = the subtending (line): ὑπό (*hupo*) = under, and τείνω (*teinō*) = to stretch.]

Geom.: The name given to that side of a right-angled triangle which subtends, or is opposite to, the right angle. Its property—that the square described on it is equal to the sum of the squares described on the other two sides—is demonstrated (I. 47), and generalized, so as to apply to any figure (VI. 31) in Euclid. The discovery of this property is attributed to Pythagoras. [LUNES.]

hȳ-pŏth′-ē-sĭs, *s.* [Low Lat., from Gr. ὑποθέσις (*hupothesis*) = a placing under, a supposition: ὑπό (*hupo*) = under, and τίθημι (*tithēmi*) = to place; Fr. *hypothèse.*]

1. A supposition; a proposition or principle assumed or taken for granted in order to draw a conclusion or inference in proof of the point in question.

"*Hypothetical* necessity is that which the supposition or hypothesis of God's foresight and pre-ordination lays upon future contingents."—*Clarke: Leibnitz's Fifth Paper.*

2. A theory assumed to account for something which is not understood.

hȳ-pŏth′-ē-sīze, hȳ-pŏth′-ē-sīse, *v.i.* [Eng. *hypothes(is)*; *-ize.*] To form hypothesis; to assume what is not proved.

"The Greeks soon lost or entirely neglected it, when they began to *hypothesize*."—*Warburton: Divine Legation*, bk. iii., § 4.

hȳ-pō-thĕt′-ĭc, hȳ-pō-thĕt′-ĭc-ąl, *a.* [Gr. ὑποθετικός (*hupothetikos*) = supposed, imaginary Fr. *hypothétique.*] [HYPOTHESIS.] Founded

air, and consequent changes of rain or dry weather. It consists of a balance, from one arm of which is suspended a brass weight, and from the other a large, thin, hollow cylinder, closed at each end. The two are arranged so as to be in equilibrium at a given density of the atmosphere, and it is evident that if the air become heavier, the large cylinder, displacing more air than the solid weight, will become more buoyant and ascend. If, on the contrary, the air become lighter, it will sink. A rod descending from the scale-beam serves to indicate, on the graduated arc below, the comparative density of the air at the time of making the observation. If the air be heavy, fine weather may be expected; but if the cylinder sink, rain usually follows.

hygrometric-plants, *s. pl.*

Bot.: Plants so sensitive to changes in the atmosphere that they will indicate a change in its hygrometric conditions. Thus, the flower of *Anagallis arvensis* shuts when rain is about to fall; hence it has been called the poor man's weather-glass. *Convolvulus arvensis* does the same. If the "African" Marigold (which, however, came from Peru) shuts after seven a.m., rain is near at hand.

hȳ-grŏm′-ĕ-try, *s.* [HYGROMETER.] The measurement of the amount of aqueous vapour in the air at any time. This may be effected by absorbing the moisture from a given quantity of air; by finding the dew point, that is the point at which dew is deposited, or by a psychrometer (q.v.). (*Rossiter.*)

hȳ-grŏph′-ą-noŭs, *a.* [Pref. *hygro-;* Gr. φαίνω (*phaínō*) = to cause to appear, and Eng suff. *-ous.*]

Bot.: Having such a structure that it is transparent when moist and opaque when dry.

hȳ′-grŏph′-ĭ-lą, *s.* [Pref. *hygro-,* and Gr. φιλέω (*phileō*) = to love.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the tribe Hygrophileæ (q.v.). About twenty-four species are known.

hȳ-grō-phĭl′-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *hygrophil(a);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Acanthaceæ.

hy′-grō-scōpe, *s.* [Pref. *hygro-,* and Gr. σκοπέω (*skopeō*) = to observe.] An instrument for indicating the degree of moisture in the atmosphere.

hȳ-grō-scŏp′-ĭc, hȳ-grō-scŏp′-ĭc-ąl, *a.* [Eng. *hygroscop(e); -ic, -ical.*]

1. Of or pertaining to the hygroscope; indicated or detected by the hygroscope.

2. Having the property or quality of imbibing moisture from the atmosphere, or of becoming coated with a film of moisture.

"More information as to the *hygroscopic* condition of the atmosphere is needed."—*Athenæum,* Feb. 21, 1880, p. 251.

hȳ-grō-scō-pĭc′-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Eng. *hygroscopic; -ity.*] The property of extending when water is applied, and shrinking when it is withdrawn.

hȳ-grō-stăt′-ĭcs, *s.* [Gr. ὑγρός (*hugros*) = wet; στατική (ἐπιστήμη), (*statikē epistēmē*) = statics; ἵστημι (*histēmi*) = to stand.] The science of comparing or measuring degrees of moisture.

* **hȳke,** *s.* [HEAK.]

hȳ′-lą, *s.* [Lat. *hyle;* Gr. ὕλη (*hulē*) = a wood, a forest.]

Zool.: Tree Frog. The typical genus of the family Hylidæ (q.v.). *Hyla arborea* is found in continental Europe.

hȳ′-lą-dæ, *s. pl.* [HYLIDÆ.]

hȳ-læ-ō-sâu′-rŭs, *s.* [Gr. ὑλαῖος (*hulaíos*) = belonging to the forest, savage, and σαῦρος (*saúros*) = a lizard.]

Palæont.: A genus of Dinosaurian reptiles. The bony dermal scutes were prolonged along the ridge of the back in a series of enormous spines. Discovered by Mantell in the Wealden of Tilgate Forest.

hȳ-læ′-ŭs, *s.* [Lat. = a centaur; also = one of Actæon's dogs; Gr. ὑλαῖος (*hulaíos*) = belonging to the forest.]

Entom.: A genus of Bees, family Andrenidæ. The species burrow, and are parasitic. When caught they emit a fragrance like that of lemons.

* **hȳl-arch′-ĭc-ąl,** *a.* [Gr. ὕλη (*hulē*) = matter, and ἀρχικός (*archikos*) ruling; ἄρχω (*archō*) = to rule.] Presiding over matter.

* **hylde,** *v.t.* [A.S. *hyldan.*] To pour out.

* **hyld-ing,** *a.* [HILDING.]

hȳ′-lē, *s.* [Gr. ὕλη (*hulē*) = matter.]

Manicheism: The name given by the Manicheans to the Regent of the World of Darkness. (*Mosheim: Ch. Hist.,* cent. iii., pt. ii., ch. 5, § 3.)

hȳ′-lō-ō-sâur, *s.* [HYLÆOSAURUS.] A popular form of hylæosaurus (q.v.).

hȳ-lō-ō-sâu′-rŭs, *s.* [HYLÆOSAURUS.]

hȳ-lĕs′-ĭ-nŭs, *s.* [Gr. ὕλη (*hulē*) wood, and σῖνος (*sinos*) = damage. (*Agassiz.*)]

Entom.: A genus of Beetles, family Scolytidæ. Four species are British. One, *Hylesinus fraxini* feeds on the ash, and another, *H. oleiperda,* destroys the olive.

hȳ′-lĭ-dæ, hȳ′-lą-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *hyl(a);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ, -adæ.*]

Zool.: Tree Frogs. A family of Amphibians, order Anoura or Batrachia. They are akin to the Ranidæ (typical frogs), but have the extremities of their toes dilated into knobs with a viscous secretion, enabling them to climb trees on which they live. They are also more elegant, and, as a rule, more brightly coloured.

* **hyll,** * **hylle,** *v.t.* [A.S. *helan.*] To cover, to hide.

hȳ-lō-, *pref.* [Gr. ὕλη (*hulē*) = matter.] Pertaining to matter, materialistic.

hylo-ideal, *a.* Pertaining to or in any way connected with hylo-idealism (q.v.).

"Many a cherished ideal must fall when the . . . *hylo-ideal* theory is finally established."—*Journ. of Science,* March, 1883, p. 127.

hylo-idealism, *s.*

Philos.: Somatic or material idealism, a school of philosophy adopted from Protagoras by Dr. Robert Lewins. The central insistence of the hylo-ideal philosophy is that man is, for man, the measure of the universe. It is sometimes called hylo-phenomenalism.

"*Hylo-idealism* cannot be wholly unknown to readers of this journal."—*Journ. of Science,* March, 1883, p. 122.

hylo-idealist, *s.* One who accepts the philosophy of hylo-idealism.

hylo-phenomenalism, *s.* [HYLO-IDEALISM.]

hȳ-lō-bā′-tēs, *s.* [Gr. ὑλοβάτης (*hulobatēs*) = one who haunts the woods.]

Zool.: A genus of Anthropoid Apes, containing the Gibbons. [GIBBON.]

hȳ-lō′-bĭ-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. ὑλόβιος (*hulobios*) = living in the woods.]

Entom.: A genus of Beetles, family Curculionidæ. There is one British species, *Hylobius abietis,* and it is destructive to the pine-tree, attacking both the bark and the bud.

hȳ′-lō-ĭsm, *s.* [Gr. ὕλη (*hulē*) = matter; Eng. suff. *-ism.*] The same as HYLOTHEISM (q.v.).

"An assumption *hyloism* is not concerned to dispute."—*Journ. of Science,* Dec., 1881, p. 754.

* **hȳ′-lō-ĭst,** *s.* [Gr. ὕλη (*hulē*) = matter; Eng. suff. *-ist.*] A hylotheist; a pantheist.

hȳ-lŏn′-ō-mŭs, *s.* [Gr. ὕλη (*hulē*) = matter, and νομός (*nomos*) = a feeding-place, an abode.]

Palæont.: A genus of Labyrinthodonts, order Microsauria. Found in the coal of Nova Scotia. It may possibly be a lizard.

* **hȳ-lŏp′-ą-thĭsm,** *s.* [Gr. ὕλη (*hulē*) = matter, and πάθος (*pathos*) = suffering, feeling.] The doctrine that matter is sentient.

* **hȳ-lŏp′-ą-thĭst,** *s.* [HYLOPATHISM.] A believer in hylopathism.

hȳ-lŏph′-ąg-oŭs, *a.* [Gr. ὕλη (*hulē*) = wood; φαγεῖν (*phagein*) = to eat, and Eng. suff. *-ous.*]

Entom.: Eating wood.

hȳ-lō-thē′-ĭsm, *s.* [Gr. ὕλη (*hulē*) = matter, and Eng. *theism* (q.v.).]

Religions: The system of belief which regards God and matter as identical; pantheism. [MATERIALISM.]

"All adoration, therefore, becomes pure *hylotheism* and self-worship."—*Journ. of Science,* Jan. 1881, p. 50.

hȳ-lō-thē′-ĭst, *s.* [Gr. ὕλη (*hulē*) = matter, and Eng. *theist* (q.v.).] A believer in the doctrine of hylotheism.

hȳ-lŏt′-ō-mą, *s.* [Gr. ὑλοτόμος (*hulotomos*) = cutting or felling wood.]

Entom.: A genus of Hymenopterous Insects, family Tenthredinidæ. *Hylotoma rosæ* is the Rose Saw-fly.

hȳ-lō-zō′-ĭc, *a.* & *s.* [Gr. ὕλη (*hulē*) = matter, and ζώη (*zōē*) = life.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to hylozoism (q.v.).

"*Hylozoic* materialism is essentially identical with that of Democritus."—*Journal of Science,* Sept. 1881, p. 522.

B. *As subst.:* A hylozoist (q.v.).

* **hȳ-lō-zō′-ĭc-ąl,** *a.* [Eng. *hylozoic; -al.*] Hylozoic.

hȳ-lō-zō′-ĭsm, *s.* [Gr. ὕλη (*hulē*) = matter; ζώη (*zōē*) = life, and Eng. *-ism.*]

Philos.: The system according to which matter has a necessary existence, and is equally necessarily endowed with life. There are two forms: (1) that each atom of matter lives entirely independent of all other atoms; (2) that the whole world is a living being, whose material elements participate in a common life. The first form is the doctrine of Strato of Lampsacus, the second that of the Stoics, who conceived the universe animated by a living principle. Hylozoism reappears in the Alexandrian school, in the teaching of Cardan and Paracelsus, and in that of Spinoza, who attributed life to all things though in a different degree. "Omnia, quamvis diversis gradibus, animata tamen sunt."

"We cannot express animistic ideas except in terms which belong to *hylozoism.*"—*Journal of Science,* Jan. 1882, p. 47.

* **hȳ-lō-zō′-ĭst,** *s.* [Gr. ὕλη (*hulē*) = matter; ζώη (*zōē*) = life, and Eng. suff. *-ist.*] A believer in the doctrine of hylozoism (q.v.).

"The *hylozoists,* by Cudworth's account of them, ascribed a little more to their atoms."—*Search: Light of Nature,* vol. ii., pt. i., ch. ix.

hȳ-lō-zō′-ĭst′-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *hylozoist; -ic.*] Of, belonging to, or connected with hylozoism (q.v.).

"The . . . *hylozoistic* conception of the universe."—*Journal of Science,* June 1881, p. 318.

hȳ-lō-zō′-ĭst′-ĭc-ąl-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *hylozoistic; -al, -ly.*] After the manner of hylozoists; materially.

"This infinite substance was, he said, immortal and imperishable, and he designated it *hylozoistically* the Deity."—*S. Baring-Gould: Origin of Religious Belief,* i. 296.

hȳl-ŭr′-gŭs, *s.* [Gr. ὑλουργός (*hulourgos*) = working in wood.]

Entom.: A genus of beetles, tribe Xylophaga family Scolytidæ. *Hylurgus piniperda* is very destructive in pine forests. It occurs in Britain, as well as in continental Europe.

HYMEN.
(*From an Antique.*)

* **hym,** *pron.* [HIM.]

Hȳ′-mĕn, hȳ′-mĕn, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. ὑμήν (*humēn*) = (1) the god of marriage, (2) a membrane.]

1. *Greek Antiq.* (*Of the form* Hymen): The god of marriage, son of Bacchus and Venus.

"Love knits their hearts and *Hymen* joins their hands."
Crabbe: The Borough.

2. *Anat.:* A membrane of a semi-lunar shape, stretched before the vaginal entrance, although in many cases non-existent, or nearly so, sometimes imperforate, requiring a slight operation at or before puberty. It is of little or no medico-legal importance.

† 3. *Bot.:* The fine pellicle which encloses a flower in the bud.

hȳ-mĕn-æ′-ą, *s.* [From *Hymen* (q.v.), because the leaves are formed of a pair of leaflets.]

Bot.: A genus of Cæsalpinieæ, tribe Amherstieæ. There are two bracts at the base of the flowers; the calyx is tubular, with five

deciduous segments; the petals are five; the seeds are imbedded in a fibrous pulpy substance filling the legume, and eaten by Indians. *Hymenæa Courbaril* is the Locust-tree of the West Indies and Brazil. It attains to a great age and size. It yields a valuable resin called anime. The wood is close-grained and tough, and is used for tree-nails. Its inner bark is anthelmintic. *H. verrucosa* produces the copal of Madagascar, and perhaps that of India.

hȳ-mĕn-ē′-ăl, hȳ-mĕn-ē′-ăn, *a. & s.* [O. Fr. *hymenean*, from Lat. *Hymenæus*; Gr. ὑμέναιος (*humenaios*)=a wedding song.] [HYMEN.]

A. *As adjective:*

*1. *Lit.:* Pertaining to or used in the rites of Hymen (q.v.). The expression in the example seems to be modelled on the "tripudia Hymenæa" of Martianus Capella.

"Thence, borne at last by movements *hymenean*,
Rises a maid more fair than man hath known."
J. A. Symonds, in *Fort. Rev.*, xiv. 171.

2. *Fig.:* Of or pertaining to marriage.

"Here, in the bonds of *hymeneal* truth."
Cowper: Approach of Spring. (Trans.)

B. *As subst.:* A marriage hymn or song.

"For her white virgins *hymeneals* sing."
Pope: Eloisa to Abelard, 220.

hȳ-mē′-nĭ-ăl, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *hymeni(um)*; Eng. suff. *-al.*] Pertaining to or connected with the botanical hymen (q.v.).

hymenial-layer, *s.*

Bot.: A layer in lichens, composed of parallel hyphæ or paraphyses, and of the asci. (*Thomé.*)

hȳ-mē′-nĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. ὑμένιον (*humenion*), dimin. from Ὑμήν (*Humēn*).] [HYMEN.]

Bot.: The fructifying surface in fungi, in which the spores are naked; the parts in which the sporules immediately lie. The term is used of Agaricus and similar genera, and more loosely of Helvella and Peziza. Distinguished from a nucleus (q.v.).

hȳ-mĕn-ō-, *pref.* [Gr. ὑμήν (*humēn*)=a skin, a membrane.] (See etym.)

hȳ-mĕn-ŏc′-ą-rĭs, *s.* [Pref. *hymeno-*, and Lat. *caris* = Gr. καρίς (*karis*) = a small crustacean, probably a shrimp or prawn.]

Palæont.: A genus of crustaceans, order Phyllopoda. *Hymenocaris vermicauda* occurs in the Upper Cambrian age at Festiniog and Dolgelly.

hȳ-mĕn-ō-dĭc′-tȳ-ŏn, *s.* [Pref. *hymeno-*, and δίκτυον (*diktuon*) = a net.]

Bot.: A genus of Cinchonaceæ, family Cinchonidæ. The species are ornamental trees, twenty to thirty feet high. The inner bark of *Hymenodictyon excelsum*, an East Indian shrub, is as bitter and astringent as Peruvian bark. It is used for tanning.

hȳ-mĕn-ŏg′-ĕn-ȳ, *s.* [Pref. *hymeno-*, and Gr. γεννάω (*gennaō*) = to produce.]

Physiol.: The production of membranes by the simple contact of two liquids, as albumen and fat, when the former gives a coating to the globules of the latter. (*Dunglison.*)

hȳ-mĕn-ŏl′-ō-ǵȳ, *s.* [Pref. *hymeno-*, and Gr. λόγος (*logos*) = a discourse; Fr. *hyménologie.*]

Anat.: The branch of anatomical science which treats of the membranes.

hȳ-mĕn-ō-mȳ-çē′-tēs, *s. pl.* [Pref. *hymeno-*, and Gr. μύκης (*mukēs*), genit. μύκητος (*mukētos*) = a mushroom.]

Bot.: An order of fungals, having the spores generally quaternate on distinct sporophores. Called also Agaricaceæ (q.v.). It is divided into six suborders: Agaricini, Polyporei, Hydnei, Auricularini, Clavati, and Tremellini.

hȳ-mĕn′-ō-phōre, hȳ-mĕn-ŏph′-ŏr-ŭm, *s.* [Pref. *hymeno-*, and Gr. φορός (*phoros*) = bearing, carrying.]

Bot.: The cellular or filamentous structure in hymenomycetous fungi on which the hymenium, or fructifying surface, is spread, like wax on a mould. In the Agaracini and Polyporei it is the same as the trama or inner substance of the gills or partitions of the pores. (*M. J. Berkeley*, in *Treas. of Bot.*)

hȳ-mĕn-ō-phȳl′-lĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *hymenophyll(um)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-æa.*]

Bot.: A tribe of ferns, order Polypodiaceæ. The frond is very membranous, translucent, and reticulate. The involucre is two-valved, urceolate, or two-lipped; capsules minute, membranous, reticulate, sessile on a clavate or filiform receptacle, surrounded by a complete horizontal or oblique ring, vernation circinate. Sometimes made an order, Hymenophyllaceæ.

hȳ-mĕn-ŏph′-ȳl-līte, *s.* [Eng. *hymenophyllum*; suff. *-ite* (q.v.).]

Palæobot.: A genus of Carboniferous Ferns, resembling Sphenopteris, but with the margin of the frond lobed, each lobe with a single nervure.

hȳ-mĕn-ō-phȳl′-lŭm, *s.* [Pref. *hymeno-*, and Gr. φύλλον (*phullon*) = a leaf.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the fern tribe, Hymenophylleæ (q.v.). The sori are marginal, axillary, or terminal; the involucre free and small in the frond, two-valved, or two-lipped, opening outwards; capsules sessile on a columnar receptacle; ring complete, oblique. Seventy species are known, most of them from the tropics and the southern temperate zone. Two are British — *Hymenophyllum tunbridgense* and *H. unilaterale.* Both are of dwarf size.

HYMENOPHYLLUM TUNBRIDGENSE.

† **hȳ-mĕn-ŏp′-tĕr,** *s.* [HYMENOPTERA.]

Entom.: An insect of the order Hymenoptera (q.v.).

hȳ-mĕn-ŏp′-tĕr-ą, *s. pl.* [Pref. *hymeno-*, and Gr. πτερά (*ptera*), pl. of πτερόν (*pteron*) = a wing.]

1. *Entom.:* An order of insects, sub-class Metabola. They have four wings, all membranous, with the nervures few, or in some cases wanting. Mouth with mandibles, sometimes with a suctorial organ in addition, the latter formed by the united maxillæ and labrum. Females either with an ovipositor or a sting. Metamorphoses complete, the larvæ generally footless, and requiring to be fed by the parent insects. If intelligence fix the place of an order in the system, the Hymenoptera containing the bees, the ants, &c., should stand at the head of the Annulose sub-kingdom. Latreille divided the order into two sub-orders: Terebrantia, in which the females have an auger; and Aculeata, in which there is a sting. The Terebrantia had two sub-sections—Securifera and Pupivora; and the Aculeata four — Heterogynæ, Fossores, Diploptera, and Anthophila. Swainson's arrangement was into the tribes—Apides, Sphecides, Ichneumonides, Cynipsides, and Tenthredines. Another division is into Securifera, in which the abdomen is attached to the thorax by its whole breadth, and Petiolata in which the two are connected by a more or less slender footstalk. Under the first are the tribes Phyllophaga and Xylophaga; under the second, Terebrantia and Aculeata.

2. *Palæont.:* The order does not occur before the Secondary, if not even the Tertiary, period.

hȳ-mĕn-ŏp′-tĕr-ąn, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *hymenopter(a)*; *-an.*]

Entom.: An insect of the order Hymenoptera (q.v.).

* **hȳ-mĕn-ŏp-tĕr-ŏl′-ō-ǵĭst,** *s.* [Eng., &c. *hymenopter*; o connective, and Gr. λόγος (*logos*) = a discourse.] One well acquainted with the habits or devoted to the study of the hymenoptera (q.v.).

"Our most learned *hymenopterologist* classes the hive-bee, the humble bee, and the parasitic apathus in the same sub-family."—*Lubbock: Origin of Civilisation* (4th ed.), 497.

hȳ-mĕn-ŏp′-tĕr-oŭs, hȳ-mĕn-ŏp′-tĕr-ąl, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *hymenopter(a)*; *-ous, -al.*]

Entom.: Having membranous wings of the kind described under Hymenoptera; of or belonging to that insect order.

"The great order of *Hymenopterous* insects."—*Darwin: Origin of Species* (6th ed.), p. 142.

hȳ-mĕn-ō-thą-lăm′-ŏ-æ, *s. pl.* [Pref. *hymeno-*, and Gr. θάλαμος (*thalamos*) = an inner chamber.]

Bot.: A tribe of Lichens, having the shields open, the nucleus forming a disc, permanent, and bearing asci.

hȳ-mĕn-ŏt′-ō-mȳ, *s.* [Pref. *hymeno-*, and Gr. τομή (*tomē*) = a cutting; Fr. *hyménotomie.*]

1. *Anat.:* A dissection of the membranes, or the branch of science recording its results.

2. *Surg.:* An incision made in an imperforate hymen for the exit of the menses.

hȳ-mĕn′-ŭ-lŭm, *s.* [Latinized dimin. of Gr. ὑμήν (*humēn*).] [HYMEN.]

Bot.: A disc or shield containing asci, but without excipulum. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

hȳmn (*n* silent), ***ympne,** *s.* [O. Fr. *ymne, hymne*, from Lat. *hymnus*; Gr. ὕμνος (*humnos*).]

1. A song or ode in praise, honour, or adoration of God, or some deity; a sacred song.

"Exhort your owne selues in psalmes, and *hymnes*, and spiritual songes."—*Colossians* iii. (1551.)

2. *Spec.:* A sacred composition in poetry intended to be sung with or without the aid of a musical instrument, and not being versified from the book of Psalms, else it is called a Psalm, or directly from any other part of Scripture, or else it is a paraphrase. Hilary, Bishop of Arles, is said to have composed the first hymn for Christian worship about A.D. 431, but as early as the time of Pliny the the Younger the Christains are said to have habitually sung one to Christ as God. On Dec. 9, 633, the Council of Toledo sanctioned the use of hymns in churches. Luther did much to popularise hymnody in the infant Protestant Church in Germany. Of the hymns now in use many were composed by Isaac Watts, who died in 1784, Charles Wesley, who died in 1788, John Wesley, who died in 1791, and Cowper, who died in 1800. Not a few of the most devotional English hymns are translations from the German, or from the Latin and Greek hymns of the early or of the mediæval Church.

hȳmn (*n* silent), *v.t. & i.* [HYMN, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To praise, adore, or worship in hymns; to sing to.

"Ten thousand throats, that from the flowering thorn,
Hymn their good God."
Thomson: Castle of Indolence, i. 10.

2. To express or describe in hymns; to sing.

"*Hymn* the requiem to his parted soul."
Southey: Joan of Arc, bk. viii.

B. *Intrans.:* To sing hymns or songs in praise or adoration.

"The *hymning* angels, and the herald star."
Cowper: To Charles Deolati. (Trans.)

hȳm′-nąl, *s.* [Eng. *hymn*; *-al.*] A collection of hymns, especially one for use in public worship.

"Used side by side with other *hymnals* in many Anglican churches."—*Notes & Queries*, Aug. 12, 1882, p. 133.

* **hȳm′-nĭc,** * **hȳm′-nĭcke,** *a.* [Eng. *hymn*; *-ic.*] Relating or pertaining to hymns.

"Tuning her chast layes
Of England's empresse to her *hymnicke* string."
Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 773.

hȳm′-nĭst, *s.* [Eng. *hymn*; *-ist.*] A composer of hymns.

"We have a pretty clear indication of the birthplace of the *hymnist*."—*W. E. Gladstone: Homeric Synchronism*, p. 102.

¶ This is a much more correct form than hymnologist, though that word, which really means "one who writes or discourses about hymns," is in more general use. (See *Notes & Queries*, April 30, 1859, p. 359.)

* **hȳm′-nō-dĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *hymnod(y)*; *-ist.*] A writer of hymns, an hymnologist.

"Dryden as a *hymnodist*."—*Notes & Queries*, Dec. 20, 1883, p. 517.

* **hȳm′-nō-dȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *hymn*; suff. *-ody*, as in *psalmody.*] The same as HYMNOLOGY (q.v.).

"This *hymnody* would lengthen the burial-service."
—*Matthew Arnold: Last Essays*, p. 220.

* **hȳm-nŏg′-rą-phĕr,** *s.* [Gr. ὕμνος (*humnos*) = a hymn, and γράφω (*graphō*) = to write.] A writer of hymns. (*Notes & Queries*, Dec. 22, 1883, p. 497.)

* **hȳm-nŏg′-rą-phȳ,** *s.* [HYMNOGRAPHER.] The art or act of writing hymns.

* **hȳm-nŏl′-ō-ǵĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *hymnolog(y)*; *-ist.*] A writer or composer of hymns.

hȳm-nŏl′-ō-ǵȳ, * **hym-nol-o-gie,** *s.* [Gr. ὕμνος (*humnos* = a hymn, and λόγος (*logos*) = a

amara, the Bitter Candy-tuft—a plant with white or purplish flowers—is found, but not properly wild, in Oxfordshire and Berkshire.

ī-bĕr′-īte, *s.* [Lat. *Iber(ia); -ite (Min.)* (q.v.).] [IBERIAN.]

Min.: Altered iolite, constituting a mineral akin to Pinite and Fahlunite. From Montaivan, near Toledo, in Spain.

ī′-bŏx, *s.* [Lat.]

Zool.: A wild goat, or rather several species of wild goats, the best known of which is the Common Ibex (*Capra Ibex.*) It is the Ibex of the ancient Romans, the Steinbock of the Germans, and the Bouquetin of the French. The adult male is about five feet long from nose to tail, and two feet eight inches high at the shoulder. The horns are flat, with two longitudinal ridges at the sides, crossed by numerous transverse knots; they are subvertical, curved backwards, dark in colour. The hair is red-brown in summer and gray-brown in winter, the beard short and dark, the inside of the ears and under part of the tail white. The general colour of the female is earthy-brown and ashy. The young are gray. It inhabits the highest regions of the Alps. An analogous species, the *C. Pyrenaicus*, is found on the Spanish side of the Pyrenees. Three other species are found upon the Asiatic, and two more on the Abyssinian and Nubian mountains.

Ĭb′-ĭd., *adv.* [A contraction of IBIDEM (q.v.).

Ĭb-ī′-dem, *adv.* [Lat., properly *ibi*, with demonstrative *-dem*, as in *idem, tandem*, &c.] In the same place; moreover.

Ĭb′-ĭ-jau (au as **ŏw),** *s.* [An American word.]

Ornith.: *Nyctibius grandis* of Vieillot. The Grand Ibijau is found in Guiana, &c.

ĭ′-bĭs, *s.* [Lat. *ibis;* Gr. ἶβις (*ibis*) = the sacred ibis. See def.]

Ordinary Language & Zoology:

1. A genus of Tantalinæ. The bill is long, cylindrical, and arched from the base; the head naked; the wings broad, ample, the second and third quills longest; the plumage metallic. The Sacred Ibis (*Ibis religiosa*) was venerated among the ancient Egyptians, who preserved its remains as mummies, and represented it upon their monuments. It is about the size of a hen, the plumage white, with the end of the wing feathers black, the last coverts with elongated loose barbs, black with violet reflections; bill and feet black, as is the naked part of the head and neck. It is found through Africa. It is the *Abou Hannes* of Bruce. The Scarlet Ibis (*I. rubra*) is abundant on the banks of the Amazon, and in many other parts of South America. The Glossy Ibis (*I. falcinellus*) is dark-green above, and reddish-brown below; the whole plumage silky, and with a purplish bronze reflection. It is found in Europe, Egypt, Asia, and has straggled to Britain. It is believed to have been the Black Ibis of the ancients.

2. (*Pl.*): Tantalinæ, a sub-family of Ardeidæ. [TANTALINÆ.]

Ĭ-bȳc′-tĕr, *s.* [Gr. ἰβυκτήρ (*ibuktēr*) = one who begins a war song.]

Ornith.: A genus of Aquilinæ. *Ibycter leucogaster* is the Gallinaceous Eagle found in South America.

* **ic,** *pron.* [I.]

ī-căç-ī′-nạ, *s.* [Sp. *icaco* = *Chrysobalanus icaca*, which Icacina resembles.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the order Icacinaceæ (q.v.). It consists of three or four shrubs from Western Africa.

ī-căç-ĭ-nā′-çĕ-æ, ī-cạ-çĭn′-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *icacin(a);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ, -eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Olacaceæ, sometimes elevated into a distinct order. It consists of Hypogynous Exogens, of the alliance Berberales. The species are trees or shrubs, having alternate, simple leaves, without stipules, the flowers, which are generally hermaphrodite, being in cymes or panicules, each distinctly articulated on its pedicel. Calyx small, cup-shaped, five, rarely four, to six toothed, persistent. Corolla hypogynous, of five, or more rarely of four, or six, petals, sometimes united at the base into a short fleshy tube. Stamens equal in number to the petals; ovary five-, three-, or two-celled; ovules two in each cell. Fruit a drupe, generally one-celled, one-seeded; the seed pendulous. Found in the East Indies, Africa, South America, &c. Known genera about thirteen; species sixty-five or more.

Ī-căr′-ĭ-an, *a.* [From Icarus, a mythological hero, the son of Dædalus, who, when flying on wings from the anger of Minos, mounted too high, so that the heat of the sun melted the wax which cemented his wings, causing him to fall and perish in that part of the Ægean Sea, which was called after him.] Soaring too high; rash or adventurous in flight.

īçe, *yse, *īys, *īis, *s.* [A.S. *is, iss;* Icel. *iss;* Sw. *is;* Dan. *iss;* Dut. *ijs;* Ger. *eis.* Mahn believes these to be from a hypothetical A.S. root *isan;* Goth. *eisan* = to shine, cogn. with. Ger. *eisen* = iron, and Lat. *æs* = brass, copper. Skeat supposes its root is in *is* = to go swiftly; cf. Sansc. *ish* = to go, to hasten, to fly; Icel. *eisa* = to go swiftly.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Water, or more rarely any other liquid, congealed by cold.

†2. Concreted sugar. (*Johnson.*)

3. An ice-cream (q.v.).

¶ *To break the ice:* [BREAK, *v.*, B. II. 41 (2)].

II. *Technically:*

1. *Chem. & Min.:* Water congealed so as to be rendered solid by cold. Dana ranks water as a mineral species, and notes that its crystals are hexagonal and occur usually in compound stellate forms. Ice is transparent owing to the close contact of the crystals which compose it: this makes the individual particles so blend as to render the mass optically, as well as mechanically, continuous. Its specific gravity is 0·194. Water freezes at 32° of Fahr., at zero (0) of Centigrade. Its greatest density is at about 40° F., 4° or 5° C., hence ice floats on water. The surface of sheets of water is frozen while their mass remains liquid.

2. *Meteor., Physical Geog., Geol., &c.:* Ice exists at all seasons, both on land and on the ocean around the Northern and the Southern Poles, and in all latitudes on mountain tops; it occurs in winter, in most countries, by the freezing of lakes, ponds, streams, &c. Some of the forms in which it is found are ice-fields, icebergs, &c. (q.v.). Its action is the key to explain many geological phenomena [ICE-AGE, &c.] In some places, as in Siberia, it has been found interstratified with sand, or, as in New South Shetland, with volcanic ash.

3. *Manuf. & Comm.:* The Greeks and Romans were able to make artificial ice. Walker, in 1782, Leslie, in 1810, and Harrison, in 1857, invented or patented processes for the purpose. In 1806 Tudor, of Boston, began to export ice in quantities, and found the business very valuable. The French followed in 1857.

4. *Therap.:* It is used as a remedy or palliative in hernia, hæmorrhage, inflammation of the brain, &c.

ice-age, *s.*

Geol.: The glacial period (q.v.).

ice-anchor, *s.*

Naut.: A bent bar whose prong enters a hole in the ice; to the other end a mooring-hawser is bent.

ice-apron, *s.* [ICE-BREAKER.]

ice-beam, *s.*

Ship-build.: A guard-plank at a ship's bow to fend off ice.

ice-bearer, *s.*

Mach.: A cryophorus (q.v.).

ice-belt, *s.* A belt or fringe of ice along the shore in the Arctic regions.

ice-box, ice-chest, *s.* [REFRIGERATOR.]

ice-breaker, *s.*

1. A starling to protect the upper end of a bridge-pier. It presents an inclined edge up stream to break a field or cake of floating ice, or to sustain the pressure of a gorge of ice.

2. A pier arranged with reference to the current, to prevent access of ice to the vessels in a harbour.

3. An ice-breaker for harbours is a steam-vessel provided with means for opening or keeping open a channel for ships.

ice-brook, *s.* A frozen stream or brook.

"A sword of Spain, the *ice-brook's* temper."
Shakesp.: Othello, v. 2.

ice-calorimeter, *s.*

Mach.: A method of determining specific heats by means of ice. Black's calorimeter consists of a block of ice with a cavity in its centre, with a cover of ice. The body, whose specific heat is to be determined, is raised to a certain temperature, and then put in the cavity. When the body falls to 32° F., the freezing point, it is wiped clean, as is the cavity itself, with a cloth previously weighed. The increase of weight in the cloth measures the ice converted into water, whence may be deduced the specific heat of the body, the rule being that 79·25, or in round numbers 80 thermal units, are needed to liquefy a pound of ice.

ice-cap, *s.*

1. *Geol.:* The great sheet of land-ice formed round the pole in glacial times. (*Croll.*)

2. *Med.:* A bladder filled with pounded ice, applied to the head in cases of inflammation of the brain.

ice-cave, *s.* [GLACIÈRE.]

ice-chair, *s.* A chair on runners to hold a lady who is pushed along by a skater in the rear.

ice-chisel, *s.* A socket chisel with a long handle, used in cutting holes in ice, either in Arctic explorations or as a starting-point for the saw in gathering in for use.

ice-claw, *s.* A rope and pair of claws for grappling blocks of ice.

ice-cold, *a.* As cold as ice; very cold.

"And *ice-cold* grew the night."
Longfellow: Sir Humphrey Gilbert.

ice-cream, iced-cream, *s.* A kind of confectionery made by congealing cream, previously flavoured with various essences in a vessel surrounded by a freezing mixture.

† **ice-drops,** *s. pl.*

Bot.: Processes resembling icicles in form and transparency, as in *Mesembryanthemum glaciale.*

ice-escape, *s.* A contrivance for rescuing persons from drowning by the breaking of ice.

ice-fall, *s.* A mass of ice resembling a waterfall in outline.

ice-fender, *s.* A fender or guard used to protect a vessel from injury by ice; an ice-beam.

ice-fern, *s.* A fern-like incrustation of ice or hoar-frost produced on window-panes by the freezing of the insensible moisture. (*Tennyson: Aylmer's Field*, 222.)

ice-field, *s.* [ICE-PLAIN.]

ice-foot, *s.* The same as ICE-BELT (q.v.).

"The cliffs to the base of which the *ice-foot* clings."—*Geikie: Great Ice Age* (ed. 1877), p. 55.

ice-hill, ice-mountain, *s.* An iceberg.

ice-hook, *s.* A hook used in landing ice and transporting it on ways to a house or hold.

ice-island, ice-isle, *s.* A vast body of floating ice.

ice-master, *s.* One who has charge of a whaler on the ice.

ice-pack, *s.* An icefloe (q.v.).

ice-pail, *s.* A pail containing ice for cooling wines, &c., for dinner.

ice-pitcher, *s.* A metallic pitcher with non-conducting interval between its double sides.

ice-plane, *s.* A tool for dressing the surfaces of ice-blocks before stowage in bulk.

ice-plough, *s.* A tool for cutting grooves in pond ice, to facilitate its fracture or cleavage into square blocks for landing, transportation, and stowage.

ice-poultice, *s.*

Med.: A poultice for application to hernial tumours, &c. It is made by filling a bladder with pounded ice.

ice-safe, *s.* [REFRIGERATOR.]

ice-saw, *s.* A long saw with a weight at the lower end (beneath the ice), for cutting long kerfs in pond ice, to make a track for vessels, or to form long slices of ice.

ice-system, *s.* Ice action within a defined area, or emanating from a local centre.

"Under such circumstances Wales, Scotland, and Scandinavia must have had their own *ice-systems.*"—*Rev. J. Bonney: Abstract of Proceedings of Geol. Soc. of London,* No. 306, Session 1875-76.

ice-table, *s.* A flat level sheet or mass of ice.

ice-tongs, *s. pl.* Grasping implements for carrying blocks of ice; or, on a small scale, for handling pieces of ice at table.

ice-water, iced-water, *s.*

1. Water from melted ice.
2. Water cooled by ice.

īce, *v.t.* [ICE, *s.*]

I. *Lit.:* To cover with ice; to convert into ice: to freeze.

"*Icing* the pole." *Byron: Childe Harold,* iv. 183.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To cover with concreted sugar; to frost.
2. To chill, to freeze.

īce'-bĕrg, *s.* [Eng. *ice,* and *berg* (q.v.).]

Ord. Lang. & Geol.: A hill of ice which is either floating in the ocean or has somewhere taken the ground. The genesis of an iceberg is generally on the shore; it exists first as a glacier (q.v.), but when this in its onward progress reaches the cliffs and glides down them into the ocean, it loses the name of glacier and takes that of iceberg. Scoresby counted 500 of them drifting between lat. 69° and 70° N. The magnitude of some icebergs is very great. Capt. Sir John Ross saw several of them together in Baffin's Bay aground in water 1,500 feet deep. One seen off the Cape of Good Hope was two miles in circumference and a hundred and fifty feet high. Others were from 250 to 300 feet above the sea. For every cubic foot above there must be at least eight below. The rotation of the earth makes the icebergs which escape from the North Polar regions in proximity to Europe drift partly to the westward, and they rarely reach Britain, though Cowper has a poem "On the Ice-islands seen floating in the German Ocean, March 19, 1799." Many impinge upon the eastern shores of Iceland; escaping that island they are borne away in the direction of the eastern shores of America. They do not approach the equator nearer than about 40° N. and 36° to 39° S. When an iceberg reaches a coast and melts, it generates chilling fogs, and so reduces the temperature as temporarily to deteriorate the climate of the adjacent land. They carry with them earth, rocks, &c., obtained when they were in the glacier state. These, when the ice melts, fall to the bottom of the sea and form moraines. When they scrape their way over the bed of the ocean they score the several rocks over which they pass. They often transport animals and seeds of plants to great distances. [BOULDER FORMATION, DRIFT, GLACIER.]

īce'-blĭnk, *s.* [Dan. *iisblink;* Sw. *isblink.*] [BLINK.]

īce'-bōat, *s.* [Eng. *ice,* and *boat.*]

1. A boat employed for travelling on ice.
2. A strong boat, driven by steam, and used for breaking a passage through ice.

īce'-bŏund, *s.* [Eng. *ice,* and *bound.*]

1. Totally or completely surrounded with ice, so as to be incapable of moving: as, an *icebound* vessel.
2. Fringed or edged with ice, so as to be inaccessible to ships.

"From the *ice-bound*
Desolate northern bays."
Longfellow: Evangeline, i. 2.

īce'-built, *a.* [Eng. *ice,* and *built.*]

1. Composed of ice.
2. Loaded with ice.

"Where shaggy forms o'er *ice-built* mountains roam."
Gray: Progress of Poesy.

īced, *pa. par. & a.* [ICE, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Converted into or covered with ice; frozen; congealed.
2. Covered with concreted sugar; frosted.

II. *Bot.:* Covered with glistening particles resembling icicles; as in *Mesembryanthemum pisiforme.*

īce'-flŏe, *s.* [Eng. *ice,* and *floe.*] A sheet of ice; a small ice-field.

"He reached Hudson's Bay, where his ship was frozen up among the *icefloes.*"—*Taylor: Words & Places* (1878), ch. ii.

īce'-hŏuse, *s.* [Eng. *ice,* and *house.*] A house, structure, or repository for the storage of ice during warm weather; it is frequently constructed underground, with a drain for carrying off the water of the ice when dissolved.

Īce'-lạnd, *s. & a.* [Eng. *ice,* and *land.*]

A. *As substantive:*

Geog.: An island in the north-west corner of Europe, between lat. 63° 24′ and 66° 33′ N., long. 13° 30′ to 24° 30′ W.

B. *As adj.:* Of, belonging to, or in any way connected with the place described under A.

Iceland-moss, *s.*

Bot.: Cetraria islandica, formerly called *Lichen islandicus.* The thallus, which is olive-brown, paler on one side, is erect and tufted, laciniated, channelled, and dentato-ciliated; the fertile lacinia very broad, the shields, which are brown, flat, with their border elevated. It is found in small quantity on the ground in exposed places in Scotland. It is slightly bitter, as well as mucilaginous. An aqueous decoction of it, when cooled, makes a thick jelly. It is used as a tonic, demulcent, and nutrient.

Iceland-spar, *s.*

Min.: A transparent variety of Calcite. Called also Doubly-refracting spar. Prisms of it are used for the polarization of light.

Īce'-lạnd-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *Iceland; -er.*] A native of Iceland.

Īce-lănd'-ĭc, *a. & s.* [Eng. *Iceland; -ic.*]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to Iceland.

B. *As subst.:* The language or literature of Iceland; sometimes called also Old Norse. It is the oldest language of the Scandinavian group.

īce'-măn, *s.* [Eng. *ice,* and *man.*]

1. One who is skilful in travelling upon ice.
2. One who collects ice for sale; a dealer in ice.

īce'-mạn-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *iceman; -ship.*] Skill in travelling upon ice or in mountaineering.

"What I may venture to call *icemanship* is a fine art, only acquired by much experience."—*Pall Mall Gazette,* June 11, 1884.

īce'-plāin, *s.* [Eng. *ice,* and *plain.*] A plain or sheet of ice; an ice-field.

īce'-plānt, *s.* [Eng. *ice,* and *plant.*]

Bot.: Mesembryanthemum crystallinum. It is called ice-plant from the many watery pustules covering its leaves and shining like ice. It is a diffusely procumbent herb, with ovate alternate leaves, clasping the stem and axillary, almost sessile, flowers. It grows on sandy seashores at the Cape of Good Hope, in the Canary Islands, and in Greece near Athens. There are two varieties, *M. crystallinum* and *M. glaciale;* the latter is that cultivated in gardens. The juice is said to be diuretic, and has been given in liver complaints. The burnt ashes are used by the Spaniards like barilla in glass works. Called from its lustre also Diamond-plant.

īce'-quāke, *s.* [Eng. *ice,* and *quake.*] The crash which precedes and gives warning of the breaking up of icefloes.

īce'-spar, *s.* [Eng. *ice,* and *spar.*]

Min.: The same as RYACOLITE or RHYACOLITE (q.v.).

* **ich,** * **iche,** *pron.* [I.]

ich dien, *phrase.* [Ger.] Literally, I serve. The motto of the Prince of Wales, originally adopted by the Black Prince, and continued to the present day.

* **ich,** *v.t.* [EKE, *v.*]

* **ich,** * **iche,** *pron. or a.* [EACH.]

Ich-neū'-mŏn, *s.* [Lat. *ichneumon,* from Gr. ἰχνεύμων (*ichneumōn*) = literally, the tracker; hence, (1) the animal described under 1, (2) a wasp which hunts spiders (not the modern use of the word by entomologists); from ἰχνεύω (*ichneuō*) = to track or trace out; ἴχνος (*ichnos*) = a track, a footstep.]

1. *Zool.: Herpestes Ichneumon,* which has been called also *H. Pharaonis, Ichneumon Pharaonis,* and, by Linnæus, *Viverra Ichneumon.* It is a chestnut-brown and yellow colour, the feet and muzzle black or deep chestnut, the tail with a tuft of long hair. It is the animal correctly described by the classic writers as devouring the eggs of the crocodile, on which account it was a sacred animal among the Egyptians. It feeds also on other eggs, fowls, plants, &c. It is occasionally domesticated in Egypt.

2. *Entom.:* The typical genus of the family Ichneumonidæ (q.v.). Linnæus placed under it nearly the whole Pupivora; now it is much restricted.

ichneumon-flies, *s.pl.* [ICHNEUMONIDÆ.]

Ĭch-neū-mŏn'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *ichneumon;* fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: Ichneumon-flies, cuckoo-flies; a family of Hymenopterous Insects, sub-tribe Pupivora of Latreille, now often called Entomophaga. Once made to contain the whole of that tribe, it is now limited to species which have straight antennæ, and the abdomen attached to the extremity of the metathorax. Like other entomophaga, they lay their eggs in the bodies or eggs of other insects; these hatching produce larvæ which devour the egg or the animal, whether immature or mature, in which they were developed. When a caterpillar is attacked, the larvæ of the ichneumon feed on its fat, avoiding all destruction of the alimentary canal; the animal is sickly, but is able to go into the chrysalis state; instead, however, of a lepidopterous insect emerging, there come forth multitudes of small ichneumons. Myriads of chrysalides are thus destroyed.

Ĭch-neū-mŏn'-ĭ-dạn, *a. & s.* [Mod. Lat. *ichneumonid(æ); -an.*]

A. *As adj.:* Classed under, or in any way connected with the Ichneumonidæ (q.v.).

B. *As substantive:*

Entom.: One of the Ichneumonidæ.

Ĭch-neū-mŏn'-ĭ-dēs, *s. pl.* [Lat. *ichneumon;* masc. or fem. pl. adj. suff. *-ides.*]

Entom.: The name given by Swainson to one of the five primary tribes into which he divides the Hymenoptera. It is nearly identical with Latreille's Pupivora (q.v.), now often called Entomophaga (q.v.).

Ĭch'-nīte, *s.* [Gr. ἴχνος (*ichnos*) = a track, a footprint; *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Palæont.: A fossil footprint. Ichnite occurs much more frequently in compos. than as a separate word—*e.g.,* ornithi*chnite* = the fossil footprint of a bird; tetrapodi*chnite* = the fossil foot-print of a saurian or batrachian. [CHEIROTHERIUM.]

Ĭch-nō-car'-pŭs, *s.* [Gr. ἴχνος (*ichnos*) = a trace, a vestige, and καρπος (*karpos*) = fruit.]

Bot.: A genus of Apocynaceæ, tribe Wrighteæ. *Ichnocarpus frutescens* is sometimes used in India as a substitute for sarsaparilla.

Ĭch'-nō-grăph, *s.* [Gr. ἴχνος (*ichnos*) = a footstep, and γράφω (*graphō*) = to write, to draw.]

Drawing: A ground-plan; an orthograph is a front elevation, a scenograph a general view.

Ĭch-nō-grăph'-ĭc, Ĭch-nō-grăph'-ĭc-ạl, *a.* [Eng. *ichnograph; -ic, -ical.*] Of or pertaining to ichnography; describing or forming a ground plan.

"Penault has assisted the text with a figure or *ichnographical* plot."—*Evelyn: Architecture.*

Ĭch-nŏg'-rạ-phy, *s.* [Eng. *ichnograph; -y.*)

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* A description of ancient works of art, as statuary, &c.

2. *Arch.:* A horizontal section of a building, &c., showing its true dimensions according to a geometric scale; a ground-plan.

"To have a draught of the ground-plot or *ichnography* of every story in a paper by itself."—*Moxon: Mechanical Exercises.*

Ĭch'-nō-līte, *s.* [Gr. ἴχνος (*ichnos*) = a footprint, and λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone.]

Geol. & Palæont.: A stone on which an ichnite or footprint of a fossil animal or bird is impressed.

Ĭch-nō-lĭth-ō-lŏg'-ĭc-ạl, Ĭch-nō-lŏg'-ĭc-ạl, *a.* [Eng. *ichnolitholog(y), ichnolog(y); -ical.*] Pertaining to or connected with ichnolithology or ichnology (q.v.).

ĭch-nō-lĭth-ŏl′-ō-ĝȳ, *s.* [Gr. ἴχνος (*ichnos*) = a footprint; λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone, and λόγος (*logos*) = a discourse.] The same as ICHNOLOGY (q.v.).

ĭch-nŏl′-ō-ĝȳ, *s.* [Gr. ἴχνος (*ichnos*) = a footprint, and λόγος (*logos*) = a discourse.]

Geol. & Palæont.: That branch of science which classifies and treats of fossil footprints; such phenomena taken collectively. [FOOTPRINTS.]

ī′-chŏr, *s.* [Gr. ἰχώρ (*ichōr*) = juice, the blood of the gods.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A thin watery humour like serum; a watery, acrid discharge from a wound, ulcer, &c.

"Milk, drawn from some animals that feed only upon flesh, will be more apt to turn rancid and putrefy . . . then it will turn into an *ichor.*"—*Arbuthnot: On Aliments.*

2. *Myth.:* The ethereal fluid which took the place of blood in the veins of the gods.

"Of course his perspiration was but *ichor,*
Or some such other spiritual liquor."
Byron: Vision of Judgment, xxv.

ī-chŏr-hæ′-mĭ-ą, *s.* [Gr. ἰχώρ (*ichōr*), and αἷμα (*haima*) = blood.]

Pathol.: The same as PYÆMIA (q.v.).

* **ī-chŏr-ŏl′-ō-ĝȳ,** *s.* [Gr. ἰχώρ (*ichōr*) = juice, blood of the gods, and λόγος (*logos*) = a discourse.] The anatomy of the lymphatic and secreting systems.

* **ī′-chŏr-oŭs,** * **ī′-chŏr-ōse,** *a.* [Eng. *ichor; -ous, -ose.*] Like ichor; thin, watery, serous.

"The pus from an ulcer of the liver, growing thin and *ichorous,* corrodes the vessels."—*Arbuthnot: On Diet,* ch. iii.

ĭch-thĕĭ′-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *ichthel(is);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ichthy.: The Sun-fishes of Jordan, a family of Acanthopteri. They are percoid fishes, with a single dorsal fin, either continuous or deeply divided, with eight to twelve spines; anal fin large with three to nine spines; body oblong, more or less elevated, sometimes much compressed. Colours usually brilliant, chiefly olive green, with spots or shades of blue, yellow, orange, or violet. Fresh-water carnivorous fishes, many of which build nests which they defend with great courage. Genera about fifteen, species forty, all American; most abundant in the Mississippi valley. Subfamilies, Micropterinæ, Centrarchinæ, and Ichthelinæ. (*Jordan: Vert. Anim. Nor. U. States.*)

ĭch-thĕĭ′-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *ichthel(is);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Ichthy.: A sub-family of Ichthelidæ. They have the dorsal fin undivided, notably larger than the anal one. (*Jordan.*)

ĭch-thĕ′-lĭs, *s.* [Gr. ἰχθύς (*ichthus*) = a fish, and ἥλιος (*helios*) = the sun.]

Ichthy.: The typical genus of the sub-family Ichthelinæ and the family Ichthelidæ (q.v.). *Ichthelis incisor* is the Blue Sun-fish, or Copper-nosed Bream. Nine others are in the Northern States of America. (*Jordan.*)

ĭch′-thĭ-dĭn, *s.* [Gr. ἰχθύς (*ichthus*) = a fish; εἶδος (*eidos*) = form, and suff. *-in.*]

Chem.: A substance contained in the immature eggs of cyprinoid fishes.

ĭch′-thĭn, ĭch′-thĭne, *s.* [Gr. ἰχθυς (*ichthus*) = a fish, and suff. *-in, -ine* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: The azotised constituent of the eggs of cartilaginous fishes. It forms homogeneous, white, transparent grains, soft to the touch, insoluble in water, alcohol, and ether. It gives by analysis 50·2 to 51 per cent. of carbon; 6·7 to 7·8 hydrogen; 14·7 to 15·8 nitrogen, and 1·9 phosphorus (?). (*Watts.*)

ĭch′-thu-lĭn, *s.* [Gr. ἰχθύς (*ichthus*) = a fish; ὕλη (*hulē*) = matter, and suff. *-in.*]

Chem.: A strongly albuminous liquid in the very young eggs of cyprinoid fishes. It contains 52·5 to 53·3 per cent. of carbon; 8 to 8·3 hydrogen; 15·2 nitrogen; 1 sulphur, and 6 phosphorus. It seems to disappear as the eggs approach maturity, and to be replaced by albumin. (*Watts.*)

ĭch-thȳ-dĭ′-ną, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *ichthydi(um);* Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. *-ina.*]

Zool.: A family of Rotatoria, founded by Ehrenberg. There is no carapace, the rotatory angle is single, not continuous, not lobed nor divided at the margin.

ĭch-thȳd′-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Mod. Lat. from Gr. ἰχθύδιον (*ichthudion*) = a little fish.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the family Ichthydina (q.v.). It is somewhat doubtfully established.

* **ĭch′-thȳ-ĭc,** *a.* [Gr. ἰχθύς (*ichthus*) = a fish.] Of or pertaining to fishes; having the characteristics of a fish.

ĭch′-thȳ-ō-cŏl, ĭch-thȳ-ō-cŏl′-ą, *s.* [Gr. ἰχθυόκολλα (*ichthuokolla*) = slime from the belly of a fish, from ἰχθύς (*ichthus*) = a fish, and κόλλα (*kolla*) = glue.] Fish-glue; isinglass; a glue prepared from the air-bladders of certain fishes, particularly of the great sturgeon, *Acipenser huso.*

ĭch-thȳ-ō-cŏp′-rŭs, ĭch-thȳ-ō-cŏp′-rō-lĭte, *s.* [Gr. ἰχθύς (*ichthus*) = a fish; κόπρος (*kopros*) = dung, and λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone.]

Palæont.: A coprolite derived from fishes; the excrement of fishes fossilized.

ĭch-thȳ-ō′-dĕ-ą, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat., from Gr. ἰχθύς (*ichthus*) = a fish, and εἶδος (*eidos*) = resemblance.]

Entom.: A genus of Beetles, family Cerambycidæ. Habitat of the typical species the Philippine Islands. (*Larousse.*)

ĭch-thȳ-ō-dor′-ŭ-lĭte, *s.* [Gr. ἰχθύς (*ichthus*) = a fish; δόρυ (*doru*) = a spear, and λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone.]

Palæont.: The spine of a fin. Most ichthyodorulites are believed to have come from fishes of the order Cestraphori of Owen. They are found in the Lias, the Upper Silurian, &c.

ĭch-thȳ-ŏg′-rą-phȳ, *s.* [Gr. ἰχθύς (*ichthus*) = a fish, and γράφω (*graphō*) = to write.] A treatise or discourse on fishes; a description of fishes.

ĭch′-thȳ-o͡ĭd, *a.* [Gr. ἰχθύς (*ichthus*) = a fish, and εἶδος (*eidos*) = form.]

Zool. & Palæont.: Resembling fish. Used chiefly of reptiles having some of the characteristics of fishes.

ĭch-thȳ-ŏl′-ą-trȳ, *s.* [Gr. ἰχθύς (*ichthus*) = a fish, and λατρεία (*latreia*) = worship.]

Religions: Fish-worship; the adoration of gods partially or entirely fish-shaped.

"An *ichthyolatry* connected with Derceto or Margates."—*Layard: Nineveh,* ii. 466.

ĭch′-thȳ-ō-lĭte, *s.* [Gr. ἰχθύς (*ichthus*), genit. ἰχθύος (*ichthuos*) = a fish, and λίθος (*lithos*) = stone.]

Palæont.: Fish remains; a fossil fish or part of one, or the impression left by one or other of these on the rocks. [FISH, II. 2.]

"The Ludlow rock still remains—*i.e.,* the lowest stage in the crust of the globe in which any *ichthyolites* have been detected."—*Murchison: Silluria,* ch. vi.

ĭch-thȳ-ŏ-lŏĝ′-ĭc, ĭch-thȳ-ō-lŏĝ′-ĭc-ąl, *a.* [Eng. *ichthyolog(y); -ic, -ical.*] Of or pertaining to ichthyology.

ĭch-thȳ-ŏl′-ō-ĝĭst, *s.* [Eng. *ichthyolog(y); -ist.*] One versed or learned in ichthyology.

ĭch-thȳ-ŏl′-ō-ĝȳ, * **ĭc-thȳ-ŏl′-ō-ĝȳ,** *s.* [Gr. ἰχθύς (*ichthus*) = a fish, and λόγος (*logos*) = a discourse.]

Nat. Science: The science which treats of fishes. Aristotle (B.C. 384-322) described fishes as well as other animals in his *Natural History.* Belon in 1553, Rondelet in 1554 and 1555, Salviani (1554-1558), Willoughby (1635-1672), John Ray (1628-1705), all made important contributions to Ichthyology. Artedi (1705-1735) was the precursor of Linnæus (1707-1778). Cuvier's *Histoire Naturelle de Poissons* was issued between 1828 and 1849; Agassiz's various papers and publications on Ichthyology between 1829 and 1844; Yarrell's *History of British Fishes* in 1835 and 1836. [FISH.]

* **ĭch′-thȳ-ō-măn-çȳ,** *s.* [Gr. ἰχθύς (*ichthus*) = a fish, and μαντεία (*manteia*) = prophecy, divination.] Divination by the inspection of the heads or entrails of fish.

ĭch-thȳ-ō-mor′-phą, *s. pl.* [Gr. ἰχθύς (*ichthus*) = a fish, and μόρφη (*morphē*) = form.]

Zool.: Owen's name for the Urodela, or Tailed Amphibians.

ĭch-thȳ-ō-mor′-phĭc, *a.* [Gr. ἰχθύς (*ichthus*) = a fish; μορφή (*morphē*) = form, shape, and Eng. suff. *-ic.*] Formed in all or some respects like a fish.

ĭch-thȳ-ō-mȳz′-ŏn, *s.* [Gr. ἰχθύς (*ichthus*) = a fish, and μυζάω (*muzaō*) = to suck.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Petromyzontidæ (Lampreys). *Ichthyomyzon argenteus* is the Silvery Lamprey. It occurs in the great American lakes, &c. (*Jordan: Vert. Anim. Nor. Unit. States.*)

ĭch-thȳ-ō-păt′-ō-lĭte, *s.* [Gr. ἰχθύς (*ichthus*) = a fish; πάτος (*patos*) = a beaten way, and λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone.]

Palæont.: A fossil track supposed to have been left by the pectoral fins of fishes moving over wet silt, sand, &c.

ĭch-thȳ-ŏph′-ą-ĝĭst, *s.* [Eng. *ichthyopha-g(y); -ist.*] One who eats or lives upon fish.

ĭch-thȳ-ŏph′-ą-goŭs, *a.* [Eng. *ichthyopha-g(y); -ous.*] Eating or living upon fish. (*De Quincey: Autog. Sketches,* i. 78.)

ĭch-thȳ-ŏph′-ą-ĝȳ, *s.* [Gr. ἰχθύς (*ichthus*) = a fish, and φαγεῖν (*phagein*) = to eat.] The practice or habit of eating fish; fish-diet.

ĭch-thȳ-ŏph-thăl′-mĭte, *s.* [Gr. ἰχθύς (*ichthus*) = a fish, and ὀφθαλμός (*ophthalmos*) = an eye.]

Min.: A variety of Apophyllite.

ĭch-thȳ-ŏph′-thĭ-rą, *s. pl.* [Gr. ἰχθύς (*ichthus*), genit. ἰχθύος (*ichthuos*) = a fish, and φθείρ (*phtheir*) = a louse.]

Zool.: An order of Crustacea, sub-class Epizoa. The species, which when adult are parasitic on the skin, eyes, or gills of fishes, has rudimentary limbs, a suctorial mouth, and in the female external ovisacs. The larva is locomotive.

ĭch-thȳ-ŏps′-ĭ-dą, *s. pl.* [Gr. ἰχθύς (*ichthus*) = a fish, and ὄψις (*opsis*) = an appearance.]

Zool.: A primary division of the Vertebrated Sub-kingdom. They have temporary or permanent branchiæ, nucleated blood corpuscles, but no amnion or allantois. The division contains two classes, Fishes and Amphibia. Called also Branchiate Vertebrata.

ĭch-thȳ-ŏp-tĕr-ȳĝ′-ĭ-ī, ĭch-thȳ-ŏp-tĕr-ȳĝ′-ĭ-ą, *s. pl.* [Gr. ἰχθύς (*ichthus*), genit. ἰχθύος (*ichthuos*) = a fish; πτερύξ (*pterux*), genit. πτέρυγος (*pterugos*) = a wing, a fin, and Lat. mas. pl. suff. *-ii,* or neut. *-ia.*]

Palæont.: In Prof. Owen's classification the third order of the class Reptilia, or Reptiles. (*Prof. Owen: Palæontology,* 1860.)

ĭch-thȳ-or′-nĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *ichthyorn(is);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Palæont.: A family of fossil birds.

ĭch-thȳ-or′-nĭs, *s.* [Gr. ἰχθύς (*ichthus*), and ὄρνις (*ornis*) = a bird.]

Palæont.: A genus of fossil birds, order Odontotormæ. They had teeth sunk in distinct sockets. The vertebræ were all biconcave. *Ichthyornis dispar,* a carnivorous and probably aquatic bird, was from the Cretaceous rocks of North America.

* **ĭch-thȳ-ō-săr′-cō-lĭte,** *s.* [Gr. ἰχθύς (*ichthus*) = a fish; σάρξ (*sarx*), genit. σαρκός (*sarkos*) = flesh, and λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone.]

Zool.: The name given by Desmarest to Caprinella, a genus of Hippuritidæ, from its resemblance to the flabby muscles of fishes.

ĭch′-thȳ-ō-sâur, *s.* [ICHTHYOSAURUS.]

Palæont.: Any species of the genus Ichthyosaurus (q.v.).

"To have breathed air like the *ichthyosaur.*"—*Lyell: Elem. of Geol.* (ed. 1871), p. 338.

ĭch-thȳ-ō-sâu′-rĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [ICHTHYOSAURUS.]

Palæont.: An order of fossil reptiles. The teeth are lodged in grooves of the premaxillæ, the maxillæ, and the mandibles, not in distinct sockets. The fangs are deeply folded, the limbs are converted into paddles. The centra of the vertebræ are short, broad, and biconcave. (*Huxley.*)

ĭch-thȳ-ō-sâu′-rĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *ichthyosaur(us);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Palæont.: The typical family of the order Ichthyosauria (q.v.)

ĭch-thȳ-ō-sâu′-rŭs, *s.* [Gr. ἰχθύς (*ichthus*) genit. ἰχθύος (*ichthuos*) = a fish, and σαῦρα (*saura*), σαῦρος (*sauros*) = a lizard.]

Palæont.: Ichthyosaur; fish-lizard; the

typical genus of the order Ichthyosauria. It consists of gigantic fossil marine reptiles, with jaws which show them to have been carnivorous; and the half-digested remains of fishes and reptiles, even of their own species, found within their skeleton is a proof of the nature of their food. Their vertebræ were fish-like, their paddles like those of a porpoise or a whale, and their long powerful tail a propeller which enabled them to dart with great rapidity through the water. The genus extended from the Trias of Germany to the White Chalk of England. One of the earliest and best known species was *Ichthyosaurus communis* of Conybeare. It is from the Lias. *I. platyodon* also from the Lias at Lyme Regis, must have been more than twenty-four feet long.

Ĭch-thȳ-ō′-sĭs, *s.* [Gr. ἰχθύς (*ichthus*) = a fish, and suff. *-osis.*]

Pathol.: Fish-skin disease, characterized by the development on the skin of thick, hard, dry, imbricated scales of a dirty gray colour. There is no pain, heat, or itching. It is said to be a congenital disease and lasts through life. Oiling the skin (dugong oil being perhaps best), to keep it supple, is the only remedy of importance, with attention to the general health.

***Ĭch-thȳ-ŏt′-ō-mĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *ichthyotom(y); -ist.*] One who anatomizes or dissects fishes.

***Ĭch-thȳ-ŏt′-ō-mȳ,** *s.* [Gr. ἰχθύς (*ichthus*) = a fish, and τομή (*tomē*) = a cutting; τέμνω (*temnō*) = to cut.] The dissection of fishes.

Ĭch′-thȳs, *s.* [Gr. = a fish.] A word found on many articles, as rings, seals, tombstones, &c., belonging to the early years of Christianity. It is supposed to have had a mystical meaning, from the fact that the several characters are the initial letters of the Greek words Ἰησοῦς Χριστός, Θεοῦ Υἱός, Σωτήρ (*Iēsous Christos, Theou Huios, Sōtēr*) = Jesus Christ, the Son of God, the Saviour.

Ī′-çĭ-cą, *s.* [The native name of the plant.]

Bot.: A genus of Amyrids, family Burseridæ. It consists chiefly of tall trees with balsamic or resinous juice, unequally pinnate or ternate leaves, and racemes or heads of small whitish or greenish flowers. About twenty species are known, mostly from the warmer parts of America. *Icica guianensis* furnishes incense-wood, *I. Icicariba*, part of the American Elemi; *I. Carana*, the American Balm of Gilead; *I. Aracouchini*, the Balsam of Acouchi; *I. ambrosiaca*, the Resin of Coumia; and *I. altissima*, the Curana, Samaria, Acuyari, Mara, or Cedarwood of Guiana.

Īç′-ĭ-cle, *Is-e-chel, *I-sĭ-kel, *I-se-yo-kel, *Is-y-kle, *Ys-e-kel, *s.* [A.S. *ísgicel*, from *ís* = ice, and *gicel* = a small piece of ice; cogn. with Icel. *ís* = ice, *jökull* = an icicle; Low Ger. *is-hekel.*] [Ickle.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A hanging, conical point of ice, formed by the freezing of water, &c., as it flows or drops down from something.

"He knew no more of fear than one who dwells
Beneath the tropics knows of *icicles.*"
Moore: Veiled Prophet of Khorassan.

2. *Her.:* A charge of the same shape as a drop in the bearing called *guttée*, but reversed.

Īç′-ĭ-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *icy; -ly.*] In an icy, cold, or frigid manner; very coldly.

Īç′-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *icy: -ness.*] The quality or state of being icy; coldness.

Īç′-ĭng, Īçe′-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Ice, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* A coating or covering of concreted sugar.

"The splendid *icing* of an immense historic plum-cake."—*Warton: Hist. Eng. Poetry*, vol. iii., § 43.

Īc′-kĕr, *s.* [A.S. (Northumb.) *eher* = an ear of corn; O. H. Ger. *ahír.*] An ear of corn. (*Scotch.*)

Īc′-kle, *s.* [A.S. *gicel* = a small piece of ice.] An icicle (q.v.).

"Be she fire, or be she *ickle.*"
Cotton: Joys of Marriage (1689).

***I′-cŏn,** *s.* [Gr. εἰκών (*eikōn*) = an image.] An image, a picture, a representation.

"Many Netherlanders, whose names and *icons* are published."—*Bakewell: On Providence.*

***Ī-cŏn′-ĭc-ąl,** *a.* [Eng. *icon; -ical.*] Pertaining or relating to figures or pictures; consisting of figures or pictures.

***Ī′-cŏn-ĭsm,** *s.* [Eng. *icon; -ism.*] A figure; a representation.

Ī-cŏn′-ō-clăsm, *s.* [Gr. εἰκών (*eikōn*), genit. εἰκόνος (*eikonos*) = a figure, a picture, and κλάσμα (*klasma*) = a thing broken; κλάω (*klaō*) = to break.]

1. *Lit.:* The act of breaking or destroying images, as idols, &c. The word is usually confined to the movement in the Eastern Church, but it is sometimes employed as in the example.

"Chapels and church-towers, still supreme in their beauty in spite of the rigid *iconoclasm* of the sixteenth century."—*J. S. Brewer: English Studies*, p. 107.

2. *Fig.:* The act of destroying or exposing shams, delusions, &c.; an attack upon a cherished belief.

Ī-cŏn′-ō-clăst, *s.* [Gr. εἰκών (*eikōn*), genit. εἰκόνος (*eikonos*) = an image, and κλάστης (*klastēs*) = one who breaks or destroys; κλάω (*klaō*) = to break or destroy; Fr. *iconoclaste.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* One who breaks or destroys images, as of idols, &c.; one who is strongly opposed to the worship of images.

2. *Fig.:* One who destroys or exposes shams, delusions, &c.; one who attacks cherished beliefs.

II. *Ch. Hist.:* A party or faction in the Eastern Church, in the eighth century, who supported the Emperor Leo, the Isaurian, in his violent contest against image-worship (q.v.), and broke images where they had the power.

"A council of *iconoclasts* was held, in which the adoration and the use of images was condemned."—*Jortin: Eccles. Hist.* (an. 741).

Ī-cŏn-ō-clăst′-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *iconoclast; -ic.*] Of or pertaining to iconoclasm or iconoclasts. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"The Jewish and Moslem *iconoclastic* mind thinks ancient statues men transformed by enchantment or judgment."—*Tylor: Early Hist. Mankind*, ch. vi.

Ī-cŏn-ō-grăph′-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *iconograph(y); -ic.*]

1. Pertaining or relating to iconography.

2. Representing by means of diagrams or pictures.

Ī-cŏn-ŏg′-rą-phȳ, *s.* [Gr. εἰκονογραφία (*eikonographia*), from εἰκών (*eikōn*) = an image, and γράφω (*graphō*) = to write, to describe.] That branch of science which treats of ancient art as represented by pictures, statues, busts, engravings on gems or metals, &c.

"An eye acquainted with Easter Island *iconography* would at once detect Herronian."—*Journ. Anthrop. Inst.*, iii. 371.

Ī-cŏn-ŏl′-ą-trĕr, *s.* [Gr. εἰκών (*eikōn*), genit. εἰκόνος (*eikonos*) = an image, and λατρεύω (*latreuō*) = to serve, to worship.] One who worships images.

***Ī-cŏn-ŏl′-ą-trȳ,** *s.* [Iconolater.] The act or practice of worshipping images; adoration of images.

***Ī-cŏn-ŏl′-ō-ġȳ,** *s.* [Gr. εἰκών (*eikōn*), genit. εἰκόνος (*eikonos*) = an image, and λόγος (*logos*) = a discourse.]

1. A description of images, pictures, statues, &c.

2. The doctrine of images or emblematical representations.

Ī-cŏn-ŏph′-ĭl-ĭst, *s.* [Gr. εἰκών (*eikōn*) = an image; φιλέω (*phileō*) = to love, and Eng. suff. *-ist.*] A connoisseur of pictures or gems; a collector or judge of prints.

"There are few *iconophilists* whose criticism on an early print of the Northern school we would more willingly accept."—*Saturday Review*, March 29, 1884, p. 419.

Ī-cŏn-ŏm′-ą-chȳ, *s.* [Gr. εἰκών (*eikōn*) = an image, and μάχη (*machē*) = wrangling.] A war against images; opposition to the use of pictures or images as objects of worship or aids to adoration.

***Ī-cŏn-ŏm′-ĭc-ąl,** *a.* [Gr. εἰκονόμαχος (*eikonomachos*), from εἰκών (*eikōn*), genit. εἰκόνος (*eikonos*) = an image, and μάχη (*machē*) = a battle.] Opposed to the use of pictures or images.

"We should be too *iconomical* to question the pictures of the winds."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. v., ch. xxi.

Ī-cŏs-ą-hē′-drŏn, ***ı-cŏs-ą-ē′-drŏn,** *s.* [Icosahedral.]

Geometry:

1. A solid figure having twenty equal sides.

2. A regular solid, consisting of twenty triangular pyramids, whose vertices meet in the centre of a sphere supposed to circumscribe it, and therefore having their heights and bases equal.

†Ī-cŏs-ăn′-dĕr, *s.* [Icosandria.]

Bot.: A plant of the class Icosandria.

Ī-cŏs-ăn′-drĭ-ą, *s.* [Gr. εἴκοσι (*eikosi*) = twenty, and ἀνήρ (*anēr*), genit. ἀνδρός (*andros*) = a male.]

Bot.: The twelfth class in Linnæus's artificial system. It consisted of plants having twenty or more stamens inserted into the calyx. He divided it into five orders: Monogynia, Digynia, Trigynia, Pentagynia, and Polygynia (q.v.).

Ī-cŏs-ăn′-droŭs, Ī-cŏs-ăn′-drĭ-ąn, *a.* [Eng., &c. *icosandr(ia); -ous, -ian.*] Having twenty perigynous stamens; of or belonging to the Icosandria.

***Icre,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] "An icre is ten bars." (*Gibson's Camden*, margin *in loc.*) (*Holland: Camden*, p. 361.)

Īc-tĕr′-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Lat. *icterus* = Gr. ἴκτερος (*ikteros*) = (1) the jaundice, (2) a yellowish-green bird, by looking at which a jaundiced person was cured, but the bird died. (*Pliny: H. N.*, xxx. 11.)]

Ornith.: A genus of birds placed by Swainson under his sub-family Brachypodiæ (Short-footed Thrushes), and by Jordan doubtfully under the Sylvicolidæ (Warblers). The bill is shorter than the head, and has a broad base; the culmen elevated and arched: both mandibles entire; the wings and tails rounded; the middle toe very long. *Icteria virens*, or *viridis* (*I. polyglotta* of Wilson), the Yellow-breasted Chat, is found in the United States, and is described by Jordan as a quaint, loud songster. It has great powers of imitating the sounds which it hears.

***Īc-tĕr′-ĭc,** *a. & s.* [Lat. *icterus*, from *icterus* = jaundice; Fr. *ictérique.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Affected with or suffering from jaundice.

2. Good against jaundice.

B. *As subst.:* A remedy for the jaundice.

***Īc-tĕr′-ĭc-ąl,** *a.* [Eng. *icteric; -al.*] The same as Icteric (q.v.).

"Our understandings being like *icterical* eyes."—*Bishop Taylor: Great Exemplar*, pt. ii., § 12.

Īc-tĕr′-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *icter(us); Lat.* fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ornith.: Orioles; a family of Passeres, Insessorial Birds. The bill has the commissure angulated, as in the Fringillidæ, but usually lengthened, with no notch; the primaries nine; the legs stout; the plumage usually brilliant; the notes sharp, often melodious, in other cases harsh. Sub-families three: Agelainæ, Icterinæ, and Quiscalinæ. About twenty genera and a hundred species are known, all American. (*Jordan*, 1876.)

Īc-tĕr-ĭ′-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *icter(us); Lat.* fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Ornith.: Hangnests; the typical sub-family of the family Icteridæ (q.v.).

***Īc-tĕr-ĭ′-tious, *Īc-tĕr′-ĭ-toŭs,** *a.* [Icterus.] Having a colour resembling that of the skin when affected with jaundice; yellow.

***Īc′-tĕr-ōĭd,** *a.* [Gr. ἴκτερος (*ikteros*) = the jaundice, and εἶδος (*eidos*) = appearance.] Yellow, as if jaundiced.

Īc′-tĕr-ŭs, *s.* [Lat.] [Icteria.]

1. *Ornith.:* American Oriole, the typical genus of the sub-family Icterinæ, and the family Icteridæ (q.v.). *Icterus Baltimore* is the Baltimore Oriole (q.v.), and *I. spurius*, the Orchard Oriole of America.

*2. *Path.:* Jaundice.

3. *Bot.:* A morbid condition of the leaves of plants, as of wheat, the vine, &c., making them become yellow. It is different from chlorosis, which is more a constitutional malady.

***Īc-thȳ-ŏl′-ō-ġĭst,** *s.* [Ichthyologist.]

***Ĭc′-tĭc,** *a.* [Lat. *ictus* = a blow.] Sudden, sharp, abrupt, as if produced by a blow.

Ĭc′-tĭ-dēs, *s.* [Gr. ἴκτις (*iktis*) = a weasel, and εἶδος (*eidos*) = form.]

Zool.: The name given by Valenciennes to the Viverrine genus, called by Cuvier, Paradoxurus, and by Temminck, Arctitis. It contains the Benturongs of India.

Ĭc-tĭn′-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Gr. ἰκτῖνος (*iktinos*) = a kite, a hen-harrier.]

Ornith.: Blue kite, a genus of Falconidæ, sub-family Milvinæ. *Ictinia subcæruleus*, or *mississipensis*, is the Mississippi kite.

Ĭc-tĭ-thēr′-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. ἴκτις (*iktis*) = a weasel, and θηρίον (*thērion*) = a wild animal.]

Palæont.: A genus of Viverridæ with affinities to the Hyænidæ. From the Upper Miocene of Greece.

Ĭc′-tŭs, *s.* [Lat.]

1. A blow, a stroke: as, *ictus solis* = sunstroke.

2. Cadence, emphasis; stress on an accented syllable.

ĭc′-ĭ, *a.* [Eng. *ic(e); -y.*]

1. *Lit.:* Pertaining to, consisting of, or of the nature of ice; like ice; frozen.

"When most the *icy* cold had chained up all the deep."
Drayton: Poly-Olbion, s. 19.

2. *Fig.:* Cold; frigid; cool; lacking in warmth; chilling.

"If he be leaden, *icy*, cold, unwilling,
Be thou so too." *Shakesp.: Richard III.*, iii. 1.

icy-cold, *a.* As cold as ice; very cold. (*Longfellow: Children of the Lord's Supper.*)

icy-pearled, *a.* Studded or covered with beads or spangles of ice. (*Milton: Death of a Fair Infant.*)

Ĭd., *adv.* A contraction for *idem* (q.v.).

Ī′d. A contraction for *I would.*

Ī-dæ′-ąn, *a.* [Lat. *Idæus.*] Of or pertaining to Mount Ida, in Crete.

"The ivy and *Idæan* vine."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, i. 26.

Ī-dā′-lĭ-ą, *s.* [IDALIAN.]

Zool.: A genus of gasteropodous molluscs, family Doridæ. They have no shells. The animal is broadly oblong, the tentacles clavate or linear. Fourteen species known, all recent, four of them from Britain.

Ī-dā′-lĭ-ąn, *a.* [See def.] Of or pertaining to Idalium, a town in Cyprus, sacred to Venus, who was thence sometimes called Idalia; pertaining to Venus.

"*Idalian* Aphrodite." *Tennyson: Œnone*, 170.

īde, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A fish of the carp family, *Leuciscus Idus.* It is found in Denmark, Sweden, Russia, and very rarely in the British seas.

-ide, *suff.* [Lat. *-ides*, from Gr. εἶδος (*eidos*) = form (?).]

Chem.: A termination indicative of combination. It enters into the words *oxide*, *fluoride*, *chloride*, &c.

ī-dē′-ą, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. ἰδέα (*idea*) = the look or semblance of a thing; ἰδεῖν (*idein*) = to see; Fr. *idée;* Ital. & Sp. *idea.* The word, when first introduced into English, was so manifestly a Latin word, that it received the pl. *ideæ.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* A mental image, form, or representation of anything.

¶ In popular language *idea* is used as a synonym for opinion, belief, purpose, or intention; and in the example it has the sense of mental powers.

"To teach the young *idea* how to shoot."
Thomson: Spring, 11.

II. *Philos.:* The word idea has been taken in very many and very different senses, the history of which would be a history of philosophy. The idea of Plato (A.C. 429–347) is the pure archetypal essence in which things subsumed under the same concept participate; Aristotle (A.C. 384–322) taught that though the One, apart from and *beside* the many, does not exist, none the less must a unity be assumed as (objectively) present *in* the many: and the Stoics (Zeno, circ. A.C. 355–263) maintained the doctrines of subjective concepts formed through abstraction. Philo, who flourished about the middle of the first century, transformed the Platonic ideas into divine thoughts, having their seat in the Logos, and says, "This is the doctrine of Moses, not mine." According to Plutarch of Chæronea (towards the end of the first century), the ideas were intermediate between God and the world; they were the pattern and God the efficient cause. For Plotinus (203–270) the primordial essence was elevated above the Platonic ideas, which were emanations from the One. St. Thomas of Aquin (1227–1274), recognizes a form in which the universal exists before things—viz. as ideas in the divine mind. For Descartes (1596–1650), "ideas are the forms of things received into the soul;" for Spinoza (1632–1677), the "concepts formed by the mind as a thinking thing;" and Locke (1632–1704) says, "whatsoever the mind perceives in itself, or is the immediate object of perception, thought, or understanding, that I call an idea." In the philosophy of Leibnitz (1646–1716) ideas are the active forces of his monads; Berkeley (1684–1753) used the word as equivalent to phenomenon; Hume (1711–1776) defines ideas as "copies of perceptions," and Condillac (1715–1780) as "mental representations of objects of apprehension." Kant (1724–1804) gives the name of ideas to those "necessary conceptions of the reason for which no corresponding real objects can be given in the sphere of the senses." According to Erasmus Darwin (1731–1802), an idea is a "contraction, or motion, or configuration of the fibres which constitute the immediate organs of sense." Romagnosi (1761–1835) rejects the notion that ideas are only transformed sensations, he recognises in the mind a specific logical sense, to which he attributes the formation of universal ideas and ideal synthesis. [For the views of Fichte, Schelling, and Hegel, see IDEALISM.] James Mill (1773–1836) calls ideas "what remain after sensation has gone," and Herbart (1776–1841) "typical conceptions." Schopenhauer (1788–1860) posits as intermediate between the Universal Will and the individual in which it appears, various ideas as real species forming stages in the objectification of the Will. In English philosophical writings of the present day, idea has been replaced by, or is used as an equivalent of, concept (q.v.).

ī-dē′-ąl, *ī-dē′-ąll, *a. & s.* [Fr. *idéal*, from Lat. *idealis*, from *idea.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Existing in idea; intellectual; mental; not perceived by the senses.

"A breast that needed not *ideal* woe."
Byron: Lara, i. 14.

2. Existing in fancy or imagination only; visionary; not real; fanciful.

"Thence on th' *ideal* kingdom swift she turns
Her eye." *Thomson: Summer*, 1,789.

3. Reaching an imaginary model or standard of perfection.

"*Ideal* beauty, that fine name."
Byron: Beppo, xlii.

4. Considering the world of sense as composed merely of ideas existing in the mind; as, the *ideal* theory of philosophy.

"A relic of the old *ideal* system."—*Stewart: Phil. Essays*, ess. 4.

B. *As subst.:* An imaginary model or standard of perfection or excellence.

"He worships your *ideal*."
Tennyson: Princess, ii. 38.

ideal-realism, *s.*

Phil.: The teachings of an eclectic branch of the Kantian school, who attempted to build up a harmonious system without sacrificing Kant's realistic postulates to his idealistic teachings, or conversely giving up the latter in favour of the former. Schleiermacher, Ulrici, and Trendelenburg were of this section of Kantists.

"Others . . . sought to effect the harmonious union of the idealistic and realistic elements in a doctrine of *Ideal-realism*."—*Ueberweg: Hist. Philos.*, ii. 136.

***ī-dē′-ą-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *idea; -less.*] Destitute of ideas.

ī-dē-ąl-īs-ā′-tion, *s.* [IDEALIZATION.]

ī-dē′-ąl-īse, *v.t. & i.* [IDEALIZE.]

ī-dē′-ąl-ĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *ideal; -ism;* Fr. *idéalisme;* Ger. *idealismus.*]

Philos.: The name given to certain systems which deny the individual existence of object apart from subject, or of both apart from God or the Absolute. (*Larousse.*) Idealism denies the existence of bodies, holding that their appearances are merely ideas [perceptions] of the cogitant subject. Subjective idealism teaches that these ideas are produced by the mind; objective idealism that God is their author. To these two hypotheses all idealism may be reduced (*Tongiorgi: Inst. Phil., De Corp.*). Zeno of Elea, in classic times, anticipated modern idealism. The teaching of Zeno underwent many changes, till it appeared in the modified idealism of Plato, which was itself, in course of time, repeatedly added to or diminished. Berkeley [IMMATERIALISM] developing Locke, Descartes, Spinoza, and Leibnitz did much to revive idealism. Kant has been claimed as an idealist—Franck (*Dict. des Sciences* (1875), 757a) makes Kant's *idéalisme subjectif* one of the three divisions to which he refers all modifications of Ideal philosophy; but Lewes (*Hist. Philos.*, ii. 543) says Kant "never overlooks the distinction between the phenomena which the mind fashions, and the noumena which it only postulates." Fichte, Schelling, and Hegel are the founders of the great schools of German Idealism, called respectively, Subjective, Objective, and Absolute. For Fichte the object has no real existence, but is dependent upon the subject; the non-Ego is the product of the Ego (the human soul). For Schelling object and subject are equally real, and equally manifestations of the Ego (in his system the Absolute, the Substance of Spinoza). Hegel's only reality in this case is the relation between the Ego and non-Ego. [HEGELIANISM.]

ī-dē′-ąl-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *ideal; -ist.*]

1. A supporter of the doctrine of idealism.

"Berkeley was sincerely and bona fide an *idealist*."
—*Stewart: Philosoph. Essays*, No. iv., ch. 1.

2. One who indulges in flights of fancy or imagination. (*Annandale.*)

ī-dē-ąl-ĭst′-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *idealist; -ic.*] Pertaining or relating to idealism or the idealists.

ī-dē-ăl′-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Eng. *ideal; -ity.*]

1. The quality, state or condition of being ideal.

2. Capacity to form ideals of beauty and perfection.

ī-dē-ąl-īz-ā′-tion, *s.* [Eng. *idealiz(e); -ation.*] The act of forming an idea, or of making ideal.

ī-dē′-ąl-īze, *v.t. & i.* [Eng. *ideal; -ize.*]

A. *Trans.:* To make ideal; to embody or represent in an ideal form; to give form to in accordance with a preconceived ideal.

B. *Intrans.:* To form ideals.

ī-dē′-ąl-īz-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *idealiz(e); -er.*] One who idealizes; an idealist.

ī-dē′-ąl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *ideal; -ly.*] In an ideal manner; by means of ideas; intellectually, mentally.

"A transmission is made materially from some parts, and *ideally* from every one."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iii., ch. ix.

ī-dē-ą-lŏǵ′-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *idealog(ue); -ic.*] Of or pertaining to an idealogue or his theories or ideas.

"That species of *idealogic* composition which cause least into collision with the principles of imperialism."—*Chambers' Encyc.* (*Annandale.*)

***ī-dē′-ąl-ŏgue,** *s.* [Eng. *ideal;* suff. *-ogue*, as in *demagogue*, &c.] An idealizer, a theorist, a dreamer.

"Some domestic *idealogue*, who sits
And coldly chooses empire."
E. B. Browning: Aurora Leigh, viii.

ĭ′-dē-ąt, ī′-dē-ąte, *s.* [IDEATE, *v.*]

Philos.: The correlative or object of an idea; the real or actual existence correlating with an idea. (*G. H. Lewes*, in *Annandale.*)

***ī-dē′-āte,** *v.t.* [Eng. *ide(a); -ate.*]

1. To form in ideas; to fancy, to imagine.

"I could *ideate* nothing, which could please."
Donne: To Sir Henry Wotton.

2. To apprehend and retain mentally.

***ī-dē-ā′-tion,** *s.* [Eng. *ideat(e); -ion.*] The faculty or capacity of the mind for forming ideas, or the exercise of such faculty.

"As we say Sensation, we might say also *Ideation*; it would be a very useful word."—*James Mill: On the Human Mind* (ed. 1869), i. 53.

***ī-dē-ā′-tion-ąl,** *a.* [Eng. *ideation; -al.*] Pertaining to ideation or the exercise of such faculty.

***ī-dĕl,** *a.* [IDLE.]

ī′-dĕm, *a.* [Lat.] The same.

ī-dĕn′-tĭc-ăl, *ī-dĕn′-tĭc, *ī-dĕn′-tĭck, *ī-den-tique, *a.* [Formed as if from a Low Lat. *identicus*, from *identitas* = identity (q.v.); Fr *identique;* Ital. & Sp. *identico.*] The very same, not different.

"The two sentiments, which seemed inseparable and even *identical.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

¶ (1) *Identical proposition:* A proposition in which the terms of the subject and the predicate are identical, or contain the same idea.

(2) *Identic note:* An official communication in terms agreed upon by two or more governments sent at the same time to some power which they hope to influence.

ī-dĕn′-tĭc-ăl-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *identical; -ly.*] In an identical manner; in exactly the same manner.

ī-dĕn′-tĭc-ăl-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *identical; -ness.*] The quality or state of being identical; exact sameness. (*Richardson: Clarissa*, iv. 201.)

ī-dĕn′-tĭ-fī-ą-ble, *a.* [Eng. *identify; -able.*] That may or can be identified; capable of identification.

ī-dĕn-tĭ-fĭ-cā′-tion, *s.* [Eng. *identify; c* connective, and suff. *-ation.*] The act of identifying; the act of making or proving to be the same; the state of being identified.

"Evidence arises out of the plain *identification* of the extremes that are affirmed of one another."—*Digby: Of Man's Soul*, ch. ii.

ī-dĕn′-tĭ-fȳ, *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *identifier*, from Lat. *identitas* = identity : *idem* = the same, and *facio* = to make; Sp. *identificar;* Ital. *identificare.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To make the same; to combine or unite so as to make one; to consider or represent as one and the same; to treat as the same.

"They cannot subsist in one another, or be *identified;* they must be conceived as distinct from each other."—*Law: Enquiry*, ch. iii.

2. To determine or prove the identity of; to prove to be the same with something claimed or described: as, To *identify* stolen goods.

B. *Reflex.:* To unite one's self or coalesce in interests, aims, objects, or views

"Let us *identify*, let us incorporate ourselves with the people."—*Burke: On the Economical Reform.*

C. *Intrans.:* To identify one's self; to coalesce; to unite in interests, aims, objects, or views.

ī-dĕnt′-ĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *ident(ity); -ism.*] [IDENTITY, ¶ (3).]

ī-dĕn′-tĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Fr. *identité*, from Lat. *identitatem*, accus. of *identitas*, from *idem* = the same; Sp. *identidad;* Ital. *identità.*]

1. The quality or state of being identical or the same; sameness; identicalness.

2. The state or condition of being identical with or the same as something described or claimed: as, The *identity* of the stolen goods was proved.

3. [EQUATION, II. 1.]

¶ (1) *Personal identity:*

Ontology: The sameness of each individual throughout life, though the atoms of which the body are composed, the dispositions, habits, and modes of thought, are continually changing. Every act of memory is positive testimony in favour of personal identity; to remember is to refer a past state of consciousness to the same subject who here and now recalls it.

(2) *Principle of identity:*

Ontology: The principle that every ens is necessarily itself and not any other ens. This follows directly from the first principle of Scholastic Philosophy, sometimes called the Principle of Contradiction. The same thing cannot be and not-be at the same time. (Nequit idem simul esse et non esse.)

(3) *System of identity:*

Hist. & Philos.: The name given to the objective idealism of Schelling, who transformed Fichte's doctrine of the Ego, combining it with Spinozism (q.v.). According to this system, object and subject, real and ideal, nature and spirit are identical [not in themselves, but] *in the Absolute*, of which they are manifestations. Schelling's Idealism is sometimes known as IDENTISM.

ĭd-ĕ-ō-, *pref.* [IDEA.] Pertaining to or governed by ideas.

ideo-motion, *s.*

Phys.: Motion arising from a dominant idea. [IDEO-MOTOR.]

ideo-motor, *a.* Excited or caused by a dominant idea.

"The cerebrum responds automatically to impressions fitted to excite it to reflex action, when from any cause the Will is in abeyance. . . . Thus in the states of reverie, dreaming, somnambulism, &c., whether spontaneous or artificially induced, ideas which takes full possession of the mind, and from which it cannot free itself, may excite respondent *ideo-motor* actions; as happens also when the force of the idea is morbidly exaggerated, and the will is not suspended, but merely weakened, as in many forms of insanity."—*Carpenter: Mental Physiology*, § 110.

ĭd′-ĕ-ō-grăm, *s.* [Gr. ἰδέα (*idea*) = a semblance, and γράμμα (*gramma*) = a written character; Fr. *idéogramme.*] The same as IDEOGRAPH (q.v.).

ĭd′-ĕ-ō-grăph, *s.* [Gr. ἰδέα (*idea*) = a semblance, and γράφω (*graphō*) = to write, to describe.] A symbol, character, figure, &c., which suggests or conveys the idea of an object, without expressing its name.

"Certain *ideographs* or picture writings."—*Journ. Anthrop. Instit.*, x. 103.

ĭd-ĕ-ō-grăph′-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *ideograph; -ic.*] Representing ideas independently of sounds; specif. applied to any mode of writing which by means of symbols, characters, figures, &c., suggests or conveys the idea of an object without expressing its name. Of this kind were the ancient hieroglyphics of the Egyptians.

"The key to *ideographic* writing, once lost, can never be recovered."—*Brinton: Myths of the New World*, ch. i.

ĭd-ĕ-ō-grăph′-ĭc-ăl, *a.* [Eng. *ideographic; -al.*] The same as IDEOGRAPHIC (q.v.).

ĭd-ĕ-ō-grăph′-ĭc-ăl-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *ideographical; -ly.*] In an ideographic manner; by way of ideographs or ideographics.

ĭd-ĕ-ō-grăph′-ĭcs, *s.* [IDEOGRAPHIC.] A system or method of writing in ideographs, or ideographic characters.

ĭd-ĕ-ŏg′-ra-phy, *s.* [Eng. *ideograph; -y.*] A system of ideographic writing; a treatise on writing in ideographic characters.

"The symbol . . . constantly recurs in painted or graven *ideography.*"—*Wilson: Prehistoric Man*, ii. 129.

ĭd-ĕ-ō-lŏg′-ĭc-ăl, *a.* [Eng. *ideolog(y); -ical.*] Teaching, pertaining to, or in any way connected with the tenets of ideology (q.v.).

"The *ideological* school is the natural daughter of Locke."—*Cousin: Elem. of Psychol.* (ed. Henry), p. 37.

ĭd-ĕ-ŏl′-ō-gĭst, *s.* [Eng. *ideolog(y); -ist.*]

1. One who holds or supports the doctrines of ideology.

"The school of Condillac was divided into two branches, the physiologists and the *ideologists.*"—*Ueberweg: Hist. Philos.*, ii. 338.

2. One who treats of ideas; one who idealizes; a theorist; a dreamer; a visionary. (*Carlyle: Sartor Resartus*, bk. ii., ch. viii.)

ĭd-ĕ-ŏl′-ō-gy, *s.* [Fr. *idéologie*, from Gr. ἰδέα (*idea*), and λόγος (*logos*) = a discourse.]

Hist. & Philos.: A term introduced by Destutt de Tracy in his *Eléments d' Idéologie* (1801–4) to designate the philosophy of the French Sensational School. The mind, according to de Tracy, is nothing but sensation, or more properly the sensibility of which sensation is the exercise. This sensibility is susceptible of impressions arising (1) from the present action of objects upon its organs, when it feels simply; (2) from past actions, when it repeats or recollects; (3) from things which have relations, and so may be compared, when it judges; and (4) from the wants of the individual, when it wills. Thus sensation, according to the nature of its objects, manifests itself as pure perception, memory, judgment, or will. The word has now come to have a more extended meaning, and its use is not confined to a particular school.

"Hence the recent celebrated name of *ideology* for the designation of the Science of Mind."—*G. H. Lewes: Hist. Philos.*, ii. 249.

ĭd-ĕ-ō-prăx′-ĭst, *s.* [Gr. ἰδέα (*idea*), and πρᾶξις (*praxis*) = a transaction, business.] One who puts, or endeavours to put ideas into practice. (*Carlyle: Sartor Resartus*, bk. ii., ch. viii.)

Īdes, *s. pl.* [Fr., from Lat. *idus*, a word of unknown origin, but, according to Skeat, probably connected with Sansc. *indu* = the moon.] In the ancient Roman Calendar, the 13th day of January, February, April, June, August, September, November, and December, and the 15th day of March, May, July, and October.

"The proud *Ides*, when the squadron rides."
Macaulay: Lake Regillus, i.

ĭd ĕst, *phr.* [Lat.] That is; it is frequently shortened into *i.e.*

ĭd-ĭ-ŏc′-ra-sy, *s.* [Gr. ἴδιος (*idios*) = peculiar to one's self, one's own, and κρᾶσις (*krasis*) = a mixture; Fr. *idiocrasie, idiocrase.*] A peculiarity of constitution or temperament; that temperament or constitution which is peculiar to a person; idiosyncrasy.

ĭd-ĭ-ō-crăt′-ĭc, ĭd-ĭ-ō-crăt′-ĭc-ăl, *a.* [IDIOCRASY.] Peculiar in constitution or temperament; idiosyncratic.

ĭd′-ĭ-ō-cy, *s.* [Eng. *idio(t); -cy;* formed as *frequency*, from *frequent;* Gr. ἰδιωτεία (*idiōteia*), from ἰδιώτης (*idiōtēs*).] [IDIOT.] The quality or state of being an idiot; want or defect of understanding; idiotcy.

"I stand not upon their *idiocy* in thinking that horses did eat their bits."—*Bacon.*

* **ĭd-ĭ-ō-ĕ-lĕc′-trĭc,** *a. & s.* [Gr. ἴδιος (*idios*) = peculiar to one's self, and Eng. *electric.*]

A. *As adj.:* A term applied to substances which are electric by virtue of their own peculiar properties, or which manifest electricity in their natural state.

B. *As subst.:* A substance which becomes electric by friction.

ĭd′-ĭ-ō-grăph, *s.* [Gr. ἰδιόγραφος (*idiographos*) = written with one's own hand.] A mark, signature, or flourish peculiar to any individual; a trademark.

ĭd-ĭ-ō-grăph′-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *idiograph; -ic.*] Pertaining to, resembling, or consisting of idiographs.

ĭd-ĭ-ŏg′-yn-oŭs, *a.* [Gr. ἴδιος (*idios*) = one's own, and γυνή (*gunē*) = anything feminine, in bot. = a pistil, and Eng. suff. *-ous.*]

Bot.: Not having a pistil.

ĭd-ĭ-ŏl′-ą-try, *s.* [Gr. ἴδιος (*idios*) = peculiar to one's self, and λατρεία (*latreia*) = worship.] Excessive self-esteem; the worship of one's self.

ĭd′-ĭ-ŏm, *ĭd-ĭ-ō′-mą, *ĭd-ĭ-ome, *s.* [Fr. *idiome*, from Lat. *idioma;* Gr. ἰδίωμα (*idiōma*) = an idiom, from ἰδιόω (*idioō*) = to make one's own, ἴδιος (*idios*) = one's own, peculiar to oneself; Ital. & Sp. *idioma.* Puttenham, in 1589, ranked this with words quite recently introduced into the language.]

1. A mode of expression peculiar to a language; a peculiarity of expression or phraseology; a phrase stamped by the usage of a language or of an author with a signification other than or beyond its grammatical or logical one.

2. A dialect; a peculiar form or variety of language.

"But whence art thou inspired, and thou alone,
To flourish in an *idiom* not thy own?"
Dryden: To Sir Godfrey Kneller.

3. The genius or particular cast of a language.

ĭd-ĭ-ō-măt′-ĭc, ĭd-ĭ-ō-măt′-ĭc-ăl, *a.* [Gr. ἰδιωματικός (*idiōmatikos*).] [IDIOM.] Peculiar to a language or its idioms; pertaining or proper to the particular genius or mode of expression of a language.

"*Idiomatic* differences of expression which flow not from the manners, but from some degree of study and affectation."—*Hurd: On Writing Dialogue.* (Pref.)

ĭd-ĭ-ō-măt′-ĭc-ăl-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *idiomatical; -ly.*] In an idiomatic manner; according to the idiom of a language.

ĭd-ĭ-ō-pą-thĕt′-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. ἴδιος (*idios*) = peculiar to one's self, and Eng. *pathetic.*] Relating or pertaining to idiopathy; idiopathic.

ĭd-ĭ-ō-păth′-ĭc, ĭd-ĭ-ō-păth′-ĭc-ăl, *a.* [Eng. *idiopath(y); -ic, -ical.*] Pertaining or relating to idiopathy; indicative of a disease not preceded and occasioned by any other disease; primary: as, *idiopathic* tetanus, asthma, or erysipelas.

ĭd-ĭ-ō-păth′-ĭc-ăl-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *idiopathical; -ly.*] In an idiopathic manner; not symptomatically.

ĭd-ĭ-ŏp′-ą-thy, *s.* [Gr. ἰδιοπαθεία (*idiopatheia*),

from ἴδιος (idios) = peculiar to one's self, and πάθος (pathos) = suffering; Fr. idiopathie.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A characteristic, affection, or disposition, peculiar to an individual.

2. *Med.:* The phenomena presented by an idiopathic disease.

ĭd-ĭ-ō-rē-pŭl′-sĭve, *a.* [Gr. ἴδιος (idios) = peculiar to one's self, and Eng. repulsive.]

Physics: Producing repulsion by its unaided action: as, the *idiorepulsive* action of heat.

ĭd-ĭ-ō-sȳn′-crą-sȳ, *s.* [Gr. ἴδιος (idios) = private, peculiar to oneself, and σύγκρασις (sungkrasis) = a mixing or blending: σύν (sun) = together, and κρᾶσις (krasis) = a mixing; κεράννυμι (keranuumi) = to mix; Fr. idiosyncrasie; Ital. & Sp. idiosincrasia.] A peculiarity of temperament or constitution; a characteristic peculiar to and distinguishing an individual; characteristic, susceptibility, idiocrasy.

"Whether quafis, from any *idiosyncrasy* or peculiarity of constitution, do innocuously feed upon hellebore. —*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iii., ch. xxviii.

ĭd-ĭ-ō-sȳn-crăt′-ĭc, *ĭd-ĭ-ō-sȳn-crăt′-ĭck, ĭd-ĭ-ō-sȳn-crăt′-ĭc-ąl, *a.* [IDIOSYNCRASY.] Pertaining or relating to idiosyncrasy; of peculiar temperament or disposition.

"His lordship's *idiosyncratick* terrors, the terrors of a future state.—*Warburton: The Divine Legation*, bk. ii. (App.)

ĭd′-ĭ-ot, *ĭd-e-ot, *s.* & *a.* [Fr. idiot, from Lat. idiota; Gr. ἰδιώτης (idiōtēs) = (1) a man in private life, as contradistinguished from one occupying an official position, it being presumed that the highest intellect and education—nay, all the education—would be found in the government service; (2) an uneducated, an unlettered man; ἴδιος (idios) = private, one's own; Sp. & Ital. idiota.]

A. *As substantive:*

* 1. (In the first Greek sense): A private person, as distinguished from one holding public office, civil or ecclesiastical.

"S. Austin affirmed that the plain places of Scripture are sufficient to all . . . *idiots* or private persons." —*J. Taylor: Dissuasive from Popery*, pt. ii., bk. i., § i.

* 2. (In the second Greek sense): The common people; an uneducated or unlearned person.

"This allegation, . . . that pictures are the scripture of *idiots* and simple persons."—*Huntley: Sermons against Peril of Idolatry.*

3. A human being weak or deficient in understanding; one who is destitute of reason or the intellectual powers; one who either naturally or from sickness, &c., is weak in the intellect, so as to have no lucid intervals of reason, as distinguished from a lunatic who has such lucid intervals.

"An *idiot*, or natural fool, is one that hath had no understanding from his nativity."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. i., ch. 8.

¶ The average weight of the brain in a healthy adult man is 48 oz. = 3 lbs. avoirdupois. One adult male idiot had a brain weighing 28 oz.; another, 13 oz. 2 dr.

4. A stupid, silly person; a fool.

"The host of *idiots* that infest her age."
Byron: English Bards & Scotch Reviewers.

B. *As adj.:* Idiotic; suffering from or afflicted with idiocy; like an idiot.

"His wonder witnessed with an *idiot* laugh."
Dryden: Cymon & Iphigenia, 112.

¶ For the difference between *idiot* and *fool*, see FOOL.

ĭd′-ĭ-ŏt-ącȳ, *s.* [IDIOCY.]

ĭd′-ĭ-ŏt-ĕd, *a.* [Eng. idiot; -ed.] Rendered foolish or idiotic.

"Much befooled and *idioted*."
Tennyson: Aylmer's Field, 590.

ĭd-ĭ-ō-thą-lăm′-ō-ąs, *s. pl.* [Gr. ἴδιος (idios) = one's own; θάλαμος (thalamos) = an inner room, and Lat. pl. adj. suff. -aceæ.]

Bot.: A tribe of lichens, having shields first close, and then open, and the nucleus gelatinous, made up of naked spores. (*Lindley.*)

ĭd′-ĭ-ō-thăl′-ą-moŭs, *a.* [Gr. ἴδιος (idios) = peculiar to one's self; Lat. thalamus, and Eng. suff. -ous.]

Bot.: Having a different colour or texture from the thallus. Used of some lichens.

ĭd-ĭ-ŏt′-ĭc, ĭd-ĭ-ŏt′-ĭc-ąl, *a.* [Eng. idiot; -ic, -ical. Fr. idiotique.]

* 1. Peculiar, plain, simple.

2. Like or resembling an idiot; characteristic of an idiot; foolish, silly.

ĭd-ĭ-ŏt′-ĭc-ąl-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. idiotical; -ly.] In an idiotic manner; like an idiot; foolishly.

* **ĭd-ĭ-ŏt′-ĭ-cŏn,** *s.* [Gr. ἰδιωτικόν (idiōtikon), neut. of ἰδιωτικός (idiōtikos) = belonging to a private man.] A dictionary confined to a particular dialect, or to the words and phrases peculiar to one part of a country.

* **ĭd′-ĭ-ŏt-ĭsh, *yd-i-ot-yshe,** *a.* [Eng. idiot; -ish.] Like an idiot; idiotic; foolish.

"Most *idiotyshe* dottage."—*Bale: Image*, pt. i.

* **ĭd′-ĭ-ŏt-ĭsm,** *s.* [Fr. idiotisme, from Lat. idiotismus = Gr. ἰδιωτισμός (idiōtismos) = the way or fashion of a private person.]

1. A peculiarity of expression; a mode of expression peculiar to a language; an idiom.

"Scholars sometimes . . . give terminations and *idiotisms* suitable to their native language unto words newly invented."—*Hale.*

2. Folly, foolishness, idiocy.

"The running that adventure is the greatest *idiotism*."—*Hammond: Works*, iv. 578.

* **ĭd′-ĭ-ŏt-īze,** *v.t.* [Eng. idiot; -ize.] To become stupid or idiotic.

ĭd′-ĭ-ŏt-līke, *a.* [Eng. idiot, and like.] Resembling an idiot. (*Tennyson: Enoch Arden*, 640.)

* **ĭd′-ĭ-ŏt-rȳ,** *s.* [Eng. idiot; -ry.] Idiocy.

ĭd′-ĭ-ō-tȳpe, *s.* [Gr. ἴδιος (idios) = peculiar, and Eng. type.]

Chem.: A term applied to bodies derived by replacement from the same substance, including the typical substance itself. Thus ammonia is idiotypic with ethylamine and all other organic bases derived from it by substitution.

ĭd-ĭ-ō-tȳp′-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. idiotyp(e); -ic.] Having the nature or character of an idiotype.

ī′-dle, *ī-del, *ī-dell, *ī-dil, *y-dle, *a.* & *s.* [A.S. idel = vain, empty, useless; cogn. with Dut. ijdel = vain; Dan. idel = sheer, mere; Sw. idel = mere, downright; O. H. Ger. ital = empty, mere; Ger. eitel = vain, trifling.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Not engaged in any work or occupation; doing nothing; unoccupied, disengaged, inactive.

"Children generally hate to be *idle*."—*Locke: On Education.*

2. Free; not occupied; leisure; vacant.

"For often you have writ to her; and she in modesty,
Or else for want of *idle* time, could not again reply."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, ii. 1.

3. Not in use; not employed; remaining unused.

"The *idle* spear and shield were high up hung."
Milton: Nativity.

4. Averse to labour or work; lazy, indolent, slothful.

5. Useless, empty, vain, ineffectual, futile.

"Hear your *idle* scorns."
Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, v. 2.

* 6. Unfruitful, unproductive, useless, barren.

"Of antres vast and deserts *idle*."
Shakesp.: Othello, i. 3.

7. Trifling, irrelevant; of no importance; without foundation; unworthy of consideration.

"This *idle* story became important."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

* 8. Causeless.

"And from Prince Arthure fled with wings of *idle* feare."
Spenser: F. Q., III. vi. 34.

* **B.** *As substantive:*

1. An idle, lazy person.

"An *idel* is like to a place that hath no walles; therne devilles may enter on every side."—*Chaucer: Persones Tale.*

2. Indolence, inactivity. (*Sylvester: Magnificence*, 1,319.)

* **idle-worms,** *s. pl.* Worms which were supposed to be bred in the fingers of lazy people. (*Beaum. & Flet.: Woman Hater*, iii. 1; cf. *Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet*, i. 4.)

idle-wheel, *s.* An idler (q.v.).

ī′-dle, *v.i.* & *t.* [IDLE, *a.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To lose, waste, or spend time in idleness or inaction.

"That she and all her fellow-gods
Sit *idling* in their high abodes."
Prior: Alma, i. 414.

* 2. To float or move about aimlessly or lazily. (*Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet*, ii. 6.)

B. *Trans.:* To waste or spend in idleness; generally followed by *away*: as, To *idle* time *away*.

* **ī′-dle-brāined,** *a.* [Eng. idle, and brained.] Foolish, silly.

"Is the man *idle-brained* for want of rest?"
Chapman: Homer; Odyssey xviii.

* **ī′-dle-hĕad-ĕd,** *a.* [Eng. idle, and headed.]

1. Foolish, silly, unreasonable.

"The superstitious *idleheaded* old."
Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor, iv. 4.

2. Delirious, infatuated.

"Upon this loss she fell *idleheaded*, and to this very day stands near the place still."—*L'Estrange.*

* **ī′-dle-lȳ,** *adv.* [IDLY.]

ī′-dle-nĕss, *ī-del-nes, *ī-dle-nesse, *y-del-nesse, *s.* [A.S. idelnes.]

1. Want or absence of occupation or employment; the state of being unoccupied or at leisure.

"And oftentimes I talked to him
In very *idleness*."
Wordsworth: Anecdote for Fathers.

* 2. The state of being disused; want of use or exercise.

"Sterile with *idleness* or manured with industry."
Shakesp.: Othello, i. 3.

3. Laziness, sloth, indolence.

"*Idleness* offers up the soul as a blank to the devil."
—*South: Sermons*, vol. vi., ser. 10.

4. Uselessness, vainness, unprofitableness.

5. Emptiness, triviality, insignificance, silliness.

* **ī′-dle-pāt-ĕd,** *a.* [Eng. idle, and pated.] Idleheaded, emptyheaded, stupid, foolish.

ī′-dlĕr, *s.* [Eng. idl(e); -er.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* One who spends his time in idleness and inactivity; an idle, lazy, or indolent person; a sluggard. (*Cowper: Retirement*, 681.)

II. *Technically:*

1. *Mach.:* A cog-wheel placed between two others to communicate the motion of one to the other. By its interposition they are caused to rotate in the same direction, which would not be the case if they geared directly into each other. Another description of idle-wheel is caused to rest upon a belt to tighten it, to perfect its adhesion to the band-wheels over which it runs.

2. *Naut.:* A person on board ship who, being liable to constant day-duty, is not required to keep night watch.

* **ī′-dleş-bȳ,** *s.* [IDLE, *a.*] An idle, lazy person.

* **ī′-dle-shĭp, *ī-del-ship,** *s.* [Eng. idle; -ship.] Idleness, laziness, sloth.

"Of *idelship*
He hateth all the felawship."
Gower: C. A., iv.

* **ĭd-lesse,** *s.* [Eng. idle; -ess.] Idleness.

"*Idlesse* it seems, hath its mortality."
Byron: Childe Harold, iv. 83.

ī′-dlȳ, *ī-dlie, *ī-dely, *adv.* [Eng. idl(e); -ly.]

1. In an idle, lazy, or indolent manner; lazily.

"Arms hanging *idly* down, hands clasped below."
Cowper: Retirement, 233.

2. Uselessly, in vain, ineffectually, to no purpose, vainly, futilely, without effect.

"The javelin *idly* fled,
And hissed innoxious o'er the hero's head."
Pope: Homer; Iliad xvii. 506.

3. In a careless, trifling manner; carelessly, frivolously.

"No more so *idly* pass along."
Byron: To a Youthful Friend.

4. Foolishly, unreasonably.

"How *idly* do they talk!"
Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, iv. 2.

idly-busy, *a.* Busy to no purpose.

"Of *idly-busy* men the restless fry."
Thomson: Castle of Indolence, i. 49.

ĭd-mō-nē′-ą, *s.* [Gr. ἰδμων (idmōn) = skilful.]

Palæont.: The typical genus of the family Idmoneidæ (q.v.). Range from the Cretaceous to the Tertiary.

ĭd-mō-nē′-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. idmon(ea); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Palæont.: A family of Cyclostomatous Polyzoa, having the polyzoary erect, simple or branched, the branches usually round and sometimes anastomising with each other. From at least the Cretaceous rocks to the Tertiary.

ĭ'-dō-crāse, *s.* [Gr. εἴδω (*eidō*) = I see, and κράσις (*krasis*) = mixture, because of the resemblance in form between the crystals and those of some other minerals.]

Min.: A brown, green, yellow, or pale blue subtransparent mineral, of vitreous or subresinous lustre, with double refraction. Hardness, 6·5; sp. gr., 3·35 to 3·45. Dana calls it Vesuvianite, and divides it into an ordinary variety, and cyprine. Under the first are ranked Gahnite, Frugardite, Heteromerite, and Xanthite. Found at Vesuvius and Mount Somma.

ĭ'-dŏl, *ĭ-dole, *y-dol, *s.* [Fr. *idole*, from Lat. *idolum, idolon*, from Gr. εἴδωλον (*eidōlon*) = an image, a likeness, from εἴδομαι (*eidomai*) = to seem, to appear; Ital., Sp., & Port. *idolo.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. An image, a representation of anything.

"Nor ever *idol* seemed so much alive?"
Dryden: Medal, 7.

2. *Specif.:* An image worshipped as God; a representation of divinity; any image, figure, or symbol used as an object of worship; a false god.

"The gods of the nations are *idols*."—*Psalm* xcvi. 5.

3. A person or thing on which the affections are strongly set, or to which persons are strongly attached; one loved or honoured to adoration.

"He had then been the *idol* of the nation."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

***II.** *Metaph.:* A false notion or conception; an enormous opinion or idea; a fallacy.

¶ Bacon (*Novum Organum*, i. 51–62) divides the sources of error into (1) *Idola Tribûs* (Idols of the Tribe), founded on human nature in general; (2) *Idola Specûs* (Idols of the Cave), springing from the peculiar character of the individual; (3) *Idola Fori* (Idols of the Forum), arising from language and social intercourse; and (4) *Idola Theatri* (Idols of the Theatre), or the deceptions which have arisen from the dogmas of different schools.

idol-fire, *s.* A fire burned on the altar of an idol. (*Tennyson: Love Thou Thy Land.*)

idol-god, *s.* A false god; an idol.

"Marcellinus . . . preserved his life by sacrificing to the *idol-gods*."—*Clarendon: Religion & Policy*, ch. ii.

idol-shell, *s.*

Zool.: The genus Ampullaria, called also the Apple Snail.

idol-worship, *s.* The worship of idols or false gods; idolatry.

***ĭ'-dŏl,** *v.t.* [IDOL, *s.*] To idolize. (*Sylvester: Babylon*, 20.)

***ĭ'-dŏl-ănt,** *s.* [Eng. *idol*, *s.*; *-ant.*] An idolater. (*Sylvester: Triumph of Faith.*)

***ĭ-dol-as-tre,** *s.* & *a.* [O. Fr.]

A. *As subst.:* An idolater.

"An *idolastre* peradventure ne hath not but o maumet or two."—*Chaucer: Persones Tale.*

B. *As adj.:* Idolatrous. (*Hudson: Judith* iv. 358.)

ĭ-dŏl'-ą-tĕr, *s.* [Fr. *idolâtre*; Ital. *idolatro*; Sp. *idolatra, idolatro*; Lat. *idololatres*, from Gr. εἰδωλολάτρης (*eidōlolatrēs*), from εἴδωλον (*eidōlon*) = an image, and λάτρις (*latris*) = a servant.]

1. One who worships idols; one who pays divine honours to images, figures, or representations made by hands; a worshipper of false gods; a pagan.

"*Idolater* is also Greke, and the English is image-servant."—*Tyndall: Works*, p. 424.

*2. One who idolizes or admires greatly; an adorer.

"Jonson was an *idolater* of the ancients."—*Hurd.*

ĭ-dŏl'-ą-trĕss, *s.* [Eng. *idolater*; *-ess.*] A female worshipper of idols. (*Milton: P. L.*, i., 445.)

***ĭ-dō-lăt'-rĭc-ąl,** *a.* [Eng. *idolatry*; *c* connective; *-al.*] Pertaining or tending to idolatry.

"No *idolatrical* sacrifice."—*Hooper.*

***ĭ-dŏl'-ą-trize,** *v.i.* & *t.* [Eng. *idolatr(y)*; *-ize.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To practise idolatry; to worship idols.

"All that honour thee *idolatrize*."
Daniel: Complaint of Rosamond.

B. *Trans.:* To adore; to worship, as an idol.

ĭ-dŏl'-ą-troŭs, *a.* [Eng. *idolatr(y)*; *-ous.*]

1. Of or pertaining to idolatry; partaking of the nature of idolatry, or the worship of false gods.

2. Given to or practising idolatry; worshipping idols. (*Milton: P. R.*, i. 444.)

3. Consisting in or of the nature of an excessive attachment or reverence: as, an *idolatrous* veneration for antiquity.

ĭ-dŏl'-ą-troŭs-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *idolatrous*; *-ly.*] In an idolatrous manner; with excessive reverence, veneration, or attachment.

"Miserable Indians *idolatrously* adoring their devillish pagodes."—*Bp. Hall: Character of Man.*

ĭ-dŏl'-ą-trȳ, *ĭ-dol-a-trie, *s.* [Fr. *idolâtrie*, from Low Lat. *idolatria*, a shortened form of *idololatria*, from Gr. εἰδωλολατρεία (*eidōlolatreia*), from εἴδωλον (*eidōlon*) = an image; λατρεία (*latreia*) = service.]

1. The worship of idols, images, or representations made by hands to represent divinity, or of any inanimate object; the worship of false gods; paganism.

"*Idolatrie* is Greeke, and the English is image-service."—*Tyndall: Works*, p. 424.

*2. An idol; a false god.

"Baal next and Ashtareth,
And all the *idolatries* of heathen round."
Milton: P. R., iii. 418.

3. Excessive veneration for or attachment to any person, object, or thing. (*Shakesp: Two Gentlemen of Verona*, iv. 4.)

¶ According to Sir John Lubbock, idolatry or anthropomorphism is the fifth of six progressive stages in the history of religion. [GOD.]

(1) *Ethnic:* The ancient Egyptians, the Greeks, and the Romans, the modern Chinese, Burmese, Hindoos, &c., are all in that fifth stage of religious development.

(2) *Jewish:* In all countries where idolatry exists, the tendency is for the uneducated to worship the idol as if it were a deity, while the more enlightened employ it simply as an imagined aid in adoring an unseen God. Many of the denunciations against idolatry in Isaiah's prophecies are levelled chiefly at the first of these (xlii. 17, xliv. 10–17); but some censure also the higher form (xl. 18–25). When Aaron made the golden calf, he proclaimed a feast, not to it, but to Jehovah. This was on his part the higher form (Exod. xxxii. 4, 5), but the people said, "These be thy gods," and worshipped the calf itself (xxxii. 4, 8). The second commandment is directed against idolatry.

(3) *Christian:* Images had been introduced into the various churches about A.D. 300 for instruction only: gradually they began to be worshipped. About 726 a controversy arose with regard to their use. The Emperor Leo the Isaurian issued edicts against them, and carried them out with relentless rigour in 736. Between the doll of a girl and the idol of a worshipper there is a close affinity, and it is a noteworthy fact that the restoration of image-worship was brought about by a woman (the Empress Irene); this was in 780. The second Council of Nice sanctioned them in 787. But in the modern Greek Church, pictures instead of actual images are used. The latter are employed in the Roman Catholic Church. Most Protestant Churches exclude them from their places of worship, or, if they admit them, do so only for ornament. [ICONOCLAST.]

ĭ-dŏl'-ĭ-fȳ, *v.t.* [Eng. *idol*, *s.*; *i* connective, and Lat. *fio*, used as passive of *facio* = to make.] To make an idol of. (*Southey: The Doctor*, ch. cxliv.

***ĭ'-dŏl-ĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *idol*; *-ish.*] Idolatrous.

"They have stuffed their *idolish* temples with the wasteful pillage of your estates."—*Milton: Reason of Church Government*, bk. ii. (Conc.)

***ĭ'-dŏl-ĭsm,** *s.* [Eng. *idol*; *-ism.*]

1. The worship of idols; idolatry. (*Sylvester: The Decay*, 518.)

2. Vain opinions, fancies.

"How wilt thou reason with them, how refute
Their *idolisms*, traditions, paradoxes?"
Milton: P. R., iv. 224.

***ĭ'-dŏl-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *idol*; *-ist.*] A worshipper of idols; an idolater. (*Milton: Samson Agonistes*, 453.)

ĭ'-dŏl-īze, *v.t.* & *i.* [Eng. *idol*; *-ize.*]

A. *Transitive:*

*1. To worship as an idol; to pay divine honours to; to make an idol of.

2. To pay excessive veneration or reverence to; to love to excess.

"To war with pleasure, *idolized* before."
Cowper: Expostulation, 410.

***B.** *Intrans.:* To practise idolatry; to worship idols.

ĭ'-dŏl-īz-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *idoliz(e)*; *-er.*] One who idolizes; one who loves or venerates to excess.

"Though I be not such an *idolizer* of antiquity."—*Warburton: To Hurd*, let. 48.

***ĭ-dŏl'-ō-clăst,** *s.* [Gr. εἴδωλον (*eidōlon*) = an image, and κλάστης (*klastēs*) = a breaker: κλάω (*klaō*) = to break.] An iconoclast (q.v.).

ĭ-dŏl-ō-grăph'-ĭc-ąl, *a.* [Eng. *idol*, *s.*; *o* connective; and *graphical.*] Treating of idols or idolatry. (*Southey: Letters*, iii. 532.)

***ĭ'-dŏl-oŭs, *ĭ-dol-ouse,** *a.* [Eng. *idol*; *-ous.*] Idolatrous.

"When such an image or *idolouse* prince is thus up set."—*Bale: Image*, pt. ii.

***ĭ-dō'-nĕ-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *idoneus.*] Fit, proper, suitable; adapted for a particular purpose.

"Some other fit mineral water, or *idoneous* liquor."—*Boyle: Works*, iv. 8.6.

ĭ-dō-thē'-ą, *s.* [Lat. = (in *Mythol.*) a daughter of Proteus, who aided Menelaus in obtaining information.]

1. *Zool.:* The typical genus of the family Idotheidæ (q.v.). It contains the Box-Slaters (q.v.).

2. *Bot.:* A genus of Cape Liliaceæ.

ĭ-dō-thē'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *idothe(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Cursorial Isopoda. It consists of small, elongated, marine crustaceans, having the posterior abdominal feet modified into a pair of flat appendages, and the outer antennæ often very long.

ĭd'-rĭ-ą-lĭn, ĭd'-rĭ-ą-līne, *s.* [IDRIALITE.]

Chemistry:

1. (*Of both forms*): $C_{42}H_{28}O$. A white crystalline substance, extracted from idrialite. It can be obtained either by dry distillation in an atmosphere of hydrogen or carbon dioxide, or by boiling the mineral in oil of turpentine, the liquid on cooling depositing impure idrialin. It is insoluble in water even on boiling, and very slightly soluble in alcohol and ether. The best solvent is oil of turpentine or amylic alcohol. Heated with sulphuric acid, an intense blue colour is formed; with nitric acid an insoluble red powder is produced. Idrialin was long supposed to be a hydrocarbon, but it is now proved to contain oxygen.

2. (*Of the form* idrialine): [IDRIALITE].

ĭd'-rĭ-ąl-īte, *s.* [Named from the mines of Idria, in Carinthia; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: A crystallized white mineral; composition: carbon, 94.5 to 94·8; hydrogen, 5·1 to 5·5. Called also Idrialine.

ĭ'-dȳl, ĭ'-dȳll, *s.* [Lat. *idyllium*; from Gr. εἰδύλλιον (*eidullion*) = a short, descriptive, pastoral poem; εἶδος (*eidos*) = form, resemblance, figure; Fr. *idylle*; Ital. *idillio*; Sp. *idilio.*] A short poem, the subject, or at least a necessary accompaniment of which, is a simple description of pastoral nature, life, and scenery, or of events in pastoral life: as the *idyls* of Theocritus among the ancients; Goldsmith's *Deserted Village*, &c.

¶ Tennyson has given the name "Idylls" to a series of poems founded on incidents in the Arthurian legend.

ĭ-dȳl'-lĭc, *a.* [Eng. *idyl*; *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to idyls; of the nature of an idyl; descriptive of pastoral life or scenery.

ĭ. ē., *phr.* [Lat. *id est.*] A contraction for *id est* = that is, that is to say.

***ĭēld,** *v.t.* [See def.] A contraction for *yield*, in the old phrase, "God *'ield* you."

ĭēr-ōe', *s.* [Gael. *iar* = after; *ogha* = a grandson.] A great-grandchild. (*Scotch.*)

"His wee curlie John's *ieroe*."
Burns: Dedic. to Gavin Hamilton, Esq.

***ĭ'-ĕr-ō-măn-çy,** *s.* [HIEROMANCY.]

if, *ef, *gef, *gif, *giff, *yif *yf, *conj.* [A.S. *gif*; cogn. with Icel. *ef, if*; Dut. *of*; O.Fries. *ief, gef, ef, of*; O. Sax. *ef, of*; Goth. *iba, ibai*; O. H. Ger. *ibu, ipu, upi, upa*; Ger.

ob; Wel. *o.* Horne Tooke's plausible guess that the A.S. *gif* is the imperative mood of *gifan* = to give, has no foundation, and is entirely opposed to the results of comparative philology.]

1. A hypothetical particle, introducing a conditional sentence, and = suffering or granting that, in case that, allowing that.

"*If* they have done this deed, my noble lord.
If I talk'st thou to me of *ifs?* Thou art a traitor."
Shakesp.: Richard III., iii. 4.

2. Whether.

"In doubt *if* best were, as it was."
Shakesp.: Complaint, 98.

¶ *If* was formerly frequently followed by *that.*

* **ĭ'-faith',** *adv.* [A contraction of *in faith.*] In faith, indeed, truly.

* **ĭ'-fŏcks',** *adv.* [A corruption of *in faith.*] In faith, truly.

ĭg-ą-sūr'-ĭc, *a.* [Fr. *igasur*, from the Pegu name of St. Ignatius-bean (q.v.); Eng. suff. *-ic.*] [IGNATIUS.] Contained in or derived from St. Ignatius's-bean, or from nux vomica.

igasuric-acid, *s.*

Chem.: One of the acids combined with strychnine and brucine in the St. Ignatius's-bean and in *nux vomica.* It crystallizes in the form of small hard granular crystals, which have a sour astringent taste, and are very soluble in water and in alcohol.

ĭg-ą-sūr'-ĭne, *s.* [Fr. *igasur; -ine.*] [IGASURIC.]

Chem.: An alkaloid discovered in 1853 by Desnoix, in the mother-liquors from which strychnine and brucine had been precipitated by lime. It crystallizes in feathery groups of white silky needles, which have the bitter taste and poisonous properties of strychnine and brucine. The crystals are very soluble in alcohol, slightly soluble in water, and almost insoluble in ether. By treatment with hot water, and fractional distillation, igasurine yields nine distinct bases, all crystalline, bitter, and poisonous. It resembles brucine in its behaviour towards re-agents.

ĭg-lĕş'-ĭ-ą-sīte, *s.* [Named from Iglesias, a town in Sardinia.]

Min.: A variety of Cerussite (q.v.).

ĭg'-lō-īte, ĭg'-līte, *s.* [From Iglo, in Transylvania, where it occurs.]

Min.: The same as ARAGONITE (q.v.).

ĭg'-loō, *s.* [Esquimaux.]

1. A hut, usually of a circular form, made of snow. [SNOW-HOUSE.]

2. An excavation made by a seal in the snow over its breathing-hole, for the protection of its young.

* **ĭg-nā'-rō,** *s.* [Ital., from Lat. *ignarus* = ignorant.] An ignorant person, a blockhead.

"It was intolerable insolence in such *ignaroes* to challenge this for Popery."—*Mountague: Appeale to Cæsar*, ch. xxxi.

Ĭg-nā'-tĭ-ŭs (t as sh), *s.* [From *Ignatius Loyola*, founder of the order of Jesuits.] (See the etym. and the compound.)

Ignatius's-bean, *s.*

Bot.: The seeds of the so-called *Ignatia amara;* but the genus Ignatia is now given up, having been founded on fragments of two different plants not akin to each other. St. Ignatius's-beans, called in parts of India Papeeta, have been given in cases of cholera, but, if an overdose be taken, giddiness, and convulsions will ensue. They are supposed to come from a species of Strychnos, perhaps *S. multiflora.*

ĭg'-nō-ŭs, *a.* [Lat. *igneus*, from *ignis* = fire.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Containing or of the nature of fire; fiery, emitting fire, resembling fire.

"Those *igneous* corpuscles that flow from the sun, or both of them."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 223.

2. *Bot.:* Flame-coloured, very lively scarlet, fiery red.

3. *Geol.:* Rocks produced, or believed to be produced, by the agency of fire. They include the Volcanic and the Plutonic rocks (q.v.).

igneous-action, *s.*

Geol.: The action of fire or of great heat. Igneous-action is the antagonistic power to aqueous action. Whilst the latter, if left uncounteracted, would tend to wash away all land grain by grain or fragment by fragment, and deposit it in the sea, igneous action heaves it up again.

igneous-causes, *s. pl.* Chiefly volcanoes and earthquakes.

* **ĭg-nĕs'-çent,** *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *ignescens*, pr. par. of *ignesco* = to become fire; *ignis* = fire.]

A. *As adj.:* Emitting sparks of fire when struck, as with steel; scintillating.

B. *As subst.:* Any body which emits sparks; specif., a stone or mineral which emits sparks when struck, as with iron or steel.

* **ĭg-nĭc'-ō-lĭst,** *s.* [Lat. *ignis* = fire; *colo* = to worship; and Eng. suff. *-ist.*] One who worships fire; a fire-worshipper.

* **ĭg-nĭf'-ĕr-ŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *ignifer;* from *ignis* = fire, *fero* = to bear, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*] Producing fire.

* **ĭg'-nĭ-fied,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [IGNIFY.]

* **ĭg-nĭf'-lū-ŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *ignifluus;* from *ignis* = fire, *fluo* = to flow, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*] Flowing with fire.

* **ĭg'-nĭ-fy,** *v.t.* [Lat. *ignis* = fire, and *facio* (pass. *fio*) = to make.] To form into fire.

"The *ignified* part of matter was formed into the body of the sun."—*Stukeley: Palæogra. Sacra*, p. 20.

* **ĭg-nĭg'-ĕn-ŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *ignigenus*, from *ignis* = fire, and *gigno* (perf. t. *genui*) = to beget, to produce.] Produced by fire.

* **ĭg-nĭp'-ō-tençe,** *s.* [Lat. *ignis* = fire, and *potentia* = power.] Power over fire.

* **ĭg-nĭp'-ō-tent,** *a.* [Lat. *ignipotens: ignis* = fire, and *potens* = powerful.] Presiding or having rule over fire; fiery.

"It drives, *ignipotent*, through every vein."
Savage: On the Recovery of a Lady.

ĭg'-nĭs făt'-ū-ŭs, *s.* & *a.* [Lat. = foolish fire; Fr. *feu follet.*]

A. *As substantive:*

Meteor.: A flame-like meteor floating in the atmosphere a few feet above the ground in marshes, above burial-grounds, or other places where there is decaying animal matter. When approached, it, as a rule, appears to recede. It has been attributed to phosphuretted or carburetted hydrogen escaping from decaying bodies, &c.

"Not even an *ignis-fatuus* rose
To make him merry with my woes."
Byron: Mazeppa, xv.

B. *As adj.:* Foolish, vain, illusory.

"An *ignis-fatuus* gleam of love?"
Byron: To a Youthful Friend.

ĭg-nīte', *v.t.* & *i.* [Lat. *ignitus*, pa. par. of *ignio* = to set on fire.]

A. *Trans.:* To set on fire; to kindle; to render luminous or red by heat.

"Ye heate with a long set of faire and warme weather had even *ignited* the aire."—*Evelyn: Memoirs* (Sept. 1666).

B. *Intrans.:* To take fire; to become luminous or red with heat.

* **ĭg-nĭt'-ĭ-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *ignit(e); -able.*] Capable of being ignited or set on fire; inflammable.

"Now such bodies as strike fire have sulphureous or *ignitible* parts within them."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. ii., ch. i.

ĭg-nĭ'-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *ignitus*, pa. par. of *ignio* = to set on fire.]

1. The act of igniting, kindling, or setting on fire.

2. The state of being ignited, kindled, or set on fire.

"Now to contract this direction, there needs not a total *ignition.*"—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. ii., ch. ii.

* **ĭg-nĭv'-ō-mŏŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *ignivomus*, from *ignis* = fire, and *vomo* = to vomit.] Vomiting or belching out fire.

"The volcanos and *ignivomous* mountains."—*Derham: Physico-Theol.*, bk. iii., ch. iii.

* **ĭg-nō-bĭl'-ĭ-tȳ,** * **ig-no-byl-y-tie,** *s.* [Lat. *ignobilitas*, from *ignobilis* = mean, ignoble; Fr. *ignobilité;* Ital. *ignobilità, ignobiltà;* Sp. *ignobilidad.*] The quality or state of being ignoble; ignobleness; humbleness or meanness of birth.

ĭg-nō'-ble, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *ignobilis*, from *i-* = *in-* = not, and * *gnobilis, nobilis* = noble; Ital. *ignobile;* Sp. *ignobil.*]

1. Of low, humble, or mean birth; not noble, not illustrious.

"So void of pity is the *ignoble* crowd."
Dryden: Annus Mirabilis, ccl.

2. Mean, base, despicable.

"His nature at once ferocious and *ignoble.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

* 3. Worthless, useless.

* 4. Humble.

"The man we celebrate must find a tomb,
And we that worship him *ignoble* graves."
Cowper: Task, iii. 263.

* **ĭg-nō'-ble,** *v.t.* [IGNOBLE, a.] To make ignoble or mean; to disgrace; to dishonour.

"*Ignobling* many shores and points of lands by shipwreck."—*Bacon: Disc. in Praise of Queen Elizabeth.*

ĭg-nō'-ble-nĕss, * **ig-no-ble-nesse,** *s.* [Eng. *ignoble; -ness.*] The quality or condition of being ignoble; meanness, humbleness; want of dignity.

"The *ignobleness* of a servant."—*Bishop Taylor: Great Exemplar*, pt. i., disc. 5.

ĭg-nō'-blȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *ignobl(e); -ly.*] In an ignoble, mean, base, or dishonourable manner; meanly, humbly, basely.

"To die a prince—or live a slave—
Thy choice is most *ignobly* brave!"
Byron: Ode to Napoleon.

ĭg-nō-mĭn'-ĭ-ŭs, *a.* [Fr. *ignominieux*, from Lat. *ignominiosus*, from *ignominia* = ignominy, disgrace.]

1. Marked with disgrace or ignominy; shameful, disgraceful, infamous.

"The Romans in this *ignominious* state return to Rome."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (1855), ii. 447.

2. Despicable, disgraceful; deserving of ignominy.

3. Expressive of contempt; contemptuous, humiliating.

"The *ignominious* judgment passed by the House of Commons on his Pastoral Letter."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

ĭg-nō-mĭn'-ĭ-ŭs-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *ignominious; -ly.*] In an ignominious manner; disgracefully, shamefully, contemptibly.

"In his attempt at comedy he failed *ignominiously.*"
—*Johnson: Life of Rowe.*

ĭg'-nō-mĭn-ȳ, * **ig-no-min-ie,** *s.* [Fr. *ignominie*, from Lat. *ignominia*, from *i-* = *in-* = not, and * *gnomen, nomen* = name, renown; Ital. & Sp. *ignominia.*]

1. Public disgrace or shame; reproach, dishonour, infamy.

"The *ignominy* and shame that was cast upon them."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. i.

2. An act deserving disgrace; an ignominious act.

3. Ignominious treatment.

* **ĭg-nō'-mĭ-ŭs,** *a.* [Formed from *ignomy*, with suff. *-ous*, or shortened from *ignominious* for the sake of the metre.] Ignominious, disgraceful. (*Peele: Prol. to Sir Clyomon.*)

* **ĭg'-nō-mȳ,** *s.* [Prob. only a misreading for *ignominy.*] Ignominy, disgrace, dishonour.

"Hence, broker-lackey, *ignomy* and shame
Pursue thy life." *Shakesp.: Troilus*, v. 10.

ĭg-nōr-ā'-mŭs, *s.* & *a.* [Lat., first person pl. pr. indic. of *ignoro* = to be ignorant.]

A. *As substantive:*

* 1. *Law:* (See extract).

"When the grand jury have heard the evidence, if they think it a groundless accusation, they used formerly to indorse on the back of the bill, '*ignoramus*'; or, we know nothing of it; intimating, that though the facts might possibly be true, that truth did not appear to them: but now they assert in English, more absolutely, 'not a true bill'; or, which is the better way, 'not found.'"—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 23.

2. An ignorant fellow; a stupid blockhead.

"Wronged by those who would make him such an *ignoramus.*"—*Jortin: Eccles. History*, an. 227.

* **B.** *As adj.:* Ignorant, stupid, blockhead.

"Let *ignoramus* poets scribble satires."
Dryden: Prol. to Duke of Guise.

ĭg'-nōr-ąnçe, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *ignorantia*, from *ignorans*, pr. par. of *ignoro* = to be ignorant; Sp. & Port. *ignorancia;* Ital. *ignoranza.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A want of learning or knowledge in general or with respect to any particular subject.

2. A state of not being cognizant or aware of anything; inacquaintance.

* 3. An act committed through ignorance or inadvertence.

"Forgive us all our sins, negligences, and *ignorances.*"—*Book of Common Prayer; Litany.*

4. Stupidity, foolishness.

"The common curse of mankind, folly, and *ignorance*."—*Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida*, ii. 3.

II. *Roman Theol.:* The absence of knowledge in one capable of acquiring it. It is of two kinds: 1. Vincible—(1) Simple, when some, but not sufficient, pains are taken to remove it; (2) Crass, when scarcely any means are used; and (3) Affected, when a person wishes to be ignorant, in order to sin more freely. 2. Invincible, which is held to excuse altogether from sin, since no moral guilt can be incurred without an intention, direct or remote, of violating the divine law. (*Addis & Arnold.*)

***ĭg'-nō-rạn-çy̆, *ĭg-no-raun-cy,** *s.* [Lat. *ignorantia.*] Ignorance.

"Rocked in blyndnes and *ignorauncy*."—*Tyndall: Workes*, p. 157.

ĭg'-nō-rạnt, *ĭg-no-raunt, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *ignorant*, from Lat. *ignorans*, pr. par. of *ignoro* = to be ignorant; Sp., Port., & Ital. *ignorante.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Destitute of knowledge in general or on any particular subject; uninstructed, uninformed, unlearned, untaught, unlettered, illiterate.

"So foolish was I and *ignorant*."—*Psalm* lxxiii. 22.

*2. Unacquainted, unconscious.

"*Ignorant* of guilt, I fear not shame."
Dryden. (*Todd.*)

3. Dull, silly, simple, stupid.

"Either you are *ignorant* or seem so craftily."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, ii. 4.

*4. Not known; hidden, undiscovered.

"Thereof to be informed, imprison 't not
In *ignorant* concealment."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, i. 2.

*5. Done unconsciously or inadvertently.

"What *ignorant* sin have I committed?"
Shakesp.: Othello, iv. 2.

***B.** *As subst.:* An ignorant, untaught, or illiterate person; one unlettered or unskilled.

"Till we know the first springs of natural motions we are still but *ignorants*."—*Glanvill: Scepsis Scientifica*, ch. xxi.

¶ *Ignorant* is a comprehensive term; it includes any degree, from the highest to the lowest, and consequently includes the other terms, *illiterate*, *unlearned*, and *unlettered*, which express different degrees of *ignorance*.

ĭg-nō-răn'-tĭnṣ, *s. pl.* [Fr.]

Religious Orders: A term adopted from the French, and applied to the members of a religious society of men living in community, founded in 1680, by the Ven. J. B. de la Salle, canon of Rheims, for the spread of education among the poor. Their title is Brothers of the Christian Schools, or, shortly, Christian Brothers. The Italians have a corresponding epithet, Ignorantelli. The exhibit of their Belgian province at the Health Exhibition (1884), and the fact that one of their members at St. Joseph's, Clapham, is a D.Sc. of London, are proofs that the term is not always justly applied. They have two houses in London.

ĭg'-nō-rạnt-ĭṣm, *s.* [Eng. *ignorant; -ism.*] The same as OBSCURANTISM (q.v.).

ĭg'-nō-rạnt-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *ignorant; -ist.*] The same as OBSCURANTIST (q.v.).

ĭg'-nō-rạnt-lȳ, *ĭg-no-raunt-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *ignorant; -ly.*]

1. In an ignorant manner; without knowledge, instruction, or information.

"We sometimes mistake his blunders for beauties, and are so *ignorantly* fond as to copy them."—*Watts.*

2. Without intention; inadvertently; through ignorance or inacquaintance.

ĭg-nō-rā'-tĭ-o (tĭ as shĭ) ŏ-lĕn'-chĭ, *phr.* [Lat.]

Logic: An overlooking of an adversary's counterposition to an argument.

ĭg'-nōre, *v.t.* [Fr. *ignorer*, from Lat. *ignoro* = to be ignorant: *i-* = *in-* = not, and the root *gno*, seen in **gnosco*, *nosco* = to know; Sp. & Port. *ignorar;* Ital. *ignorare.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

*1. Not to know; to be ignorant of.

"Rather to *ignore* the being of God than deny it."—*Boyle: Works*, ii. 38.

2. To pass over without notice; to disregard; to leave out of account; to act as if one were ignorant of: as, To *ignore* facts.

II. *Law:* To throw out as unsupported by sufficient evidence. [BILL, *s.* B. I. 2 (8).]

***ĭg-nōre'-mẹnt,** *s.* [Eng. *ignore; -ment.*] The act of ignoring; the state of being ignored.

***ĭg-nŏs'-çĭ-blẹ,** *a.* [Lat. *ignoscibilis*, from *ignosco* = to pardon.] Capable of pardon; pardonable.

***ĭg-nōte',** *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *ignotus: i-* = *in-* = not, and *gnotus, notus* = known.]

A. *As adj.:* Unknown.

"Such very *ignote* and contemptible pretenders."—*Phillips.*

B. *As subst.:* An unknown person; one of little or no importance. (*Hacket: Life of Williams*, ii. 144.)

ĭg-uan'-ạ (u as w), *s.* [Sp., from Carib *yuana* a word used by Oviedo, A.D. 1525.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the family Iguanidæ. The teeth are three-lobed, placed in the inner edge of the jaw; the body and the head compressed; the palate mostly toothed; the throat with a pendulous dewlap, the edge of which is toothed. The Common American Iguana is yellowish green above, marbled with pure green, the tail ringed with brown. It has a crest of large dorsal spines. It is from four to five feet long. It is common in the warmer parts of America. Its flesh is delicious, but unwholesome. It lives chiefly on trees. There are many other species.

ĭg-uan'-ĭ-dæ (u as w), *s.* [Mod. Lat., &c. *iguan(a);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of reptiles, order Lacertilia. The tongue is short and thick, the eyes with round pupils, the scales imbricated, those on the belly small and rhombic. Feet adapted for walking; toes unequal. Tail with more or less distinct whorls of scales, which are commonly spinous. Found in the warmer parts of America. Known genera about sixty; species fifty or more.

ĭg-uan'-ō-dŏn (u as w), *s.* [Mod. Lat., &c. *iguan(a)*, and Gr. ὀδούς (*odous*), genit. ὀδόντος (*odontos*) = a tooth.]

Palæont.: The typical genus of the family Iguanodontidæ (q.v.). The teeth resemble those of Iguana. The fore feet are comparatively small, the hinder ones large. The animal seems to have walked on the hind legs, thus making an approach to birds. The species *Iguanodon Mantelli*, called after Dr. Mantell, the discoverer of the genus, was found near Maidstone in the Kentish Rag or Lower Greensand and Marine Limestone. According to Mantell it was between thirty and forty feet long.

ĭg-uan-ō-dŏn'-tĭ-dæ (u as w), *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *iguanodon;* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Palæont.: A family of Dinosauria. The maxillary and mandibular teeth have obtuse sub-triangular crowns, the surface of the enamel being ridged on one or both sides. The crowns of the teeth are worn down by mastication. There is no dermal armour. Genera Iguanodon, Hypsilophodon, &c. (*Huxley*, in *Quar. Journ. Geol. Soc.*, xxvi. 34, 35.)

ih'-ram, *s.* [Arab.] The dress worn by Mohammedan pilgrims, consisting in the case of men of two scarves, one folded round the loins, and the other thrown over the neck and shoulders; in the case of women, of a cloak enveloping the whole body.

I. H. S. An abbreviation for Jesus (Gr. ΙΗΣΟΥΣ) the H representing the long *e*. To mark the contraction, the abbreviation was formerly written IHC (Greek C = S), which in later times became IHS. The H being misunderstood, the idea arose that IHS meant Jesus *H*ominum Salvator = Jesus Saviour of Men, and the mark of contraction over the H being thus rendered unmeaning, was turned into a cross, as on modern altar-cloths.

***ĭk,** *pron.* [I.]

il-, *pref.* The form assumed by the prefix *in-* (Lat. *in*) when followed by *l.*

***'ild,** *v.t.* [IELD.] A contraction for *yield* in the phrase, "God *'ild* you."

il-dō-fŏn'-çīte, *s.* [From Ildefonso, in Spain, where it occurs.]

Min.: A variety of Tantalite (q.v.).

***īle** (1), *s.* [AISLE.] An aisle or passage in a church or public building.

īle (2), *s.* [A.S. *egl* = a mote, a piece of straw; Ger. *egel, achel.*] An ear of corn.

***īle** (3), *s.* [Lat. *ilia* = the flanks, the groin.] The small intestines.

"Men and sheepe have the small guts called lactes, through which the meat passeth; in others it is named *Ile*."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, ck. xi., ch. xxxvii.

Il'-ē-ăc, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *ile(um);* Eng. suff. *-ac.*]

Anat.: Of or belonging to the ileum (q.v.). Sometimes written, but less properly, iliac.

ileac-passion, *s.*

Path.: Obstruction of the bowels. Called also Ileus and Volvulus. [OBSTRUCTION.]

Il-ē-ō-, *pref.* [Lat. *ilia* = the flanks.] Of or belonging to the ileum (q.v.).

ileo-cæcal, ileo-colic, *a.*

Anat.: Connected with the ileum and the colon. There is an ilio-colic artery.

Ileo-colic valve:

Anat.: A valve at the junction of the large and the small intestines.

ileo-typhus, *s.*

Path.: The same as ENTERIC FEVER.

Il-ē-ō-dĭc'-tȳ-ŏn, *s.* [Pref. *ileo-* (q.v.), and Gr. δίκτυον (*diktuon*) = a fishing-net.]

Bot.: A genus of gasteromycetous fungi, sub-order Phalloidei. Its jelly-like volva is eaten in New Zealand.

Il'-ē-ŭm, *s.* [From Gr. εἰλέω (*eileō*) = to roll.]

Anat.: The portion of the small intestines communicating with the larger intestine. It is formed by one of the folds of the peritoneum. Sometimes there is a pouch or diverticulum from the main tube.

Il'-ē-ŭs, *s.* [Lat. *ileos;* Gr. εἰλέος (*eileos*), from Gr. εἰλέω (*eileō*) = to twist or contract.] [ILEAC-PASSION.]

ī'-lĕx, *s.* [Lat., = a kind of oak, probably *Quercus Ilex.*]

Bot.: A genus of Aquifoliaceæ or Ilicineæ (q.v.) Calyx four- or five-parted, persistent; corolla rotate, stamens four; drupe globose, with four stones, or a four- and five-celled stone. Known species 145; chiefly South American. *Ilex aquifolium* is the common holly. *I. paraguensis, I. gongonha, I. theezans*, a Brazilian plant, are used for tea; the leaves of *I. paraguensis* and the fruits of *I. Macoucoua* are used as dyes. A decoction of *I. vomitoria* is the "black drink" taken by the Creek Indians at the beginning of their councils.

Il'-ĭ-ăc (1), ***Il-ĭ'-ạc-ạl,** *a.* [ILIUM.] Of or belonging to the ilia. There are an iliac artery fascia, fossa, &c.

iliac-region, *s.*

Anat.: One or other of two regions, the right and left iliac, separated by the hypogastric one, the three together constituting the lowest of the three abdominal zones.

† **Il'-ĭ-ăc** (2), *a.* [ILEAC.]

iliac-passion, *s.* [ILEAC-PASSION.]

***Il'-ĭ-ăc** (3), *a.* [Gr. Ἰλιακός (*Iliakos*) = Trojan; concerning the Iliad.] Pertaining to or connected with ancient Ilium or the Trojan War. (*Gladstone* in *Annandale.*)

Il-ĭ'-ạc-ạl, *a.* [ILIAC (1).]

ĭ-lĭ'-ạ-cŭs, *s.* [Mod. Lat.] [ILIAC (1).]

Anat.: One of the anterior muscles of the thigh.

Il'-ĭ-ạd, *s.* [Lat. *Ilias*, genit. *Iliadis*, from Gr. Ἰλιάς (*Ilias*), genit. Ἰλιάδος (*Iliados*), from *Ἴλιος (*Ilios*) = the city of Ilus or Troy, named after *Ἶλος (*Ilos*) the grandfather of Priam, and son of Tros.] A celebrated epic poem in the Greek language, consisting of twenty-four books. Its composition is generally ascribed to Homer, of whose parentage, birth, and life nothing is known for certain. It is, however, a matter of dispute as to whether the poem is a homogeneous whole, or a series of ballads or rhapsodies on different episodes in the Trojan War, united into a continuous poem. It is further doubtful whether, in the latter case, the union was made by Homer himself, or by some person after his time. It is said that Pisistratus, tyrant of Athens, first collected and arranged the *Iliad* and *Odyssey* in the form in which we now have them. The chief sub-

* **ĭl-lĭb′-ĕr-ą-ble,** *a.* [ILLIBERAL.] Mean, low, base.

"Dishonourab'e, *illiberable*, vile, and of no worth." —*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 39.

ĭl-lĭb′-ĕr-ąl, *a.* [Fr. *illibéral*, from Lat. *illiberalis*, from *il-* = *in-* = not, and *liberalis* = liberal (q.v.); Sp. *iliberal;* Ital. *illiberale.*]

1. Not noble, frank, or ingenuous; mean; base; ungenerous.

"The charity of most men is grown so cold, and their religion so *illiberal*."—*Eikon Basilike.*

2. Not free, generous, or munificent; petty; niggardly; stingy.

"A thrifty and *illiberal* hand." *Mason: Elfrida.*

3. Rude, rough; not characterized by, or promoting high art.

"Those employments alone may be styled *illiberal*, which require only some bodily exercise."—*Wilkins: Archimedes*, bk. ii., ch. ii.

* 4. Not pure; inelegant; incorrect: as, *illiberal* words in a language.

* **ĭl-lĭb′-ĕr-ąl-ĭsm,** *s.* [Eng. *illiberal; -ism.*] Illiberality.

ĭl-lĭb-ĕr-ăl′-ĭ-tȳ, * **ĭl-lĭb-er-al-i-tie,** *s.* [Fr. *illibéralité*, from *illibéral* = illiberal (q.v.).]

1. Meanness of mind; want of ingenuousness, frankness, or nobility of mind.

2. Meanness, parsimony, niggardliness, stinginess.

"The *illiberality* of parents, in allowance towards their children, is an harmefull errour."—*Bacon: Essays: Of Parents.*

* **ĭl-lĭb′-ĕr-ąl-īze,** *v.t.* [Eng. *illiberal; -ize.*] To make or render illiberal.

* **ĭl-lĭb′-ĕr-ąl-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *illiberal; -ly.*] In an illiberal manner; ungenerously, uncandidly, meanly, stingily.

"One that had been bountiful only upon surprise and incogitancy, *illiberally* retracts."—*Decay of Piety.*

* **ĭl-lĭb′-ĕr-ąl-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *illiberal; -ness.*] The quality or state of being illiberal; illiberality.

ĭl-lĭç′-ĭt, *a.* [Fr. *illicite*, from Lat. *illicitus* = not allowed: *il-* = *in-* = not, and *licitus* = allowed; Sp. *ilicito;* Ital. *illicito.*] [LICIT.] Not allowed or permitted; prohibited; unlawful; illegal; forbidden by law or custom.

"Not too proud to pocket *illicit* gain."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

ĭl-lĭç′-ĭt-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *illicit; -ly.*] In an illicit manner; unlawfully, illegally.

ĭl-lĭç′-ĭt-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *illicit; -ness.*] The quality or state of being illicit; unlawfulness, illegality.

* **ĭl-lĭç′-ĭt-ŏŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *illicitus* = illicit (q.v.).] Illicit, illegal, unlawful.

ĭl-lĭç′-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Lat. = an allurement; referring to the agreeable perfume of the species.]

Bot.: A genus of Magnoliads, tribe Winterеæ (q.v.). The fruit and other parts of *Illicium anisatum* is used by the Chinese as a stomachic and carminative, and as a spice. The fruit yields by distillation an oil like that of anise, used chiefly in the manufacture of liquors. *I. floridanum* is also spicy. The fragrant seeds of *I. religiosum* are burnt by the Chinese in their temples.

ĭl-lĭg′-ĕr-ą, *s.* [Named in honour of J. C. W. Illiger, author of several works on natural history and botany.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the sub-order Illigereæ (q.v.).

ĭl-lĭg-ĕr-ā′-çē-æ, ĭl-lĭg-ĕr′-ē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *illeger(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ, -eæ.*]

Bot.: An order of Exogens or a sub-order of Combretaceæ. Called also Gyrocarpeæ.

* **ĭl-lĭght′-ęn** (*gh* silent), *v.t.* [Pref. *il-* = in, and Eng. *lighten* (q.v.).] To lighten, to enlighten.

"The *illightened* soul."
Daniel: Civil Wars, bk. v., c. 4.

ĭl-lĭm′-ĭt-ą-ble, *a.* [Pref. *il-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *limitable* (q.v.). That cannot be limited or bounded; boundless, limitless, unbounded, infinite.

"Roaming the *illimitable* waters round."
Wordsworth: Female Vagrant.

ĭl-lĭm′-ĭt-ą-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *illimitable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being illimitable.

ĭl-lĭm′-ĭt-ą-blȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *illimitab(le); -ly.*] In an illimitable manner or degree; without limits or bounds.

* **ĭl-lĭm-ĭt-ā′-tion,** *s.* [Pref. *il-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *limitation* (q.v.).] The quality or state of being illimitable; incapability of being limited.

"Their popes' supremacie, infallibilitie, *illimitation*, transubstantiation, &c."—*Bp. Hall: Apol. against Brownists.*

* **ĭl-lĭm′-ĭt-ĕd,** *a.* [Pref. *il-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *limited* (q.v.).] Not limited or bounded; unlimited, unbounded, infinite, boundless.

"His ambition to bring all other princes to . . . submit to his *illimited* designs."—*Clarendon: Religion & Policy*, ch. ix.

* **ĭl-lĭm′-ĭt-ĕd-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *illimited; -ness.*] The quality or state of being unlimited or without limits or bounds.

"The absoluteness and *illimitedness* of his commission."—*Clarendon: Civil War*, ii. 510.

* **ĭl-lĭ-nĭ′-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *illinitus*, pa. par. of *illinio* = to smear: *il-* = *in-* = in, upon, and *linio* = to smear, to daub.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of smearing or rubbing in or upon, as an ointment, &c.

2. That which is smeared or rubbed in or upon.

II. *Min.:* A thin crust of extraneous matter formed upon minerals.

* **ĭl-lĭ-quā′-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *il-* = *in-* = in, upon, and *liquatio* = a melting; *liquo* = to melt, to dissolve.] The melting or dissolving of one thing into another.

* **ĭll′-ĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *ill; -ish.*] Indisposed, out of sorts. (*Howell: Parly of Beasts*, p. 100.)

* **ĭl-lĭ′-ȘIon,** *s.* [Lat. *illisio*, from *illisus*, pa. par. of *illido: il-* = *in-* = in, upon, and *lædo* = to strike, to hurt.] The act of striking or dashing against.

"The *illision* of an inward spirit upon a pellicle or little membrane."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iii., ch. xxvii.

ĭl-lĭt′-ĕr-ą-çȳ, *s.* [Eng. *illiterate; -cy.*]

1. The quality or state of being illiterate or uneducated; want of education or knowledge; ignorance.

"The *illiteracy* of each as shown by the census of 1880."—*Globe*, April 8, 1884.

2. An instance of ignorance; a literary error; a blunder.

"The many blunders and *illiteracies* of the first publishers of his works."—*Pope: Preface to Shakespeare.*

* **ĭl-lĭt′-ĕr-ąl,** *a.* [Pref. *il-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *literal* (q.v.).] Not literal.

ĭl-lĭt′-ĕr-ąte, *a.* [Lat. *illiteratus*, from *il-* = *in-* = not, and *literatus* = literate, learned; Fr. *illettré;* Sp. *iliterato;* Ital. *illiterato.*] Unlettered, unlearned, ignorant of letters, uninstructed, untaught, rude, barbarous.

"[I] therefore cannot much recommend solitude to a man totally *illiterate*."—*Cowley: Essays: Of Solitude.*

ĭl-lĭt′-ĕr-ąte-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *illiterate; -ly.*] In an illiterate manner; ignorantly.

"Unread 'squires *illiterately* gay."
Savage: To John Powell.

* **ĭl-lĭt′-ĕr-ąte-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *illiterate; -ness.*] The quality or state of being illiterate; ignorance of letters, books, or science; illiteracy.

"The *illiterateness*, the arrogance, and the impostures of too many of those that pretend skill in it."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 354.

* **ĭl-lĭt′-ĕr-ą-ture,** *s.* [Pref. *il-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *literature* (q.v.).] Want of learning; illiteracy, ignorance.

"*Illiterature*, or inability for the discharge of that sacred function, and irreligion."—*Ayliffe: Parergon.*

ĭll′-nĕss, * **ĭl-nesse,** *s.* [Eng. *ill; -ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being bad or evil generally; badness; unfavourableness.

2. Moral badness; wickedness; depravity.

"She that is vnchast is a sea and treasure of all *illnesse*."—*Vives: Instruct. of a Christian Woman*, bk. i., ch. xi.

3. Sickness; disorder of health; an attack of sickness; indisposition.

"For what would health avail to wretched me,
If you could, unconcerned, my *illness* see?"
Littleton: Sulpicia to Corinthus.

* **ĭl-lō′-cą-ble,** *a.* [Lat. *il-* = *in-* = not, and *loco* = to let out for hire.]

Law: Incapable of being placed or hired out.

* **ĭl-lŏ-căl′-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Pref. *il-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *locality* (q.v.).] Want of locality or place; the state of existing in no locality or place.

"The notion of *illocality* is at least as old as Aristotle."—*Search: Light of Nature*, vol. ii., pt. i., ch. v.

ĭl-lŏg′-ĭ-cąl, *a.* [Pref. *il-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *logical* (q.v.).]

1. Ignorant or careless of the rules of logic or sound reasoning.

"One of the dissenters appeared to Dr. Saunderson so bold and *illogical* in the dispute."—*Walton: Lives.*

2. Contrary to the rules of logic or sound reasoning.

"This distinction of precepts and counsels is *illogical* and ridiculous, one member of the distinction grasping within itself the other."—*South: Sermons*, vol. viii., ser. 6.

ĭl-lŏg′-ĭc-ąl-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *illogical; -ly.*] In an illogical manner; contrary to the rules of logic or sound reasoning.

* **ĭl-lŏg′-ĭc-ąl-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *illogical; -ness.*] The quality or state of being illogical. (*Boyle: Works*, ii. 274.)

ĭl-lūde′, *v.t.* [Fr. *illuder*, from Lat. *illudo* = to mock: *il-* = *in-* = upon, and *ludo* = to play.] To deceive; to mock; to excite and disappoint the hopes of; to impose upon; to trick; to cheat.

"[He] falsed oft his blowes, t' *illude* him with such halt."
Spenser: F. Q., II. v. 8.

ĭl-lūd′-ĕr-īte, *s.* [Ger. *illuderit*, from Lat. *illudo* = to sport with (?).]

Min.: The same as ZOISITE (q.v.).

* **ĭl-lūme′,** *v.t.* [ILLUMINATE.]

1. To illuminate; to illumine; to fill with light.

"To *illume* that part of heaven
Where now it burns."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 1.

2. To make bright; to dye.

"The kindling azure, and the mountain's brow,
Illumed with fluid gold."
Thomson: Summer, 34.

* **ĭl-lūm′-ĭn-ą-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *illumin(e); -able.*] Capable of being illuminated.

* **ĭl-lūm′-ĭ-nąnt,** *s.* [Lat. *illuminans*, pr. par. of *illumino* = to illuminate.] That which illuminates or affords light.

"From an external *illuminant* as the sun."—*Boyle: Works*, v. 188.

* **ĭl-lūm′-ĭn-ąr-ȳ,** *a.* [Eng. *illumin(e); -ary.*] Pertaining to illumination.

ĭl-lūm′-ĭ-nāte, *v.t. & i.* [ILLUMINATE, *a.* Fr. *illuminer;* Sp. *iluminar;* Port. *illuminar;* Ital. *illuminare.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To throw light upon; to illumine; to lighten up.

"To *illuminate* the hollow vale."
Wordsworth: Upon Leaving School.

* 2. To adorn with festal lamps or bonfires. (*Johnson.*)

3. To adorn or ornament, as a manuscript or page with coloured pictures, drawings, or letters.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To lighten up; to make bright, plain, or clear; to enlighten intellectually; to throw light upon.

"'Tis revelation satisfies all doubts,
And so *illuminates* the path of life."
Cowper: Task, ii. 329.

* 2. To illustrate; to explain; to elucidate.

"My health is insufficient to amplify these remarks, and to *illuminate* the several pages with variety of examples."—*Watts.*

B. *Intrans.:* To adorn or ornament manuscripts, pages of books, &c., with coloured pictures, drawings, or letters.

¶ We *illuminate* by means of artificial lights; the sun *illuminates* the world by its own light; preaching and instruction *enlighten* the minds of men. *Illuminations* are employed as public demonstrations of joy: no nation is now termed *enlightened* but such as have received the light of the Gospel. (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

* **ĭl-lūm′-ĭ-nāte,** *a. & s.* [Lat. *illuminatus*, pa. par. of *illumino: il-* = *in-* = in, and *lumino* = to throw light upon, to enlighten; *lumen* (genit. *luminis*) = light.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. *Lit.:* Illuminated; made bright; lightened up.

"The isles all bright and *illuminate* with a mild and delicate fire."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 982.

2. *Fig.:* Enlightened.

B. *As subst.:* One pretending to extraordinary knowledge or skill; one of the Illuminati (q.v.).

Il-lūm-ĭ-nā'-tī, *s. pl.* [Nomin. masc. pl. of Lat. *illuminatus.*] [ILLUMINATE, *a.*]

Church History, &c.:

1. A name given to the newly baptized in the early ages of the Church. (*Goschler.*)

2. Another name for the Hesychasts (q.v.).

3. A Spanish sect, known vernacularly as Alumbrados. Their founders were Catherine de Jesus, a Carmelite nun, and John de Willelpando, a native of Teneriffe. They rejected the sacraments, and held that by mental prayer they might attain such perfection as to dispense with good works, and that they might commit any crime without sin. Ignatius Loyola, while a student at Salamanca (1527), was tried by an ecclesiastical commission for sympathy with the views of this sect, but declared innocent.

4. An obscure sect of French Familists, which arose in Picardy in 1634. Like their predecessors they ran into wild Antinomianism.

5. The name given to many secret societies professing high aims. The Rosicrucians (q.v.) were so-called, but generally by this title are designated the members of a society formed at Ingolstadt, in 1776, by Adam Weishaupt, Professor of Canon Law, and an ex-Jesuit. It had some resemblance to, and received substantial support from, Freemasonry, and many educated men of liberal views joined it. Its objects were religious and political emancipation, its ideal form of government republican, and its religion deistic. Espionage and a kind of confession, which Weishaupt's experience among the Jesuits led him to adopt, caused dissensions. The Baron von Knigge, one of the principal members, quarrelled with Weishaupt; the order was suppressed by edict, March 2, 1785, and Weishaupt was degraded and banished. The Illuminati were supposed to exercise great political influence; but it is now believed that the views of Barruel and Robison on that subject were exaggerated.

"The association of which I have been speaking is the Order of *Illuminati.*"—*Robison: Proofs of a Conspiracy* (1797), p. 13.

Il-lūm-ĭ-nā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *illuminatio,* from *illuminatus,* pa. par. of *illumino;* Fr. *illumination;* Ital. *illuminazione;* Sp. *iluminacion.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. The act of illuminating or supplying with light; the act of lighting up, as a house, a town, &c., as a token or manifestation of joy or rejoicing; the state of being thus lighted up.

2. The act or art of adorning a manuscript or page with coloured drawings, figures, letters, &c.

* 3. That which illuminates or gives light.

"The sun is but a body illightened, and an *illumination* created."—*Raleigh: History.*

4. That which is illuminated or lit up, as a design formed by lamps, bonfires, &c.; a festive display of lights.

"Bonfires, *illuminations,* and other marks of joy appeared."—*Burnet: Hist. of Own Time* (an. 1710).

5. A coloured or gilt ornament, drawing, figure, letter, &c., in a manuscript or page.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. An infusion of intellectual light or knowledge.

2. Brightness, splendour.

"The illuminators of manuscripts borrowed their title from the *illumination* which a bright genius giveth to his work."—*Felton: On the Classics.*

* **Il-lūm'-ĭn-ą-tĭsm,** *s.* [Eng., &c. *Illuminat(i); -ism.*] The doctrine and practices of any of the sects or societies described under Illuminati (q.v.).

"Zimmerman . . . preached up all the ostensible doctrines of *Illuminatism.*"—*Robison: Proofs of a Conspiracy* (1797), p. 358.

* **Il-lūm'-ĭ-nā-tĭve,** *a.* [Fr. *illuminatif,* from Lat. *illuminatus,* pa. par. of *illumino.*]

1. Having the power or quality of giving light; enlightening, illuminating, illustrative.

"The *illuminative* action of fire."—*Digby: On Bodies,* ch. iv.

2. Pertaining to the adorning of manuscripts. (*Nichols: Handy Book Brit. Mus.,* p. 393.)

Il-lūm'-ĭ-nā-tŏr, *s.* [Lat., from *illuminatus,* pa. par. of *illumino.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who or that which illuminates or gives light; one who throws light upon anything.

"The poet Geffery Chaucer . . . is of some called the first *illuminator* of the English tongue."—*Verstegan: Restitution of Decayed Intelligence,* ch. vii.

2. One who illuminates or adorns a manuscript or page with coloured or gilt drawings, ornaments, figures, letters, &c.

"This prelate employed . . . many scribes and *illuminators* in preparing copies of the classics."—*Warton: Hist. Eng. Poetry,* ii. 423.

II. *Optics:*

1. [CONDENSER, II. 9].

2. A lamp which throws a pencil of rays upon the micrometer wires in a telescope.

* **Il-lū'-mĭne,** *v.t.* [Fr. *illuminer,* from Lat. *illumino* = to illuminate (q.v.).]

1. *Lit.:* To illuminate, to lighten up, to throw light upon.

"The sudden blaze
Far round *illumined* hell." *Milton: P. L.,* i. 666.

2. *Fig.:* To honour, to celebrate, to ennoble. (*Cowper: Task,* iv. 192.)

* **Il-lūm-ĭ-neē',** *s.* [Fr., pa. par. of *illuminer.*] One of the Illuminati (q.v.).

* **Il-lūm'-ĭn-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *illumin(e); -er.*] One who illumines or illuminates. (*Fuller: Worthies; Cambridge.*)

* **Il-lūm'-ĭn-ĭsm,** *s.* [Eng. *illumin(e); -ism.*] The principles or doctrines of the Illuminati (q.v.).

* **Il-lūm'-ĭn-īze,** *v.t.* [Eng. *illumin(e); -ize.*] To initiate into or instruct in the doctrines of the Illuminati (q.v.).

* **Il-lūm'-ĭn-oŭs,** *a.* [Pref. *il-* = *in-* = in, intens., and Eng. *luminous.*] Bright, clear. (*Taylor: Edwin the Fair,* ii. 2.)

* **Il-lūre',** *v.t.* [Pref. *il-* = *in-* = in, and Eng. *lure* (q.v.).] To lure, to allure, to entice.

Il-lū'-ṣion, * **Il-lu-sioun,** *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *illusionem,* accus. of *illusio,* from *illusus,* pa. par. of *illudo* = to deceive, to mock.]

1. The act of deceiving, mocking, or imposing upon; mockery, deception.

2. That which deceives; a false show or appearance; an unreal vision presented to the mental or bodily eye; a delusion.

"I'll cross it, though it blast me. Stay *illusion.*"
Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 1.

¶ An *illusion* may be believed to be real or not. If the former it is a *delusion.*

Il-lū'-ṣion-ą-ble, *a.* [Eng. *illusion; -able.*] Liable to illusion. (*Academy,* Sept. 6, 1879, p. 167.)

* **Il-lū'-ṣion-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *illusion; -ist.*] One given to illusion.

* **Il-lū'-sĭve,** *a.* [Lat. *illusus,* pa. par. of *illudo.*] Deceiving by false show; delusive, deceptive.

"Truth from *illusive* falsehood to command."
Thomson: Castle of Indolence, ii. 65.

* **Il-lū'-sĭve-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *illusive; -ly.*] In an illusive manner; delusively; deceptively.

* **Il-lū'-sĭve-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *illusive; -ness.*] The quality or state of being illusive; delusiveness; deceptiveness; false show.

* **Il-lū'-sŏr-ў,** *a.* [Lat. *illusus,* pa. par. of *illudo;* Fr. *illusoire.*] Illusive; deceptive; false.

* **Il-lŭs'-trą-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *illustr(ate); -able.*] That may or can be illustrated.

"*Illustrable* from Aristotle in the old nucifragium or nutcracker."—*Browne: Cyrus Garden,* ch. ii.

Il-lŭs'-trāte, or **Il'-lŭs-trāte,** *v.t.* [ILLUSTRATE, *a.*]

I. *Lit.:* To make bright; to brighten with light; to light up; to illuminate.

"The inwarde eyes of his solle were . . . clerely *illustrate* and made clere."—*Udal: Actes,* ix.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To make celebrated; to brighten with honour; to make eminent; to glorify.

"When thee sh' enroll'd her garter'd knights among,
Illustrating the noble list." *Philips: Blenheim.*

2. To set in a clear light; to make clear or manifest; to display.

"A loyal and obedient subject is
Therein *illustrated.*" *Shakesp.: Henry VIII.,* iii. 2.

3. To explain; to elucidate; to make clear, plain, or intelligible by means of figures, comparisons, &c.

4. To ornament or elucidate by means of pictures, drawings, engravings, &c.

"The engravings which *illustrate* and adorn the account of this voyage."—*Cook: First Voyage.* (Introd.)

¶ For the difference between to *illustrate* and to *explain,* see EXPLAIN.

* **Il-lŭs'-trāte,** *a.* [Lat. *illustratus,* pa. par. of *illustro* = to light up; to throw light upon: *il-* = *in-* = on, upon, and *lustro* = to lighten.]

1. *Lit.:* Made bright or clear; lightened up.

2. *Fig.:* Famous; illustrious; renowned.

"Then praid *illustrate* Diomede."
Chapman: Homer; Iliad x.

Il-lŭs-trā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *illustratio,* from *illustratus,* pa. par. of *illustro* = to illustrate; Sp. *ilustracion;* Ital. *illustrazione.*]

1. The act of illustrating, or making clear, plain, or manifest; the act of explaining or elucidating; explanation; elucidation.

"Hast thou the *illustration* of this learned gentleman, my friend, to explain every hard matter of history."—*Drayton: Poly-Olbion.* (Pref.)

2. The state of being illustrated.

3. That which illustrates, explains, or elucidates; especially, an engraving or drawing intended to elucidate or explain; an explanation; an exemplification.

"Whoever looks about him will find many living *illustrations* of this emblem."—*L'Estrange.*

† **Il-lŭs'-trą-tĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *illustrat(e); -ive.*] Tending to illustrate, explain, or elucidate.

"List of *illustrative* works in ornithology."—*Swainson: Birds,* i. 222.

* **Il-lŭs'-trą-tĭve-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *illustrative; -ly.*] In an illustrative way; by way of illustration, explanation, or elucidation.

"Things are many times delivered hieroglyphically, metaphorically, *illustratively,* and not with reference to action."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours,* bk. iv., ch. xii.

* **Il-lŭs'-trā-tŏr,** *s.* [Eng. *illustrat(e); -or.*] One who or that which illustrates.

* **Il-lŭs'-trą-tŏr-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *illustrat(e); -ory.*] Serving to illustrate; illustrative.

* **Il-lŭs'-tre (tre as tĕr),** *v.t.* [Fr. *illustrer.*] To render bright or glorious.

"And all *illustred* with light radiant shine."
Sylvester: Du Bartas, Wk. i., day i., 334.

Il-lŭs'-trĭ-oŭs, *a.* [Fr. *illustre;* Eng. suff. *-ous;* Lat. *illustris.*]

* 1. Bright; containing or possessing light.

"Quench the light; thine eyes are guides *illustrious.*"
Beaumont & Fletcher. (*Annandale.*)

2. Conspicuous; noble; distinguished; eminent; famous.

"By her *illustrious* Earls renowned everywhere."
Drayton: Poly-Olbion, s. 13.

3. Conferring lustre, renown, or glory; brilliant; renowned: as, *illustrious* actions; *illustrious* descent.

¶ It is the prefix to the title of a prince of the blood in some foreign countries.

¶ For the difference between *illustrious* and *famous,* see FAMOUS.

Il-lŭs'-trĭ-oŭs-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *illustrious; -ly.*] In an illustrious manner, nobly, conspicuously, famously.

"Your birth and genius have rendered you *illustriously* happy."—*Milton: O. Cromwell to Prince of Turenne,* April, 1654.

Il-lŭs'-trĭ-oŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *illustrious; -ness.*] The quality or state of being illustrious; greatness, fame, eminence, nobility, grandeur.

"This fear . . . must needs arise from the *illustriousness* of the birth."—*Bp. Taylor: Rule of Conscience,* bk. i., ch. iv.

* **Il-lŭs'-troŭs,** *a.* [Pref. *il-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *lustrous* (q.v.).] Without lustre; not lustrous; wanting lustre or brightness.

"An eye base and *illustrous.*"
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, i. 6.

* **Il-lŭx-ūr'-ĭ-oŭs,** *a.* [Pref. *il-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *luxurious* (q.v.).] Not luxurious; not lavish or abundant.

"The *illuxurious* soil of their native country."—*Mery: Life of Swift,* let. 9.

* **Il'-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *ill; -y.*] In an ill, evil, or bad way; not well; ill.

"How *illy* they [the Papists] digested it may be seen by this passage."—*Strype: Memoirs,* bk. i., ch. ii.

Il-mĕn'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *ilmen(ium); -ic.*] (See the compound.)

ilmenic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: An acid supposed to exist in yttro-ilmenite. It is very little known, and some chemists contend that it is not a pure acid, but a mixture of niobic and tungstic acid.

Il'-mĕn-īte, *s.* [From the Ilmen Mountains, a branch of the Urals, in the province of Orenburg, in Siberia.]

Mineralogy:

1. According to Dana a variety of Menaccanite. Compos.: titanic acid, 45·4 to 46·92; sesquioxide of iron, 10·74 to 40·7; protoxide of iron, 14·1 to 37·86, &c. The *Brit. Mus. Cat.* makes it a distinct species.

2. Ilmenite of Brooke is Menaccanite.

Il-mĕn'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Latinised from Ilmen.] [ILMENITE.]

Chem.: The hypothetical metal of ilmenic-acid.

Il-mĕn-ō-rū'-tīle, *s.* [*Ilmen(ite); o* euphonic, and Eng., &c. *rutile* (q.v.).]

Min.: A variety of rutile, containing titanic acid, 89·3, and sesquioxide of iron, 10·7.

Il'-vą-īte, *s.* [Lat. *Ilva* = Elba; *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: The same as LIEVRITE (q.v.). Dana prefers this latter name.

Il-ȳ-ăn'-thĭ-dæ, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *ilyanth(us);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of *Zoantharia Malacodermata.* Corallum none, polyps single, free, with a rounded or tapering base.

Im-, *pref.* [See def.] A common prefix in English compound words. In some it is a corruption of French *em-*, by confusion with Latin *im-;* in others it represents the Latin *im-* the form which *in* takes before *b*, *m*, and *p* It is also used by confusion with the Latin *im-* (= in) for the English prefix *in-*, before words beginning with *b* or *p*. Lastly, it represents the French *im-* = Latin *im-*, the form which the negative prefix *in-* assumes before *b*, *m*, or *p*.

I'm. A contraction for *I am.*

Im-a-bĕn'-zīle, *s.* [Eng., &c. *ami(de)*, with the first three letters reversed (?), and *benzile.*]

Chem.: $C_{14}H_{11}NO$. A white, crystalline, inodorous powder, obtained, together with benzilam and benzilimide, by the action of dry ammoniacal gas on benzile dissolved in hot absolute alcohol, thus: $C_{14}H_{10}O_2 + NH_3 = C_{14}H_{11}NO + H_2O$. It is insoluble in water, in boiling alcohol, and in ether, but dissolves readily in an alcoholic solution of potash. The crystals melt at 140°, but on cooling they solidify without re-crystallizing.

Im'-age (age as **Ĭg),** ***y-mage,** *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *imaginem*, accus. of *imago;* Ital. *image, immagine;* Sp. *imagen.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The representation or similitude of any person or thing, drawn, painted, sculptured, or otherwise prepared; an effigy; a likeness; a picture.

"Brazen *images* of canonized saints."
Shakesp.: 2 *Henry VI.*, i. 3.

2. The appearance or semblance of a person or thing.

"*Images* of death." *Shakesp.: Macbeth*, i. 3.

3. A representation, figure, or likeness of any person or thing, used as an object of worship; an idol.

"Thou shalt not make unto thee any graven *image.*"
—*Exodus* xx. 4.

4. A copy, counterpart, likeness, or imitation.

"He, the noble *image* of my youth."
Shakesp.: 2 *Henry IV.*, iv. 4.

5. A representation of any thing to the mind; an idea; a conception.

"When we speak of a figure of a thousand angles, we may have a clear idea of the number one thousand angles; but the *image*, or sensible idea, we cannot distinguish by fancy from the *image* of a figure that has nine hundred angles."—*Watts: Logic.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Rhet.:* A term used to denote a metaphor expanded and made a more complete picture by the assemblage of various ideas through which the same metaphor continues to run, yet not sufficiently expanded to form an allegory.

2. *Optics:* The representation of an object formed at the focus of a lens or mirror by rays of light refracted or reflected to it from all parts of the object. The figure of the object is reversed in the image. The latter may be made to fall upon a screen, a photographic plate, or on the retina of the eye. It may also be viewed directly in a microscope or a telescope. Accidental images are those produced when a coloured object, having been placed upon a black ground, the eye, after having been fixed upon it, is turned to a white sheet. The image is of a complementary colour.

***image-breaker,** *s.* An iconoclast.

"*Image-breakers*, foes to Papall power."
Stirling: Doomes-day; Ninth Houre.

***image-graver,** ***image-maker,** *s.* A sculptor. (*North: Plutarch.*)

***image-monger,** *s.* One who worships images; an idolater.

image-worship, *s.* The worshipping of idols; idolatry.

"Early Christianity by no means abrogated the Jewish law against *image-worship.*"—*Tylor: Primitive Culture* (1873), ii. 168.

Im'-age (age as **Ĭg),** *v.t.* [IMAGE, *s.*]

1. To form or make an image of; to represent by an image.

"The vaulted isles, and shrines of *imag'd* saints."
Warton: Ecl. 4.

2. To reflect the image or likeness of; to mirror: as, A lake *images* a mountain.

* 3. To be like; to resemble.

4. To form a likeness or representation of in the mind; to represent mentally; to imagine; to conceive in the mind.

"*Image* to thy mind
How our forefathers to the Stygian shades
Went quick." *Philips.*

***Im'-age-a-ble (age** as **Ĭg),** *a.* [Eng. *image; -able.*] That may or can be imaged, or represented by an image.

***Im'-age-lĕss (age** as **Ĭg),** *a.* [Eng. *image; -less.*] Without an image.

***Im'-ag-ĕr (ag** as **Ĭg),** *s.* [Eng. *imag(e); -er.*] A sculptor.

"Praxiteles was ennobled for a rare *imager.*"—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. vii., ch. xxxviii.

Im'-ag-ĕr-ȳ (ag as **Ĭg),** *s.* [Eng. *imag(e); -ery.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Images, pictures, statues, or imitative work generally; the work of one who makes images or sensible representations of objects; figures made by an artist.

"Each room, array'd in glistering *imagery.*"
Warton: Ode 8.

2. Show, appearance, semblance, imitation.

"What can thy *imagery* of sorrow mean?"
Prior: Solomon, ii. 385.

3. Forms of the fancy; imaginary phantasms; false ideas.

"The *imagery* of a melancholic fancy."—*Atterbury*

4. Representation in writing; such descriptions as bring the image of the thing described before the mind.

"I wish there may be in this poem any instance of good *imagery.*"—*Dryden.* (*Todd.*)

II. *Rhet.:* Rhetorical images collectively; figures in discourse.

***Ĭ-măg'-ĭ-lĕt,** *s.* [Eng. *image*, s.; dimin. suff. *-let.*] A little image. (*Fuller: Worthies; Stafford.*)

Ĭ-măg'-ĭn-ą-ble, *a.* [Eng. *imagin(e); -able.*] That may or can be imagined or conceived in the mind; possible to be conceived; conceivable.

"They used all means *imaginable* to persuade me to stay at home."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

Ĭ-măg'-ĭn-ą-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *imaginable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being imaginable.

Ĭ-măg'-ĭn-ą-blȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *imaginab(le); -ly.*] In an imaginable or conceivable manner; conceivably.

"We found it so exceeding (and scarce *imaginably*) difficult a matter."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 10.

***Ĭ-măg'-ĭn-ąl,** *a.* [Eng. *imagin(e); -al.*] Characterized by or given to imagination; imaginative.

***Ĭ-măg'-ĭn-ąnt,** *a.* & *s.* [Fr., pr. par. of *imaginer* = to imagine.]

A. *As adj.:* Imagining; conceiving or forming ideas.

"We will enquire what the force of imagination is, either upon the body *imaginant*, or upon another body."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 900.

B. *As subst.:* One who is given to imagination or the forming of strange ideas.

"The wonders it works upon hypochondriacal *imaginants.*"—*Glanvill: Vanity of Dogmatizing*, ch. xi.

***Ĭ-măg'-ĭn-ąr-ĭ-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *imaginary; -ly.*] In an imaginary matter; in imagination.

"Do you not see it *imaginarily?*"—*Ford: Lady's Trial*, ii. 1.

Ĭ-măg'-ĭn-ą-rȳ, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *imaginarius*, from *imaginor* = to imagine; Fr. *imaginaire;* Sp. *imaginario;* Ital. *immaginario.*]

A. *As adj.:* Existing only in imagination or fancy; not real; fancied, fanciful, ideal.

"Honour, that praise which real merit gains,
Or e'en *imaginary* worth obtains."
Goldsmith: Traveller.

B. *As substantive:*

Math.: An imaginary expression or quantity.

imaginary expression or **quantity,** *s.*

Math.: An algebraic expression or symbol having no assignable arithmetical or numerical meaning or interpretation; the even root of a negative quantity; such as—

$$\sqrt{-9}, \quad \sqrt[4]{-a^3}, \text{ \&c.}$$

Such expressions are called imaginary, because, while the rule of signs (q.v.) holds good, it is impossible to conceive of quantities which they represent. Also called an impossible expression or quantity.

imaginary-focus, *s.*

Optics: The point towards which converging rays tend, but which they are prevented from reaching by some obstacle.

***Ĭ-măg'-ĭn-āte,** *a.* [Lat. *imaginatus*, pa. par. of *imaginor* = to imagine.] Imaginative.

"Whereas the *imaginate* facultie of other living creatures is unmoveable, and alwaies continueth in one: in all it is alike, and the same still in every one, which causeth them alwaies to engender like to themselves, each one in their severall kind."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. vii., ch. xii.

***Ĭ-mag-in-a-tĭf,** *a.* [IMAGINATIVE.]

Ĭ-măg'-ĭn-ā'-tion, ***ĭ-mag-in-a-cion,** *s.* [Fr. *imagination*, from Lat. *imaginationem*, accus. of *imaginatio*, from *imaginor* = to imagine (q.v.); Sp. *imaginacion;* Ital. *immaginazione.*]

1. That faculty or power of the mind by which it conceives and forms ideal pictures of things communicated to it by the organs of sense; the power to create or reproduce an object of sense previously perceived; invention.

"*Imagination* is that sacred power."
Wordsworth: White Doe of Rylstone. (Introd.)

2. An image conceived or formed in the mind; a conception, an idea.

"The dire *imagination* she did follow."
Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis, 972.

* 3. A contrivance, a sham, a plot.

"Thou hast seen all their vengeance, and all their *imaginations* against me."—*Lament.* iii. 60.

4. A fanciful opinion; a fancy.

Ĭ-măg'-ĭn-ā-tĭve, ***ĭ-mag-in-a-tĭf,** ***y-mag-yn-a-tive,** *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *imaginatif.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Having the power or faculty of imagination; endowed with imagination.

"His pure *imaginative* soul."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vi.

2. Characterized by or founded on imagination; as, *imaginative* art.

3. Pertaining to imagination.

"The whole exertion of its *imaginative* faculties."
—*Blair: Lect.* 38.

* 4. Suspicious.

"The Duke of Burgoyne, who was sage and *ymaginatiue.*"—*Berners: Froissart; Cronicle*, vol. ii., ch. cxxxi.

***B.** *As subst.:* The imaginative faculty; imagination.

"Your eyes infecting your pregnant *imaginative* with a red suffusion."—*Milton: Animad. upon Rem. Defence.*

Ĭ-măg'-ĭn-ā-tĭve-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *imaginative; -ness.*] The quality of being imaginative.

Ĭ-măg'-ĭne, *v. t.* & *i.* [Fr. *imaginer;* from Lat. *imago* (gen. *imaginis*) = an image; Sp. & Port. *imaginar;* Ital. *imaginare.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To form an idea of in the mind; to produce by the imagination; to conceive an image or idea of.

"*Imagined* lands and regions in the moon."
Milton: P. L., v. 262.

2. To think, to suppose, to believe, to conceive an image or idea of.

"What I do *imagine*, let that rest."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., ii. 5.

*3. To plot, to plan, to devise, to scheme.

"How long will ye *imagine* mischief against a man?"—*Psalm* lxii. 3.

4. To devise, to think of.

"With humblest suit that he *imagine* not."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. ii. 8.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To form images or ideas in the mind; to conceive.

2. To suppose, to think.

"It touches me deeper than you can *imagine*."
Shakesp.: Richard III., i. 1.

¶ For the difference between *imagine* and to *conceive*, see CONCEIVE.

ĭ-măj'-ĭn-ẽr, *ĭ-mag-yn-er, *s.* [Eng. *imagin(e); -er.*]

1. One who forms ideas; one given to imagination.

"Others think also, that these *imaginers* invented that they spake of their own heads."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 121.

2. One who plots, schemes, or plans; a plotter.

"For men of warre inclosed in fortresses are sore *imaygners*."—*Berners: Froissart; Cronycle*, ch. clxvii.

ĭ-măj'-ĭn-ĭng, *im-ag-in-ynge, *pr. par.*, *a.* & *s.* [IMAGINE.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of forming or conceiving images or ideas; imagination.

2. That which is imagined; an idea, a conception.

"Present fears
Are less than horrible *imaginings*."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, i. 3.

*3. Contrivance, invention, devising.

"Of his owne *imaginynge*
Lete forge and make a bulle of bras."
Gower: C. A., bk. vii.

***ĭ-măj'-ĭn-oŭs,** *a.* [As if from a Lat. *imaginosus*, from *imago* (gen. *imaginis*) = an image.] Full of imagination; imaginative.

ĭ-mā'-gō, *s.* [Lat.]

Entom.: The perfect (generally winged) reproductive state of an insect. (*Darwin.*)

¶ Linnæus said that the term imago was used of a perfect insect, "because, having laid aside its mask, and cast off its swaddling bands, being no longer disguised or confined, or in any respects imperfect, it is now become a true representative, or imago, of its species, and is qualified to fulfil the laws of nature in propagating its kind."

ĭ-mâm', ĭ-mâum', ĭ-mân', *s.* [Arab. = he who takes the lead.] In Turkey, a Mohammedan priest charged with the ceremonies of public worship. There is usually one in each messdjid, or second-rate mosque, and three at most—one of whom is superior to the others—in each principal mosque. The imams are naturally chosen in most cases from among the ulemas.

ĭm'-ą-rĕt, *s.* [Hindust. & Mahratta *imârat* = a building; a house; a public work.] A place where Mohammedan pilgrims are boarded and lodged gratis during three days.

"On the brink
Of a small *imaret's* rustic fount."
Moore: Paradise & the Peri.

ĭ-mĭs'-ą-tĭn, *s.* [Eng. *am(monia)*, and *isatin*, with some of the letters disarranged.]

Chem.: $C_{16}H_{11}N_3O_3$. A yellowish-brown substance produced by boiling an alcoholic solution of isatin in ammonia, thus: $2C_8H_5NO_2 + NH_3 = C_{16}H_{11}N_3O_3 + H_2O$. In its crude state it is a brown, soft, resinous body, but on being purified by means of potash and chloride of ammonium it crystallizes in ill-defined crystalline grains. Imasatin is insoluble in water, and in ether, and very slightly soluble in boiling alcohol.

***ĭm-balm** (*l* silent), *v.* [EMBALM.]

***ĭm-băn',** *v.t.* [Pref. *im-* = *em-*, and Eng. *ban* (q.v.).] To cut off or shut out from the rights of man; to outlaw; to excommunicate civilly. [OSTRACIZE.]

***ĭm-bănd',** *v.t.* [Pref. *im-* = *em-*, and Eng. *band* (q.v.).] To form into a band or bands.

"Beneath full sails *imbanded* nations rise."
J. Barlow. (*Webster.*)

***ĭm-băńk',** *s.* An old spelling of EMBANK (q.v.).

ĭm-băńk'-mĕnt, *s.* An old spelling of EMBANKMENT (q.v.).

***ĭm-băn'-nĕred,** *a.* [Pref. *im-* = in; Eng. *banner*, and suff. *-ed.*] Furnished with banners.

***ĭm-bar', *im-barre,** *v.t.* Old spellings of EMBAR (q.v.).

***ĭm-bar'-gō,** *s.* An old spelling of EMBARGO (q.v.).

***ĭm-bark', *im-barque,** *v.t.* & *i.* [EMBARK.]

***ĭm-barn',** *v.t.* [Pref. *im-* = in, and Eng. *barn* (q.v.).] To deposit or store in a barn.

***ĭm-băr'-ren,** *v.t.* An old spelling of EMBARREN (q.v.).

***ĭm-bāse',** *v.t.* [EMBASE.]

***ĭm-bās'-tąr-dīze,** *v.t.* An old spelling of EMBASTARDIZE (q.v.).

***ĭm-bāthe',** *v.t.* An old spelling of EMBATHE (q.v.).

***ĭm-băt'-tle,** *v.t.* An old spelling of EMBATTLE (q.v.)

***ĭm-băt'-tle-mĕnt, *im-bat-yl-ment,** *s.* Old spellings of EMBATTLEMENT (q.v.).

***ĭm-bāy',** *v.t.* An old spelling of EMBAY (2) (q.v.).

ĭm'-bĕ-çile, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *imbécile*, from Lat. *imbecillus.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Weak, feeble, destitute of strength, impotent.

"Too *imbecile* for study or for business."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

2. Mentally weak or feeble; having the mental faculties weakened or impaired.

B. *As subst.:* One who is imbecile or weak, mentally or physically.

¶ An *imbecile* person often changes his views and vacillates in his purposes. A *stupid* person is very persistent in his opinions and resolves, both of which, however, are senseless. That which in its highest form is genius, in its lowest is *imbecility*; that which in its highest form is talent, in its lowest is *stupidity*.

***ĭm'-bĕ-çile, *im-be-cil, *im-be-cill, *im-be-sel, *im-bes-sel, *im-bez-zle,** *v.t.* [IMBECILE, *a.*]

1. To make weak, to weaken, to enfeeble, to impair.

"And so *imbecill* all theyr strengthe."
Drant: Horace, bk. i., sat. 5.

2. To weaken or injure by unjust use or appropriations.

"Not suffering their persons to be oppressed, or their states *imbecill'd*."—*Taylor: Holy Living*, ch. iii., § 2.

3. To embezzle.

"Felony by *imbezzling* or destroying the King's armour or warlike stores."—*Blackstone: Commentaries*, bk. iv., ch. 7.

***ĭm-bĕ-çĭl'-ĭ-tāte,** *v.t.* [Eng. *imbecile*; *t* connective, and suff. *-ate.*] To render feeble or weak; to weaken; to enfeeble.

ĭm-bĕ-çĭl'-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Fr. *imbécillité*, from *imbécile*; Lat. *imbecillitas*; Ital. *imbecillità*; Sp. *imbecilidad.*] The quality or state of being imbecile; weakness, mentally or physically.

"The *imbecility* and meanness of her rulers."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

¶ For the difference between *imbecility* and *debility*, see DEBILITY.

ĭm-bĕd', *v.t.* Another spelling of EMBED (q.v.).

***ĭm-bĕl'-lĭc,** *a.* [Lat. pref. *im-* = *in-* = not, and *bellicus* = warlike; *bellum* = war.] Not warlike or martial; not fit for war.

***ĭm-bĕl'-lĭsh,** *v.t.* [EMBELLISH.]

***ĭm-bĕnch'-ĭng,** *s.* [Pref. *im-* = in, and Eng. *bench* (q.v.).] A raised work like a bench.

ĭm'-bĕr (1), *s.* [EMBER (1).]

ĭm'-bĕr (2), **ĭm'-mĕr,** *s.* [EMBER (2).] The ember-goose (q.v.).

***ĭm-bĕz'-zle,** *v.t.* [EMBEZZLE.]

ĭm-bĭbe', *v.t.* [Fr. *imbiber*, from Lat. *imbibo*: *im-* = in, and *bibo* = to drink; Sp. *imbibir.*]

1. To drink in.

"Here the wild horse, unconscious of the rein . . .
Imbibes the silver surge."
Blacklock: Psalm i.

2. To drink or suck in; to draw in; to absorb.

"So barren sands *imbibe* the shower."
Cowper: Friendship.

3. To take in, to admit, to receive.

"To veil the restless orb,
From which it did itself *imbibe* a ray."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vii.

4. To take or receive into the mind and retain, at least for a time.

"Those, that have *imbibed* this error, have extended the influence of this belief to the whole gospel."—*Hammond.*

ĭm-bĭb'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *imbib(e); -er.*] One who or that which imbibes.

"Salts are strong *imbibers* of sulphureous steams."—*Arbuthnot.*

***ĭm-bĭ-bĭ'-tion,** *s.* [Fr., from *imbiber* = to imbibe.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of drinking or sucking in; absorption.

"By its copious *imbibitions* and emissions of the aërial moisture."—*Boyle: Works*, iii. 789.

II. *Technically:*

1. The penetration of a liquid into a solid body.

2. The penetration of a liquid or gas into a body destitute of life, whether organic or not.

***ĭm-bĭt'-tĕr,** *v.t.* An old spelling of EMBITTER (q.v.).

***ĭm-bĭt'-tĕr-ẽr,** *s.* An old spelling of EMBITTERER (q.v.).

***ĭm-blāze',** *v.t.* An old spelling of EMBLAZE (q.v.).

***ĭm-blāz'-ŏn,** *v.t.* An old spelling of EMBLAZON (q.v.).

***ĭm-bŏd'-ĭ-mĕnt,** *s.* [EMBODIMENT.]

***ĭm-bŏd'-ȳ,** *v.t.* [EMBODY.]

***ĭm'-bŏĭl,** *v.t.* An old spelling of EMBOIL (q.v.).

***ĭm-bōld'-ẹn,** *v.t.* [EMBOLDEN.]

***ĭm-bŏl'-ĭsh,** *s.* [A corruption of *abolish* (2).] To abolish, to infringe upon, to embezzle. (*Davies.*)

***ĭm-bŏn'-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Lat. pref. *im-* = *in-* = not, and *bonitas* = goodness; *bonus* = good.] Want of goodness or good qualities. (*Burton.*)

***ĭm-bor'-dẽr,** *v.t.* [EMBORDER.]

***ĭm-bŏsk',** *v.t.* & *i.* [Ital. *imboscare* = to lie in ambush.] [EMBOSS.]

A. *Trans.:* To hide as in an ambush; to conceal.

"To *imbosk* himself in the mountains."—*Shelton: Don Quixote*, bk. iii., ch. viii.

B. *Intrans.:* To lie concealed.

"They seek the dark, the bushy, the tangled forest, they would *imbosk*."—*Milton: Reform. in England*, bk. i.

***ĭm-bọs'-ŏm,** *v.t.* An old spelling of EMBOSOM (q.v.).

***ĭm-bŏss',** *s.* An old spelling of EMBOSS, *s.* (q.v.).

***ĭm-bŏs'-tụre,** *s.* [Eng. *imbost* = embossed; *-ure.*] Embossed work.

***ĭm-bound',** *v.t.* An old spelling of EMBOUND (q.v.).

***ĭm-bōw',** *v.t.* [EMBOW.]

***ĭm-bōw'-ẽr,** *v.t.* & *i.* [EMBOWER.]

***ĭm-bōw'-mĕnt,** *s.* An old spelling of EMBOWMENT (q.v.).

***ĭm-bŏx',** *v.t.* An old spelling of EMBOX (q.v.).

***ĭm-brāçe,** *v.* & *s.* An old spelling of EMBRACE (q.v.).

***ĭm-brāçe'-mĕnt,** *s.* An old spelling of EMBRACEMENT (q.v.).

***ĭm-brāid',** *v.t.* An old spelling of EMBRAID (q.v.).

ĭm-brāke', *v.t.* An old spelling of EMBRAKE (q.v.).

***im-brănd',** *v.t.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-*, and Eng. *brand* (q.v.).] To arm with brands.

"She ended, and the heavenly hierarchies,
Burning in zeal, thickly *imbranded* were."
G. Fletcher: Christ's Victory & Triumph.

***im-brăn'-gle,** *v.t.* An old spelling of EMBRANGLE (q.v.).

***im-breēd',** *v.t.* [Pref. *im-* = in, and Eng. *breed* (q.v.).] To breed or generate within; to inbreed.

"To search the truth is a disposition *imbred* in every man."—*Hakewill: Apologie*, bk. iii., § 4.

im-brĭ-căr'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from *imbrex* (genit. *imbricis*) = a hollow tile.]

Bot.: A genus of Sapotaceæ (q.v.). It consists of trees with eight sepals in two rows, a corolla, with its segments in three rows, and eight fertile and eight sterile stamens. The fruits of *Imbricaria malabarica* and *I. maxima* are subacid, and used as dessert fruit. They grow in Bombay, Mauritius, &c.

im'-brĭ-cāte, im'-brĭ-cāt-ĕd, *a.* [Lat. *imbricatus*, pa. par. of *imbrico* = to cover with a gutter-tile; *imbrex* (genit. *imbricis*) = a tile; *imber* (genit. *imbris*) = rain.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Bent or hollowed like a roof or gutter-tile.

2. *Bot.:* Overlapping anything in a parallel manner at its margin; laid one over another, like slates or tiles on a roof. Used of parts of some flowers, &c.

3. *Zoology:*

(1) In the same sense as (2).

(2) *Of the operculum of a gasteropodous mollusc:* Growing only on one side, and having the nucleus marginal, as in *Purpura*, *Phorus*, &c. Called also Lamellar.

***im'-brĭ-cāte,** *v.t.* [IMBRICATE, *a.* [To lay or lap, the one over the other, as tiles.

***im-brĭ-cā'-tion,** *s.* [IMBRICATE, *a.*]

1. The state of being imbricate; an overlapping of the edges, as in tiles or shingles.

2. A hollow or concavity like that of a gutter-tile.

"Adorned with neat *imbrications*, and many other fineries."—*Derham: Physico-Theology*, bk. viii., ch. vi.

***im'-brĭ-cā-tĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *imbricat(e)*; *-ive.*] The same as IMBRICATE (q.v.).

***im-brĭ'-ĕr,** *v.t.* [Pref. *im-* = in, and Eng. *brier.*] To entangle in a thicket. (*Hacket: Life of Williams*, ii. 192.)

***im-brō-ca'-dō,** *s.* [Sp.] Cloth of gold or silver.

***im-brō-ca'-tą, *im-brŏc-ca'-tą,** *s.* [Ital., from *im-* = in, and *broccare* = to incite; *brocco* = a nail.] A hit or thrust.

***im-bright'-ęn** (*gh* silent), *v.t.* [Pref. *im-* = in, and Eng. *brighten* (q.v.).] To brighten up; to illumine.

"But now *imbrightened* into heavenly flame."
G. Fletcher: Christ's Triumph after Death.

***im-brĭs'-tle (tle** as **ęl),** *v.t.* [Pref. *im-* = in, and Eng. *bristle.*] To make rough. (*Nashe: Lenten Stuffe.*)

***im-brōld'-ĕr,** *v.t.* An old spelling of EMBROIDER (q.v.).

im-brō'-glĭ-ō (*g* silent), *s.* [Ital., from *im-* = in, and *brogliare* = to confound, to confuse.]

1. An intricate or complicated plot, as of a play or novel.

2. A perplexing or confused state of affairs; a misunderstanding.

***im-brōil',** *v.t.* [EMBROIL.]

***im-brŏth'-ęl,** *v.t.* An old spelling of EMBROTHEL (q.v.).

***im-brŏwn',** *v.t.* An old spelling of EMBROWN (q.v.).

im-brūe', *v.t.* [O. Fr. *embruer* = to bedabble oneself: *em-* = in, and O. Fr. *bevre* = Lat. *bibo* = to drink. *Imbrue* is thus a doublet of *imbibe*, with which it has oftimes been confounded.]

1. To steep; to soak or drench in a fluid, as in blood.

"This sad token I *imbrue*
In the best blood of Roderick Dhu!"
Scott: Lady of the Lake, iv. 28.

*2. To pour out; to emit moisture. (*Spenser.*)

im-brūed', *pa. par.* & *a.* [EMBRUED.]

***im-brūe'-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *imbrue*; *-ment.*] The act of imbruing; the state or condition of being imbrued.

***im-brūte',** *v.t.* An old spelling of EMBRUTE (q.v.).

***im-brūte'-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *imbrute*; *-ment.*] The act of making brutish; the state of becoming brutish.

***im-brynge,** *a.* An old spelling of EMBRING (q.v.).

***im-bŭd',** *v.i.* [Pref. *im-* = in, and Eng. *bud.*] To put or thrust forth buds; to bud.

"To make our spirits likewise to *imbud*."
Daniel: To the King's Majesty.

im-būe', *im-bew, *v.t.* [Lat. *imbuo* = to cause to drink in.]

*1. To cause to drink or suck in; to make to absorb; to tinge, to dye.

"Copper plentifully dissolved in aqua-fortis, will *imbue* several bodies with the colour of the solution."
—*Boyle: Works*, i. 782.

2. To cause to become penetrated; to tinge strongly.

"A mind *imbued*
With truth from heaven." *Cowper: Yardley Oak.*

***im-būe'-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *imbue*; *-ment.*] The act of imbuing; a deep tincture.

***im'-būrse,** *v.t.* [Pref. *im-* = in, and Eng. *burse* (q.v.).] To stock with money; to supply money to.

***im-būrse'-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *imburse*; *-ment.*]

1. The act of imbursing or supplying with money.

2. Money laid up in stock.

***im-bŭsh'-mĕnt, *im-bushe-ment,** *s.* Old spelling of EMBUSHMENT (q.v.).

***im-bū'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *imbutus*, pa. par. of *imbuo.*] The act of imbuing.

ĭ-mĕ-są-tĭn, *s.* [Altered from *imazatin* (q.v.), by the substitution of *e* for *a.*]

Chem.: $C_8H_6N_2O$. A dark yellow inodorous body, obtained by the action of gaseous ammonia on a saturated alcoholic solution of isatin, containing a little powdered isatin in suspension, thus: $C_8H_5NO_2 + NH_3 = C_8H_6N_2O + H_2O$. It crystallizes in the form of straight rectangular prisms, which are insoluble in water, soluble in boiling alcohol, and slightly soluble in ether.

***im-grame, *ym-grame,** *a.* [Pref. *im-* = in, and Eng. *grame* (q.v.).] Grieved, sad, doleful, harassed.

"A patrone of a benefice will hane a poore *ymgrame* soule, to beare the name of a parson."—*Wilson: The Arte of Rhetorique*, p. 37.

im'-īde, *s.* [Altered from Eng., &c. *amide.*]

Chem.: Generally used in the plural. Imides are formed by the action of chloracids (the so-called chlorides of negative radicals) upon amides, thus: Acetamide $[NH_2(CMeO)]$ + acetylic chloride (CMeOCl) = diacetimide $[NH(CMeO)_2]$ + hydrochloric acid (HCl). Imides are also formed by the substitution of a dyad negative radical for two atoms of hydrogen in ammonia, thus: succinimide = $NH(C_4H_4O_2)''$, in which two atoms of the hydrogen in ammonia have been replaced by the dyad negative radical of succinic acid.

ĭ-mĭd'-ō-ĝĕn, *s.* [Eng. *imid(e)*; *o* connective, and Gr. γεννάω (*gennaō*) = to generate.]

Chem.: A name given to the monatomic radical (NH).

imidogen-bases, *s. pl.*

Chem.: A term applied to the secondary monamines. These are derived from ammonia by the replacement of two atoms of hydrogen by monad positive radicals. Dimethylamine $N(CH_3)_2H$, piperidine $N(C_5H_{10})''H$, and conine $N(C_8H_{14})''H$, are imidogen bases.

***im-ĭt-ą-bĭl-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *imitable*; *-ity.*] The quality or state of being imitable; possibility of being imitated.

im'-ĭt-ą-ble, *a.* [Lat. *imitabilis*, from *imitor* = to imitate; Fr. & Sp. *imitable*; Ital. *imitabile.*]

1. That may or can be imitated or copied.

*2. Deserving of being imitated or copied; worthy of imitation.

"A great example *imitable* by all Princes."—*Bp. Taylor: Rule of Conse.*, bk. iii., ch. iii., rule 5.

***im'-ĭt-ą-ble-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *imitable*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being imitable.

***im'-ĭ-tąn-cў,** *s.* [Eng. *imit(ate)*; *-ancy.*] Tending to imitate. (*Carlyle: Miscellanies*, iii. 67.)

im'-ĭ-tāte, *v.t.* [Lat. *imitatus*, pa. par. of *imitor* = to imitate; Sp. & Port. *imitar*; Fr. *imiter.*]

1. To produce, or endeavour to produce a copy or likeness of anything in form, colour, or appearance.

2. To produce similar in qualities, style, effect, &c., to another.

"This tale is *imitated*, rather than translated, from a fragment."—*Scott: Frederick & Alice.* (Notes.)

3. To follow as a model, pattern, or example; to copy in manners, conduct, actions, &c.; to follow the example of.

"He will not yet *imitate* and follow his passions."—*Sir T. More: Works*, p. 1,246.

4. To mimic; to ape; to copy the actions or movements of.

¶ *Imitation* is the generic copy, and *counterfeit* the specific: to *imitate* is to take a general likeness; to *copy*, to take an exact likeness; to *counterfeit*, to take a false likeness: to *imitate* is, therefore, almost always used in a good or an indifferent sense; to *copy* mostly, and to *counterfeit* always, in a bad sense: to *imitate* an author's style is at all times allowable for one who cannot form a style for himself. To *imitate* is the general term: to *mimic* and to *ape* are both species of vicious *imitation*. One *imitates* that which is deserving of *imitation*, or the contrary: one *mimics* either that which is not an authorized subject of *imitation*, or which is imitated so as to excite laughter. A person wishes to make that his own which he *imitates*, but he *mimics* for the entertainment of others. To *ape* is a serious though an absurd act of *imitation*; to *mimic* is a jocose act of *imitation*: to *mock* is an ill-natured and vulgar act of *imitation*. (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

im-ĭ-tā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *imitatio*, from *imitatus*, pa. par. of *imitor*; Fr. *imitation.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of imitating or copying.

"This primary or original copying, which in the ideas of Philosophy is *imitation*, is in the language of Criticism called invention."—*Burd: Poetical Imitation*, § 1.

2. That which is produced, made, or done as a copy; a copy; a likeness; a semblance.

"My images are many of them copied from him, and the rest are *imitations* of him."—*Dryden: Letter to Sir R. Howard.*

II. *Music:* The repetition of a short subject by another part. The subject proposed is sometimes called the antecedent, and the passage which afterwards imitates it the consequent. Imitation by diminution is when the consequent is in notes half the length of those of the antecedent. Imitation by inversion is when the intervals of the antecedent are inverted in order to form the consequent. Imitation is said to be convertible when antecedent and consequent are interchangeable. If strict imitation be continued for any length of time, it is said to be canonical.

***im-ĭ-tā'-tion-ąl,** *a.* [Eng. *imitation*: *-al.*] Pertaining or relating to imitation; resembling.

***im-ĭ-tā'-tion-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *imitation*; *-ist.*] One who imitates; an imitator; one who is destitute of originality.

im'-ĭ-tā-tĭve, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *imitatif*, from Lat. *imitatus*, pa. par. of *imitor.*]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Given to imitating; inclined to imitate or copy: as, Man is an *imitative* animal.

2. Aiming at imitation; designed to imitate.

"But *imitative* strokes can do no more."
Cowper: Task, i. 426.

3. Done or formed after a model, pattern, or example; done in imitation.

"For ploughing is an *imitative* toil."
Dryden: Virgil; Georgic ii. 282.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Min.:* Having a form suggestive of some other thing. Thus, botryoidal minerals are imitative of a cluster of grapes.

2. *Music:* Expressive of or designed to express the inner feelings and state of the mind, or the objects and occurrences of external life.

B. *As substantive:*

Gram.: A verb predicating imitation or resemblance.

* **ĭm′-ĭ-tā-tĭve-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *imitative; -ly.*] In an imitative manner.

* **ĭm′-ĭ-tā-tĭve-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *imitative; -ness.*] The quality of being imitative.

ĭm′-ĭ-tā-tŏr, *s.* [Lat., from *imitatus*, pa. par. of *imitor.*] One who imitates, copies, or follows; a copier.

"Neither our good nor our bad qualities were those of *imitators.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

* **ĭm′-ĭ-tā-tŏr-shĭp,** *s.* [Eng. *imitator; -ship.*] The condition or office of an imitator.

" When to servile *imitatorship*,
Some spruce Athenian pen is prentized."
Marston: Scourge of Villainie.

* **ĭm′-ĭ-tā-trĕss,** * **ĭm′-ĭ-tā-trĭx,** *s.* [Lat. *imitatrix.*] A female who imitates or copies.

"Friend, they either are men's souls themselves
Or the most wittie *imitatrixes* of them."
Sir Gyles Goosecappe, iii. 1. (1606).

ĭm-măc′-ū-lāte, *a.* [Lat. *immaculatus*, from *im-* = *in-* = not; and *maculatus*, pa. par. of *maculo* = to spot; *macula* = a spot; Sp. *immaculado;* Ital. *immaculato.*]

1. Spotless, pure; free from stain, spot, or blemish; unstained, undefiled.

"[They] kept the faith *immaculate* and pure."
Cowper: Expostulation, 208.

2. Pure, clear, transparent.

" Thou clear, *immaculate*, and silver fountain."
Shakesp.: Richard II., v. 3.

Immaculate Conception, *s.*

Roman Theol. & Ch. Hist.: The dogma defined by Pope Pius IX., on Dec. 8, 1854, that the immaculate conception of Mary is an article of divine faith. According to the dogma, in her active conception, or generation, there was nothing miraculous; but in the passive conception, or infusion of a rational soul, she was sanctified and preserved from the taint of original sin by the foreseen merits of Christ. The traditional day of Mary's conception has been honoured with a feast from the twelfth century, and found a place in the calendar in the fourteenth. In the fifteenth century, all doctors of Paris were bound to defend the doctrine, which was warmly adopted by the Franciscans and Carmelites, while the Dominicans, naturally following St. Thomas of Aquin, held the contrary view. The Council of Trent expressly excepted Mary from the decree *De Peccato Originali*, adopted in the fifth session (June 17, 1546).

ĭm-măc′-ū-lāte-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *immaculate; -ly.*] In an immaculate, pure, spotless, or unblemished manner.

ĭm-măc′-ū-lāte-nĕss, * **im-mac-u-late-nesse,** *s.* [Eng. *immaculate; -ness.*] The quality or state of being immaculate; purity; freedom from spot, stain, or blemish.

" Candour and *immaculateness* of conversation is required."—*Mountague: Devoute Essayes*, pt. i., tr. 12, § 2.

* **ĭm-māĭled′,** * **im-mayled,** *a.* [Pref. *im-* = in, and Eng. *mailed.*] Clad in mail or armour.

" Instructed swarms
Of men *immayled.*"
Browne: Britannia's Pastorals, bk. ii., s. 4.

* **ĭm-măl′-lĕ-ā-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *malleable* (q.v.).] That cannot be hammered, or wrought, or beaten with a hammer; not malleable.

"It reduces it to an *immalleable* substance."—*Boyle: Works*, iv. 219.

* **ĭm-măn′-ā-cle,** *v.t.* [Pref. *im-* = in, and Eng. *manacle* (q.v.).] To manacle, to fetter, to confine; to put under restraint.

"This corporal rind
Thou hast *immanacled.*" *Milton: Comus*, 665.

* **ĭm-mā-nā′-tion,** *s.* [Lat. pref. *im-* = in, and *manatio* = a flowing; *mano* = to flow.] A flowing or entering in. (*Lamb.*)

* **ĭm-māne′,** *a.* [Lat. *immanis* = huge, vast, savage.] Vast huge, prodigious; exceeding great.

"What *immane* difference is there between the twenty-fourth of February and commencement of March?"—*Evelyn: Sylva*, bk. i., ch. xviii.

* **ĭm-māne′-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *immane; -ly.*] In a vast or prodigious manner or degree; hugely, savagely, cruelly.

" A man of excessive strength, valiant, liberal, and fair of aspect, but *immanely* cruel."—*Milton: Hist. Eng.*, bk. i.

* **ĭm′-mą-nençe,** * **ĭm′-mą-nĕn-çȳ,** *s.* [Lat. *immanens*, pr. par. of *immaneo.*] [IMMANENT.] The quality or state of being immanent; inherence, indwelling.

* **ĭm′-mą-nent,** *a.* [Lat. *immanens*, pr. par. of *immaneo* = to remain in; *im-* = *in-* = in, and *maneo* = to remain; Fr. *immanent.*] Staying or remaining in; not passing out of the subject; limited to the subject or associated acts; having no external effect; inherent, internal, not transient.

" Logicians distinguish two kinds of operations of the mind; the first kind produces no effect without the mind, the last does. The first they call *immanent* acts; the second transitive. All intellectual operations belong to the first class; they produce no effect upon any external object."—*Reid: On the Intellectual Powers*, ess. 2, ch. xiv.

* **ĭm-măn′-ĭ-fĕst,** *a.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *manifest* (q.v.).] Not manifest; not plain or clear.

" A time not much unlike that which was before time *immanifest* and unknown." —*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. vi., ch. vi.

* **ĭm-măn′-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Fr. *immanité*, from Lat. *immanitatem*, accus. of *immanitas*, from *immanis* = vast, savage, cruel.] Barbarity, cruelty, savageness.

" That such *immanity* and bloody strife
Should reign among professors of one faith."
Shakesp.: 1 *Henry VI.* v. 1.

* **ĭm-măn′-tle.** An old spelling of EMMANTLE (q.v.).

Ĭm-măn′-ū-ęl, *s.* [Heb. עִמָּנוּאֵל (*Immanuel*) = God with us; Gr. Ἐμμανουήλ (*Emmanouēl.*)

Scrip.: The name which was to be given to a child who, it was prophesied by Isaiah, was to be born of הָעַלְמָה (*haalmah*), *i.e., the* virgin, not *a* virgin, as in the A.V. At the time the words were uttered, the kingdom of Judah was threatened with political extinction by a hostile confederacy, consisting of the kingdoms of Israel and Syria. For the encouragement of King Ahaz it was stated that before the child Immanuel should be old enough to discern between good and evil, "the land," as it has been rendered, "shall be forsaken, of whose two kings thou art afraid" (Isa. vii. 10-16). In Matt. i. 23 the prophecy is applied to the miraculous birth of Jesus from the Virgin Mary.

" The stretching out of his wings shall fill the breadth of thy land, O *Immanuel.*"—*Isaiah* viii. 8.

* **ĭm-măr-çĕs′-çĭ-ble,** * **im-măr-çĕs′-sĭ-ble,** *a.* [Lat. pref. *im-* = *in-* = not; and *marcesco* = to fade.] Unfading.

" The crown that thou hast laid up for me is *immarcessible.*"—*Bp. Hall: A Holy Rapture*, § 11.

* **ĭm-măr-çĕs′-çĭ-blȳ,** * **im-mar-çĕs′-sĭ-blȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *immarcescible; -ly.*] Unfadingly.

" Not fading and corruptible, but *immarcessibly* eternal."—*Bp. Hall: Invisible World*, bk. iii., § 12.

ĭm-mar′-ĝĭn-āte, *a.* [Pref. *im-*, and Lat. *marginatus.*]

Bot.: Not having a rim or edge.

* **ĭm-mar′-tial,** *a.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *martial* (q.v.).] Not martial; not warlike.

" My powers are unfit,
Myself *immartial.*" *Chapman: Homer; Od.* ii.

* **ĭm-mask′,** * **im-maske,** *v.t.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-*, and Eng. *mask* (q.v.).] To cover as with a mask; to disguise, to hide.

" I have cases of buckram for the nonce, to *immask* our noted outward garments."—*Shakesp.:* 1 *Henry IV.*, i. 2.

* **ĭm-mătçh′-ą-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *matchable* (q.v.).] That cannot be matched or equalled; peerless.

" Invincible of pleasure, unconquered by travels, and in gratuities and liberality *immatchable.*"—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 1,041.

* **ĭm-mătçh′-lĕss,** *a.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *matchless* (q.v.).] Incomparable; peerless. (*G. Markham: Trag. of Sir R. Grinuile; Dedic.*)

ĭm-mą-tĕr′-ĭ-ąl, *a. & s.* [Fr.] [MATERIAL.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Not consisting or composed of matter; incorporeal, spiritual.

"Angels are spirits *immaterial* and intellectual."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity.*

2. Of no essential weight, importance, or consequence; unimportant.

* **B.** *As subst.:* That which is incorporeal, or not composed of matter.

" As well might nothing bind immensity,
Or passive matter *immaterials* see."
Harte: Essay on Satire.

ĭm-mą-tĕr′-ĭ-ąl-ĭsm, *s.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *materialism.*]

Phil.: A term sometimes so widely taken as to be a synonym for Idealism (q.v.) or Phenomenalism; more usually limited to the doctrine of George Berkeley, Bishop of Cloyne (1684-1753). Prof. A. C. Fraser (*Works of G. Berkeley*, i. 120) reduces this system to three principles:—(1) The negation of Matter, as signifying an unperceiving and unperceived substance and cause; (2) The affirmation, as Substance proper, of the Ego; and, as Cause proper, of a reasonable will; (3) The affirmation of Matter, as consisting of the ideas, objects, or perceptions of sense; of material substances usually called sensible things; and of material causes or uniform antecedents in the order of sensible changes.

" Berkeley was the founder of a doctrine of universal *Immaterialism.*"—*Ueberweg: Hist. Philos.*, ii. 88.

ĭm-mą-tĕr′-ĭ-ąl-ĭst, *a. & s.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *materialist.*]

A. *As adj.:* Inculcating or in any way connected with immaterialism (q.v.).

" The *immaterialist* theory of an essentially spiritual universe."—*A. C. Fraser: Berkeley*, p. 79.

B. *As subst.:* A believer in any form of immaterialism (q.v.).

"It is not, therefore, to be expected that any man, whether materialist or *immaterialist*, should have exactly just notions of the Deity."—*Berkeley: Hylas & Philonous*, dial. 3.

ĭm-mą-tĕr′-ĭ-ăl′-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Eng *immaterial; -ity.*] The quality or state of being immaterial or incorporeal; freedom from or absence of matter.

" The notion of the soul's *immateriality* evidently facilitates the belief of a resurrection."—*Clarke: A Third Defence.*

* **ĭm-mą-tĕr′-ĭ-ąl-īze,** *v.t.* [Eng. *immaterial; -ize.*] To make immaterial or incorporeal; to free from matter.

" Though assiduity in the most fixed cogitation be no trouble to *immaterialized* spirits, yet is it more than our embodied souls can bear."—*Glanvill: Scepsis Scientifica*, ch. xii.

ĭm-mą-tĕr′-ĭ-ąl-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *immaterial; -ly.*]

1. In an immaterial or incorporeal manner; without matter.

" Visible species of things strike not our senses *immaterially.*"—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iii., ch. vii.

2. In an unimportant manner or degree.

ĭm-mą-tĕr′-ĭ-ąl-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *immaterial; -ness.*] The quality or state of being immateriality.

* **ĭm-mą-tĕr′-ĭ-āte,** *a.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not; Eng. *materiate* (q.v.).] Not consisting of matter; incorporeal, immaterial.

" Any such transmission and influx of *immateriate* virtues."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 900.

ĭm-mą-tū′re, *a.* [Lat. *immaturus*, from *im-* = *in-* = not, and *maturus* = ripe.]

* **I.** *Lit.:* Not mature or ripe; not come to perfection. (*Milton: P. L.*, vii. 277.)

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Not perfect, not complete; not perfected or completed; not matured.

" The land enterprise of Panama was an ill-measured and *immature* counsel."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*

2. Not having reached full age; young.

" Though *immature* I end my glorious days."
Rowe: Lucan, v. 948.

3. Too early; coming before the natural time; premature.

" We . . . call not that death *immature*, if a man lives till seventy."—*Taylor: Holy Living & Dying.*

ĭm-mą-tū′red, *a.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *matured.*] Not matured; not perfected or completed.

ĭm-mą-tū′re-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *immature; -ly.*] In an immature manner; too soon, too early; prematurely; before the natural time.

" The virtuous, though dying *immaturely*, should be as if they had lived an hundred years."—*Warburton: Divine Legation*, bk. vi., § 6.

ĭm-mą-tū′re-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *immature; -ness.*] The quality or state of being immature; immaturity.

" It was easy for me to represent to you, how unfinished and unpolished the trifles you called for were; especially considering the *immatureness* of some of them."—*Boyle: Works*, vol. ii., p. 222.

ĭm-ma-tūr′-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *maturity* (q.v.).] The quality or state of being immature, or not having reached maturity, completeness, or perfection.

"The validity of contracts may be affected by the contractor's *immaturity* of age."—*Beattie: Moral Science*, pt. iii., ch. i.

* **ĭm-mē-ą-bĭl′-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Lat. *immeabilis* = that cannot be passed: *im-* = *in-* = not, and *meabilis* = passable; *meo* = to pass, to go.] The quality of being impassable; the quality of rendering impassable. (*Arbuthnot: On Aliments*, ch. vi., § 29.)

* **ĭm-mĕa-sūr-ą-bĭl′-ĭ-tȳ (s as zh),** *s.* [Eng. *immeasurable; -ity.*] The quality or state of being immeasurable.

ĭm-mĕa′-sūr-ą-ble (s as zh), * **im-me-sur-a-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *measureable* (q.v.).] That cannot be measured; indefinitely extensive or extended; boundless, limitless.

"In their *immeasurable* forfeiture."
Byron: Heaven & Earth, i. 3.

ĭm-mĕa′-sūr-ą-ble-nĕss (s as zh), *s.* [Eng. *immeasurable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being immeasurable or incapable of measurement.

ĭm-mĕa′-sūr-ą-blȳ (s as zh), *adv.* [Eng. *immeasurab(le); -ly.*] In an immeasurable manner, degree, or extent; to an extent or degree not to be measured; immensely.

"But they are silent; still they roll along
Immeasurably distant."
Wordsworth: Night-Piece.

* **ĭm-mĕa′-sūred (s as zh),** *a.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *measured.*] Unmeasured; immeasurable.

"[They] farre exceeded men in their *immeasured* mights."
Spenser: F. Q., II. x. 8.

* **ĭm-mē-chăn′-ĭc-ąl,** *a.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *mechanical.*] Not mechanical; not according to the laws of mechanics.

* **ĭm-mē-chăn′-ĭc-ąl-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *immechanical; -ly.*] Not mechanically; not according to the laws of mechanics.

* **ĭm-mē′-dĭ-ą-çȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *immedia(te); -cy.*] The state of being proximately by the side and at the place of another; freedom from the intervention of a medium; immediateness; nearness; proximity.

"The which *immediacy* may well stand up,
And call itself your brother."
Shakesp.: Lear, v. 3.

ĭm-mē′-dĭ-ąte, *a.* [Fr. *immédiat*, from Low Lat. *immediatus*, from *im-* = in, and *medius* = the midst.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* **1.** Being in such a state or position with respect to something else that there is nothing intervening; situated or placed in the closest relation; proximate.

"Their authoritye is so high and so *immediate* to God that the people are bounde to obey theim."—*Sir T. More: Workes*, p. 893.

2. Not separated by any interval of time; instant; present; done at once.

"Main reason to persuade *immediate* war."
Milton: P. L., ii. 121.

3. Acting directly or without the intervention of a medium or means; direct; acting by direct agency.

"The *immediate* causes of the deluge, the rains and the waters."—*Burnet: Theory of the Earth.*

II. *Bot.:* Proceeding directly from a part without the intervention of any other one, as the flower stalks of a raceme. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

ĭm-mē′-dĭ-ąte-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *immediate; -ly.*]

1. In an immediate manner; directly; without the intervention of a medium.

2. Without the intervention of time; at once; instantly; without delay; straightway.

"Alexander satisfyed with the actes he had done, pourposed *immediatelye* to retourne into Macedon."—*Brende: Quintus Curtius*, fo. 141.

¶ For the difference between *immediately* and *directly*, see DIRECTLY.

ĭm-mē′-dĭ-ąte-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *immediate; -ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being immediate; exemption from any intervening cause or medium; directness.

"Above them in privileges, especially in the *immediateness* of their calling."—*Bp. Hall: Episcopacy by Divine Right*, pt. ii., § 2.

2. Presence or close relation with regard to time; promptness.

* **ĭm-mē′-dĭ-ąt-ĭsm,** *s.* [Eng. *immediat(e); -ism.*] The quality of being immediate.

* **ĭm-mĕd′-ĭc-ą-ble,** *a.* [Lat. *immedicabilis*, from *im-* = *in-* = not, and *medicabilis* = curable; *medico* = to cure, to heal.] That cannot be healed or cured; incurable.

"Some deep and *immedicable* wound."
Byron: Childe Harold, iv. 167.

* **ĭm-mĕ-lō′-dĭ-oŭs,** *a.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *melodious* (q.v.).] Not melodious; harsh; dissonant.

"When *immelodious* winds but made thee move."
Drummond, Son. 10, pt. ii.

* **ĭm-mĕm′-ōr-ą-ble,** *a.* [Lat. *immemorabilis.*] [MEMORABLE.] Not memorable; not worthy of remembrance.

ĭm-mē-mōr′-ĭ-ąl, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *immemor* = forgetful: *im-* = *in-* = not, and *memor* = mindful.] Past or beyond time of memory; extending beyond the reach of record or tradition.

"The moan of doves in *immemorial* elms."
Tennyson: Princess, vii. 206.

ĭm-mē-mōr′-ĭ-ąl-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *immemorial; -ly.*] Beyond memory or record; from time immemorial.

"The truth and authority of the Scriptures . . . hath been *immemorially* believed by the learnedest men in the world."—*Bayle: Works*, ii. 282.

ĭm-mĕnse′, *a. & s.* [Fr., from Lat. *immensus* = immeasurable: *im-* = *in-* = not, and *mensus*, pa. par. of *metior* = to measure; Ital. & Sp. *immenso.*]

A. *As adj.:* Unbounded, unlimited, immeasurable, vast, very great, very large, enormous.

"Distrust, which respect for his *immense* power prevented them from fully expressing."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

B. *As subst.:* Unlimited or boundless space or expanse.

"Pearly battlements around
Looked o'er the *immense* of heaven."
Shelley: Queen Mab, ii.

¶ For the difference between *immense* and *enormous*, see ENORMOUS.

ĭm-mĕnse′-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *immense; -ly.*] In an immense manner or degree; to an immense extent; enormously, infinitely, vastly.

"Homer . . . represents the latter as *immensely* rich."—*Jortin: Ecclesiastical History.*

ĭm-mĕnse′-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *immense; -ness.*] The quality or state of being immense; immensity.

"The *immenseness* of whose excellencies [is] too highly raised."—*H. More: Philosophic Cabbala*, ch. ii.

* **ĭm-mĕns′-ĭ-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *immens(e); -ible.*] Immeasurable. (*Davies: To Worthie Persons*, p. 52.)

ĭm-mĕns′-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Fr. *immensité*, from Lat. *immensitatem*, acc. of *immensitas*, from *immensus* = immense, immeasurable; Ital. *immensità*; Sp. *immensidad.*]

1. The quality or state of being immense; vastness, infinity.

"That which gives us the idea of *immensity*."—*Locke: Human Understanding*, bk. ii., ch. xiii.

2. That which is immense; immense or infinite space or expanse.

"He who through vast *immensity* can pierce."
Pope: Essay on Man, i. 23.

* **ĭm-mĕn′-sīve,** *a.* [Eng. *immens(e); -ive.*] Huge.

"This *immensive* cup." *Herrick: Hesperides.*

* **ĭm-mĕns-ū-rą-bĭl′-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *immensurable; -ity.*] The quality of being immensurable or immeasurable; immeasurability; impossibility to be measured; immensity.

* **ĭm-mĕns′-ū-rą-ble,** *a.* [Lat. pref. *im-* = *in-* = not, and *mensurabilis* = capable of being measured, from *mensurus*, fut. par. of *metior* = to measure; Fr. *immensurable.*] That cannot be measured; immeasurable.

"Soaring, I gain the *immensurable* steep."
Mallet: Excursion.

* **ĭm-mĕns′-ū-rąte,** *a.* [Lat. pref. *im-* = *in-* = not, and *mensuratus*, pa. par. of *mensuro* = to measure.] Unmeasured, boundless, infinite.

"An *immensurate* distance from it."—*Montague: Devoute Essayes*, pt. ii., tr. ix., § 9.

* **ĭm-mĕrd′,** *v.t.* [Pref. *im-* = in, and Eng. *merd* (q.v.).] To cover with dung. (*Quarles: Emblems; Dedic.*)

ĭm-mĕrġe′, *v.t. & i.* [Lat. *immergo* = to plunge into: *im-* = *in-* = in, into, and *mergo* = to plunge; Fr. *immerger*; Ital. *immergere*; Sp. *inmergir.*]

* **A.** *Transitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To plunge into or under anything, especially into or under a fluid; to immerse.

"We took about a glassful of lukewarm water, and in it *immerged* a quantity of the leaves of senna."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 759.

2. *Fig.:* To plunge; to overwhelm.

"Persecuted, and not *immerged* in secular temptations."—*Bp. Taylor: Connec. Serm. at Dublin.* (Pref.)

B. *Intrans.:* To disappear by entering into any medium, as a star into the light of the sun.

ĭm-mĕrġ′-ent, *a.* [Lat. *immergens*, pr. par. of *immergo.*] Emergent.

* **ĭm-mĕr′-ĭt,** *s.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *merit* (q.v.).] Want of worth or merit; demerit.

* **ĭm-mĕr′-ĭt-ĕd,** *a.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *merited.*] Not merited or deserved; unmerited.

"Those on whom I have in the plenteousest manner showered my bounty and *immerited* favour."—*King Charles*, in the *Princely Pelican*, p. 273.

* **ĭm-mĕr′-ĭt-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *immeritus*, from *im-* = *in-* = not, and *meritus* = deserved, pa. par. of *mereor* = to deserve.] Undeserving; having little or no merit.

"His confuting hath bin employed about frothy, *immeritous*, and undeserving discourse."—*Milton: Colasterion.*

* **ĭm-mĕrs′-ą-ble,** *a.* [IMMERSIBLE.]

* **ĭm-mĕrse′,** *a.* [Lat. *immersus*, pa. par. of *immergo.*] [IMMERGE.] Immersed, plunged, buried, sunk deeply.

"After long inquiry of things, *immerse* in matter, to interpose some subject, which is immaterialte."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 115.

ĭm-mĕrse′, *v.t.* [IMMERSE, *a.*]

I. *Lit.:* To plunge or sink into or under a fluid; to dip.

"Deep *immersed* beneath its whirling wave."
Warton: Ed. i.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To plunge or sink deeply.

"He stood
More than a mile *immersed* within the wood:
At once the wind was laid."
Dryden. (*Todd.*)

2. To engage deeply, to involve, to overwhelm.

"The queen *immersed* in such a trance,
And moving thro' the past unconsciously."
Tennyson: Guinevere, 324.

ĭm-mĕrsed′, *pa. par. & a.* [IMMERSE, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* Plunged into or under a fluid.

2. *Fig.:* Deeply engaged or involved.

II. *Bot.:* Buried. Used of the leaves of aquatic plants, and of the ovary when buried in the disc.

* **ĭm-mĕrs′-ĭ-ble** (1), *a.* [Eng. *immers(e); -able.*] Capable of being immersed.

* **ĭm-mĕrs′-ĭ-ble** (2), *a.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not, and *mersus*, pa. par. of *mergo.*] Not capable of being immersed or plunged.

ĭm-mĕr′-sion, *s.* [Lat. *immersio*, from *immersus* = to immerge; Fr. *immersion*; Sp. *inmersion*; Ital. *immersione.*] [IMMERGE.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) The act of immersing, plunging, or sinking a body into or under a fluid.

"They should make use of a three-fold *immersion* in baptism."—*Jortin: Remarks on Eccles. Hist.*

(2) The state of being immersed.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) The act of engaging or involving deeply.

(2) The state of being deeply engaged or involved.

II. *Astron.:* The disappearance of a celestial body by passing behind or into the shadow of another; it is opposed to emersion (q.v.). The occultation of a star is immersion of the first kind; the eclipse of a satellite, immersion of the second kind.

* **ĭm-mĕr′-sion-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *immersion; -ist.*] One who holds the doctrine that immersion is essential to Christian baptism.

* **ĭm-mĕsh',** *v.t.* [Pref. *im-* = in, and Eng. *mesh* (q.v.).] To catch or entangle, as in the meshes of a net or web.

* **ĭm-mĕth'-ŏd-ĕd,** *a.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not; Eng. *method*, and suff. *-ed.*] Not having method or regularity; immethodical.

* **ĭm-mĕ-thŏd'-ĭc-ăl,** *a.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *methodical* (q.v.).] Not methodical; without method, order, system, or regularity; confused.

"Almost every poem consisting of precepts is so far arbitrary and *immethodical*."—*Johnson: Life of Pope.*

* **ĭm-mĕ-thŏd'-ĭc-ăl-lĭ,** *adv.* [Eng. *immethodical*; *-ly.*] In an immethodical manner; without method, order, system, or regularity.

* **ĭm-mĕ-thŏd'-ĭc-ăl-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *immethodical*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being immethodical; want of method, order, system, or regularity.

"*Immethodicalness* breeds confusion."—*Hopkins: Sermons*, No. 21.

* **ĭm-mĕth'-ŏd-īze,** *v.t.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *methodize* (q.v.).] To render immethodical.

* **ĭm-mĕt'-rĭ-cal,** *a.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *metrical* (q.v.).] (*Chapman: Iliad; To the Reader.*)

* **ĭm-mew',** *v.t.* [EMMEW.]

ĭm'-mĭ-grant, *s.* [Lat. *immigrans*, pr. par. of *immigro* = to immigrate (q.v.).] One who immigrates; one who migrates or removes into a foreign country for the purpose of permanent residence. It is the correlative of *emigrant* (q.v.).

ĭm'-mĭ-grāte, *v.i.* [Lat. *immigratus*, pa. par. of *immigro* = to migrate into: *im-* = *in-* = into, and *migro* = to move, to migrate; Fr. *immigrer.*] To remove into a foreign country for the purpose of permanent residence; to remove into and settle in a foreign country or region.

ĭm-mĭ-grā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. pref. *im-* = *in-* = in, into; *migratio* = a moving.] The act or process of immigrating; the act of removing into and settling in a foreign country or region.

"Their *immigration* into Spain about the ninth century."—*Warton: Hist. Eng. Poetry*, diss. 1.

ĭm'-mĭ-nĕnce, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *imminentia*, from *imminens*, pr. par. of *immineo* = to hang over: *im-* = *in-* = in, upon, and *mino* = to jut out; Fr. *imminence*; Ital. *imminenza.*]

1. The quality or state of being imminent or impending.

* 2. That which is imminent; any impending ill or danger.

"I do not speak of flight, of fear, of death;
But dare all *imminence*."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, v. 10.

ĭm'-mĭ-nent, *a.* [Lat. *imminens*, pr. par. of *immineo*; Fr. *imminent*; Ital. *imminente*; Sp. *inminente.*]

* 1. Hanging over; bent over or on.

"Their eyes ever *imminent* on worldly matters."—*Milton: Reformation*, bk. ii.

2. Impending; threatening to fall or occur; near or close at hand.

"When danger *imminent* betides."
Cowper: The Snail. (Trans.)

* 3. Threatening, deadly.

"Hair-breadth 'scapes i' th' *imminent* deadly breach."
Shakesp.: Othello, i. 3.

ĭm'-mĭ-nent-lĭ, *adv.* [Eng. *imminent*; *-ly.*] In an imminent manner; threateningly.

* **ĭm-mĭn'-gle,** *v.t.* [Pref. *im-* = in, and *mingle* (q.v.).] To mingle, to mix.

"With the vanity of the critic something better does at the bottom lie *immingled*."—*A. H. Clough: Remains*, i. 203.

* **ĭm-mĭ-nū'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *imminutio*, from *imminutus*, pa. par. of *imminuo* = to lessen.] A lessening, a diminishing, a diminution.

"Did not a Providence continually oversee and secure them from all alteration or *imminution*."—*Ray: On the Creation.*

* **ĭm-mĭs-cĭ-bĭl'-ĭ-tĭ,** *s.* [Eng. *immiscible*; *-ity.*] The quality or state of being immiscible; incapable of being mingled or mixed.

* **ĭm-mĭs'-cĭ-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *miscible* (q.v.).] Not miscible; not capable of being mixed.

* **ĭm-mĭ'-ssion,** *s.* [Lat. *immissio*, from *immissus*, pa. par. of *immitto.*] [IMMIT.] The act of immitting, sending, or thrusting in; injection; the correlative of *emission* (q.v.).

"It is nothing but the *immission* of the spirits into such and such muscles."—*H. More: Antidote Against Atheism*, bk. i., ch. ii.

* **ĭm-mĭt',** *v.t.* [Lat. *immitto* = to send in: *im-* = in, and *mitto* = to send.] To send or put in; to inject.

"The receiver into which air produced out of pears had been *immitted*."—*Boyle: Works*, iv. 533.

* **ĭm-mĭt'-ĭg-ă-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *mitigable* (q.v.).] Incapable of being mitigated or appeased; relentless.

"The *immitigable* ministers
That shower down vengeance on these latter days."
Coleridge: Religious Musings.

* **ĭm-mĭt'-ĭg-ă-blĭ,** *adv.* [Eng. *immitigab(le)*; *-ly.*] In an immitigable manner; relentlessly.

* **ĭm-mĭx,** *v.t.* [Pref. *im-* = in, and Eng. *mix* (q.v.).] To mix or mingle into or together; to blend.

"Among her tears *immixing* prayers meeke."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. iii. 47.

* **ĭm-mĭx'-ă-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not; Eng. *mix*, and suff. *-able.*] Not capable of being mixed or mingled.

* **ĭm-mĭxed',** **ĭm-mĭxt',** *a.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *mixed* (*mixt*).] Unmixed, pure.

"Pure, pervious, *immixt*, innocuous, mild."
More: Song of the Soul, bk. ii., ch. ii., s. 22.

* **ĭm-mĭx'-tŭre,** *s.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *mixture* (q.v.).] Freedom from mixture; purity.

"That wherein our love is the most defective, which is simplicity and *immixture*."—*Mountagne: Devoute Essayes*, pt. i., tr. xiv., § 8.

* **ĭm-mŏb'-ĭle,** * **ĭm-mo-ble,** *a.* [Lat. *immobilis*, from *im-* = *in-* = not, and *mobilis* = movable; *moveo* = to move; Fr. *immobile.*] Not mobile; incapable of being moved; immovable.

"They be ferme and *immoble*."—*Joye: Exposition of Daniel*, ch. v.

ĭm-mō-bĭl'-ĭ-tĭ, *s.* [Fr. *immobilité*, from Lat. *immobilitatem*, accus. of *immobilitas*, from *immobilis* = immovable.] The quality or state of being immobile or immovable.

"Such as seem to assert the *immobility* and rest of the earth."—*Derham: Astro-Theology*, pt. i., p. 21.

* **ĭm-mŏd'-ĕr-ă-çĭ,** *s.* [Eng. *immodera(te)*; *-cy.*] The quality or state of being immoderate; want of moderation; excess.

* **ĭm-mŏd'-ĕr-ăn-çĭ,** *s.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not, and Lat. *moderans*, pr. par. of *modero* = to regulate, to restrain.] Immoderation, excess.

"This by an *immoderancy* thereof destroyed his justice."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. i., ch. ii.

ĭm-mŏd'-ĕr-ate, *a.* [Lat. *immoderatus*, from *im-* = *in-* = not, and *moderatus*, pa. par. of *modero* = to regulate.] [MODERATE, *a.*] Not moderate; exceeding the just or proper bounds or limits; excessive; extravagant; unreasonable; in excess.

"Quaff'd in his gratitude *immoderate* cups."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vi.

¶ For the difference between *immoderate* and *excessive*, see EXCESSIVE.

ĭm-mŏd'-ĕr-ate-lĭ, *adv.* [Eng. *immoderate*; *-ly.*] In an immoderate or excessive manner; to an excessive degree or extent; to or in excess; excessively; extravagantly; unreasonably.

"The necessaries of life were *immoderately* dear."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

* **ĭm-mŏd'-ĕr-ate-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *immoderate*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being immoderate; excess, extravagance, unreasonableness.

"The *immoderateness* of cold, heat, or any other manifest quality in the air."—*Boyle: Works*, iv. 94.

ĭm-mŏd-ĕr-ā'-tion, *s.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *moderation* (q.v.); Fr. *immodération.*] Want of moderation; excess; extravagance.

ĭm-mŏd'-ĕst, *a.* [Fr. *immodeste*, from Lat. *immodestus*, from *im-* = *in-* = not, and *modestus* = modest; Ital. & Sp. *immodesto.*]

* 1. Not moderate; exceeding just or proper bounds or limits; immoderate; excessive; exorbitant.

2. Wanting in shame, modesty, or delicacy; lewd; unchaste; indecent.

"Lucian was . . . an elegant, ingenious, loose, and *immodest* writer."—*Jortin: Eccles. History.*

3. Obscene, lewd, indelicate.

"A foe of folly and *immodest* toy."
Spenser: F. Q., II. vi. 37.

ĭm-mŏd'-ĕst-lĭ, *adv.* [Eng. *immodest*; *-ly.*] In an immodest manner; indecently; indelicately; shamelessly.

ĭm-mŏd'-ĕst-ĭ, *s.* [Fr. *immodestie*, from *immodeste.*] Want of modesty, delicacy, or chastity; indecency; unchastity; indelicacy; obscenity; lewdness.

"They shew their own folly as well as *immodesty*."—*Bp. Taylor: Great Exemplar*, pt. i., disc. vi., § 2.

* **ĭm'-mō-lāte,** *a.* [Lat. *immolatus*, pa. par. of *immolo* = to throw meal upon a victim, hence to sacrifice: *im-* = *in-* = upon, and *mola* = meal; Fr. *immoler*; Ital. *immolare*; Sp. *immolar.*] Sacrificed; offered in sacrifice.

"Whether Christ be daily *immolate* or only once."—*Bp. Gardner: Explication*, fo. 148.

ĭm'-mō-lāte, *v.t.* [IMMOLATE, *a.*]

1. To sacrifice; to kill in sacrifice.

2. To offer in sacrifice.

"I cannot bring myself to imagine, that such gentle deities can like such barbarous worshippers, who not only *immolate* to them the lives of men, but, what is far more precious, the virtue and honour of women."—*Boyle: Works*, v. 262.

3. To offer up, to sacrifice.

"They had offered to *immolate* at the same shrine the most valuable of the national acquisitions."—*Burke: On a Regicide Peace*, let. 3.

ĭm-mō-lā'-tion, * **ĭm-mo-la-ci-on,** *s.* [Fr. *immolation*, from Lat. *immolatus*, pa. par. of *immolo*; Ital. *immolazione*; Sp. *immolacion.*]

1. The act of immolating, sacrificing, or offering in sacrifice; the state of being immolated.

"Whatsoever was . . . justly subject to lawfull *immolation*."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. v., ch. xiv.

2. That which is offered as a sacrifice; a sacrifice.

"We make more barbarous *immolations* than the most savage heathens."—*Decay of Piety.*

ĭm'-mō-lā-tŏr, *s.* [Lat., Fr. *immolateur.*] One who immolates or sacrifices; specif., one of a sect of Russian fanatics, who believe that they can save their souls by mutilating their bodies and even killing themselves.

* **ĭm-mō'-ment,** *a.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *moment* (q.v.).] Of no moment, importance, or value; trifling, insignificant.

"I some lady-trifles have reserved,
Immoment toys." *Shakesp.: Ant. & Cleop.*, v. 2.

* **ĭm-mō-mĕnt'-oŭs,** *a.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *momentous* (q.v.).] Not momentous; of no moment; unimportant.

* **ĭm-mŏn'-ăs-tĕred,** *a.* [Pref. *im-* = in; Eng. *monaster(y)*; and suff. *-ed.*] Dwelling or secluded in a monastery.

"*Immonaster'd* in Kent."
Drayton: Poly-Olbion, s. 24.

ĭm-mŏr'-ăl, *a.* [Fr.] [MORAL.]

1. Not moral; wanting in principle or morality; unprincipled, dishonest, depraved.

"That he should have supposed James to be as profoundly *immoral* as himself is not strange."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

2. Not consistent with, or according to morality; dishonest.

"Whatever may be called moral or *immoral*, virtuous or vicious."—*Beattie: Mor. Science*, pt. i., ch. ii., § 1.

immoral-contracts, *s. pl.*

Law: Contracts for immoral purposes. They are legally void.

ĭm-mŏr-ăl'-ĭ-tĭ, *s.* [Fr. *immoralité*; from *immoral.*]

1. The quality or state of being immoral; specially, impurity.

"A restlessness in men's minds to be something they are not, and have something they have not, is the root of all *immorality*."—*Sir W. Temple: Of Life & Fortune.*

2. An immoral act or practice.

"Luxury and sloth and then a great drove of heresies and *immoralities* broke loose among them."—*Milton: Defence of the People of England.*

ĭm-mŏr'-ăl-lĭ, *adv.* [Eng. *immoral*; *-ly.*] In an immoral manner; in violation of morality.

* **ĭm-mō-rĭg'-ĕr-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. pref. *im-* = *in-* = not, and *morigerus* = obedient.] Rude, uncivil, disobedient.

"Such as are perverse and *immorigerous*."—*Bp. Taylor: Rule of Conscience*, bk. ii., ch. iii.

* **ĭm-mō-rĭg′-ēr-oŭs-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *immorigerous; -ness.*] Rudeness, disobedience.

"All degrees of delay are degrees of *immorigerousness* and unwillingness."—*Bp. Taylor: Gt. Exemplar*, pt. i., disc. ii.

ĭm-mor′-tąl, *a. & s.* [Fr. *immortel*, from Lat. *immortalis*; from *im-* = *in-* = not, and *mortalis* = mortal (q.v.).]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Not mortal; not liable to death; endowed with a life which will never end; everliving, undying, eternal.

"[Some] doubt if souls *immortal* be, or no."
Davies: Immortality of the Soul, § 20, rem. 6.

2. Destined to live in all ages of the world; imperishable.

"*Immortal* be the verse—forgot the poet's name."
Scott: Don Roderick. (Introd.)

3. Never ceasing, perpetual, endless.

* 4. Pertaining or relating to immortality.

"Give me my robe, put on my crown: I have
Immortal longings in me."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, v. 2.

* 5. Exceedingly great, excessive, grievous.

B. *As subst.:* One who is immortal; one who is exempt from death; specif., in the pl. with the article, the gods of classic mythology; a body of troops in which vacancies were filled up by successors appointed before hand (*Herod.*, vii. 83, 211).

"She thought she saw Christian, her husband, in a place of bliss among many *immortals*." — *Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

immortal-flowers, *s. pl.* [EVERLASTING, B. II. 1.]

ĭm-mor′-tąl-ĭst, *s* [Eng. *immortal; -ist.*] One who holds that the soul is immortal; a believer in the immortality of the soul.

ĭm-mŏr-tăl′-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Fr. *immortalité*, from *immortel.*]

1. The quality or state of being immortal; exemption from death or annihilation; unending existence.

"They [the Egyptians] are also the first of mankind who have defended the *immortality* of the soul."—*Beloe: Herodotus; Euterpe*, ch. cxxiii.

2. Exemption from oblivion.

* **ĭm-mŏr-tąl-ī-zā′-tion,** *s.* [Eng. *immortalis(e); -ation.*] The act of immortalizing; the state of being immortalized.

ĭm-mŏr′-tą-līze, *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *immortaliser.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To make immortal; to exempt from death; to endow with endless life.

2. To exempt from oblivion; to perpetuate the memory of.

"So strong the zeal to *immortalize* himself
Beats in the breast." *Cowper: Task*, i. 284.

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To become immortal.

"Fix the year precise,
When British bards begin t' *immortalize*."
Pope: Sat. v. 54.

ĭm-mor′-tąl-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *immortal; -ly.*]

1. In an immortal manner; to eternity; with endless existence; eternally.

"Therefore she is *immortally* my bride."
R. Browning: Any Wife to any Husband.

* 2. Exceedingly, excessively.

ĭm-mor-telle′, *s.* [Fr. (*fleur*) *immortelle.*]

Bot.: The French Immortelle, with small yellow flowers, is the *Helichrysum orientale.*

* **ĭm-mŏr-tĭ-fĭ-cā′-tion,** *s.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *mortification* (q.v.).] A want, absence, or denial of mortification or subjection of the passions.

"That *immortification* of spirit is the cause of all our secret and spiritual indispositions."—*Bp. Taylor: Great Exemplar*, pt. i., § 8.

* **ĭm-mōuld′,** *v.t.* [Pref. *im-* = in, and Eng. *mould* (q.v.).] To mould into shape; to shape, to form.

ĭm-mōv-ą-bĭl′-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Eng. *immovable; -ity.*] The quality or state of being immovable.

ĭm-mōv′-ą-ble, *a.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *movable* (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. That cannot be moved from its place; firmly fixed, firm, steadfast. (*Longfellow: Building of the Ship.*)

* 2. Without moving or stirring. (*Mickle: Hist. Discov. of India.*)

3. That cannot be moved or shaken from one's purpose; steadfast, firm, unchanging.

4. Incapable of being altered or shaken; unalterable: as, an *immovable* resolution.

5. That cannot be moved or affected; not susceptible of emotion or tender feelings; unfeeling.

II. *Law:* Not liable to be removed; not movable; permanent in place or tenure.

"When an executor meddles with the *immovable* estate, before he has seized on the movable goods, it may be then appealed from the execution of sentence."
—*Ayliffe: Parergon.*

ĭm-mōv′-ą-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *immovable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being immovable; immovability.

ĭm-mōv′-ą-blȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *immovab(le); -ly.*] In an immovable manner; so as not to be moved or shaken; unalterably, unchangeably.

* **ĭm-mŭnd′,** *a.* [Lat. *immundus*, from *im-* = *in-* = not; *mundus* = clean, neat; Fr. *immonde;* Ital. *immondo;* Sp. *inmundo.*] Unclean, filthy, dirty.

"Their own nastinesse and sluttishnesse, *immund*, and sordid manner of life."—*Burton: Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 83.

* **ĭm-mŭn-dĭc′-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Lat. *immunditia*, from *immundus* = dirty, slovenly.] Uncleanness, filth, dirt.

"By the same degree he is cleansed from the other *immundicity*."—*Mountague: Devoute Essayes*, pt. i., tr. xii., § 3.

ĭm-mū′-nĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Fr. *immunité*, from Lat. *immunitatem*, acc. of *immunitas* = exemption, from *immunis* = exempt from public services: *im-* = *in-* = not, and *munis* = serving, obliging; Ital. *immunità;* Sp. *inmunidad.*]

1. A freedom or exemption from any obligation, charge, duty, office, or imposition.

"Servius holds out the bait of *immunity* from taxation and military service."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (1858), i. 497.

2. A privilege.

"The dignities and *immunities* of the nobility were regarded with no friendly feeling."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

3. Freedom, exemption.

"A long *immunity* from grief and pain."
Cowper: Expostulation, 82.

ĭm-müre′, *v.t.* [O. Fr. *enmurer*, from *em-* = Lat. *im-* = in, and French *murer* = Lat. *muro* = to wall about; Lat. *murus* = a wall.]

* 1. To inclose or surround with a wall or walls; to wall round.

2. To shut in; to enclose; to surround, as with a wall.

"This huge convex of fire,
Outrageous to devour, *immures* us round."
Milton: P. L., ii. 435.

3. To shut up; to confine.

"For six long years *immured* the captive knight
Had dragged his chains."
Dryden: Palamon & Arcite, ii. 3.

4. To shut up, inclose, or include in any way.

"As if it lived *immured* within the walls
Of hideous terms."
Daniel: To Sir Thomas Egerton.

* **ĭm-müre′,** * **e-mure,** *s.* [IMMURE, *v.*] An inclosure; a wall.

"Their vow is made
To ransack Troy, within whose strong *immures*
The ravished Helen . . . sleeps."
Shakesp: Troilus & Cressida. (Prol.)

* **ĭm-müre′-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *immure; -ment.*] The act of immuring; the state of being immured; imprisonment.

"The chains of earth's *immurement*
Fell from Ianthe's spirit." *Shelley: Queen Mab*, i.

* **ĭm-mū′-şĭc-ąl,** *a.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *musical* (q.v.).] Unmusical, inharmonious, discordant, harsh.

"All sounds are either musical, which are ever equal, or *immusical*, which are ever unequal."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 101.

ĭm-mū-tą-bĭl′-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Fr. *immutabilité*, from Lat. *immutabilitatem*, accus. of *immutabilitas*, from *immutabilis* = unchangeable, immutable (q.v.).] The quality or state of being immutable or unchangeable; unchangeableness, invariableness, immutableness.

"Affecting *immutability* in the midst of endless *mutation*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

ĭm-mū′-tą-ble, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *immutabilis*, from *im-* = *in-* = not, and *mutabilis* = changeable; *muto* = to change; Ital. *immutabile;* Sp. *inmutable.*] Unchangeable, unchanging, invariable, unalterable; not capable or susceptible of change.

"*Immutable*, Immortal, Infinite,
Eternal King." *Milton: P. L.*, iii. 373.

* **ĭm-mū′-tą-ble-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *immutable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being immutable; immutability, unchangeableness.

"The steddiness and *immutableness* of the matter."
—*H. More: Def. of Philos. Cabbala* (App.), ch. viii.

ĭm-mū′-tą-blȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *immutab(le); -ly.*] In an immutable or unchangeable manner; unchangeably, unalterably, invariably.

"Aught by me *immutably* foreseen."
Milton: P. L., iii. 121.

* **ĭm-mū′-tāte,** *a.* [Lat. *immutatus*, from *im-* = *in-* = not, and *mutatus* = changed, pa. par. of *muto* = to change.] Unchanged, unaltered.

* **ĭm-mū-tā′-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *immutatio*, from *immuto* = to change.] Change, alteration, mutation.

"If there fall out any preternatural *immutations* in the elements."—*Bp. Hall: God & His Angels*, § 4.

* **ĭm-mūte′,** *v.t.* [Lat. *immuto.*] To change, to alter, to vary.

"Although the substance of gold be not *immuted*."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. ii., ch. v.

ĭmp, * **ĭmpe,** * **ymp,** * **ympe,** *s.* [Low Lat. = a graft, from Gr. ἔμφυτος (*emphutos*) = grafted; ἐμφύω (*emphuō*) = to graft: ἐμ- (*em-*) = ἐν (*en*) = in, and φύω (*phuō*) = to produce.]

* 1. A graft; an engrafted shoot or scion.

"Of feble trees there comen wreched *impes*."
Chaucer: C. T., 13,962.

* 2. Scions of noble houses among men.

"The king preferred there eighty noble *imps* to the order of knighthood."—*Stow: Annals* (1592), p. 868.

* 3. An offspring, a child.

"Arise, and sing that generous *imp* of fame."
Thomson: Castle of Indolence, ii. 4.

4. A young or little devil; a little malignant spirit; a little demon.

"The devil owes all his *imps* a shame."
Dryden: Absalom & Achitophel, ii. 278.

5. A mischievous child.

"Nor cared to mingle in the clamorous fray
Of squabbling *imps*." *Beattie: Minstrel*, bk. i.

6. Anything added or joined on to another to lengthen it out or to repair it: as, (1) an addition to a beehive; (2) a length of twisted hair in a fishing-line; (3) a feather inserted in a broken wing of a bird.

* **ĭmp,** * **impe,** *s.* [IMP, *s.* Wel. *impio;* Dan. *ympe;* Sw. *ympa;* O. H. Ger. *impitôn, impôn;* Ger. *impfen;* Fr. *enter.*]

1. To graft, to engraft.

2. To supply with new feathers; a term of falconry.

"To *imp* their serpent wings."
Milton: To the Lord General Fairfax.

3. To extend or enlarge by the addition or insertion of something; to increase, to strengthen.

"The Councils of Constance and of Basil kept those feathers yet from growing with which they *imped* their wings afterwards."—*Clarendon: Religion & Policy*, ch. vi.

* **ĭm-pā′-cą-ble,** *a.* [Lat. *im-* = *in-* = not; *pacio* = to pacify, and Eng. suff. *-able.*] [PACATE.] That cannot be appeased or quieted.

"Freed from bands of *impacable* fate."
Spenser: Ruines of Time, 395.

¶ In the example, for the sake of the metre, the pronunciation is *im-pą-cā′-ble.*

* **ĭm-pā′-cą-blȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *impacab(le); -ly.*] In an impacable manner; in a manner that cannot be appeased.

* **ĭm-păck′-mĕnt,** *s.* [Pref. *im-* = in; Eng. *pack*, and suff. *-ment.*] The state of being closely packed, pressed together, or surrounded, as by ice.

* **ĭm-păct′,** *v.t.* [IMPACT, *s.*] To drive close or hard; to press or drive firmly together.

"Their being *impacted* so thick and confusedly together."—*Woodward: On Fossils.*

ĭm′-păct, *s.* [Lat. *impactus*, pa. par. of *impingo* = to impinge (q.v.).]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* A hard or forcible touch, stroke, or push; communicated force.

"The quarrel, by that *impact* driven,
True to its aim, fled fatal." *Southey.* (*Opsiêrie.*)

2. *Mach.:* The collision or shock occasioned by the meeting of two bodies, one or both being in motion.

* **ĭm-pāint′,** *v.t.* [Pref. *im-* = in, on, and Eng. *paint* (q.v.).] To paint; to colour; to adorn with colours.

"Never yet did insurrection want
Such water-colours to *impaint* his cause."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV., v. 1.

ĭm-pāir′, *em-peir-en, *en-peir-en, *v.t. & i.* [O. Fr. *empeirer* (Fr. *empirer*), from Low Lat. *impejoro* = to make worse: *im-* = in, and *pejoro* = to make worse; *pejus* (genit. *pejoris*) = worse.]

A. *Trans.:* To make worse; to injure; to deteriorate; to diminish in excellence, quality, value, strength, &c.; to weaken; to enfeeble.

"Time sensibly all things *impairs*."
Roscommon: Horace, bk. iii., ode 6.

***B.** *Intrans.:* To become worse; to be lessened or diminished; to deteriorate.

"The church that before by insensible degrees welk'd and *impair'd*, now with large steps went down hill decaying."—*Milton: Of Reform. in England*, bk. i.

* **ĭm-pāir′, *im-paire,** *s.* [IMPAIR, *v.*] Diminution; decrease; injury; deterioration; disgrace.

"In the royall right of things is no *impaire* to thee."
Chapman: Homer; Iliad ix.

***ĭm-pāir′, *im-paire,** *a.* [Lat. *impar* = unequal: *im-* = *in-* = not, and *par* = equal.] Unsuitable; improper; unworthy.

"Nor is it more *impaire* to an honest and absolute man."—*Chapman: Shield of Homer.* (*Pref.*)

ĭm-pāir′-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *impair*, v.; *-er.*] One who or that which impairs, injures, or deteriorates.

ĭm-pāir′-mĕnt, *s.* [Eng. *impair*, v.; *-ment.*] The act of impairing, lessening, or deteriorating; the state of being impaired; deterioration; injury.

"To the service of my country and the *impairment* of my health."—*Dryden: Character of Polybius.*

***ĭm-păl′-ą-tą-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *palatable* (q.v.).] Unpalatable; not palatable.

ĭm-pāle′, *v.t.* [Lat. *im-* = *in-* = on, upon, and *palus* = a stake.]

I. *Ordinary Language*

1. *Literally:*

(1) To put to death by thrusting a stake up the fundament, or by transfixing with a sharp stake.

"*Impal'd* and left
To writhe at leisure round the bloody stake."
Addison: Cato, iii. 1.

*(2) To surround, enclose, or fence in with stakes or pales.

"Those *impaled* places, where youths prepare themselves for the wrestle."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 925.

2. *Figuratively:*

*(1) To encircle; to surround; to fence or shut in.

"*Impale* him with your weapons round about."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, v. 7.

(2) To render helpless, as though impaled: as, To *impale* one on the horns of a dilemma.

*(3) To join in honourable mention.

II. *Her.:* To join, as two coats of arms, palewise.

ĭm-pāle′-mĕnt, *s.* [Fr.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) The act of impaling; the state of being impaled; execution by transfixing with a sharp stake.

"The sun
Will sinking see *impalement's* pangs begun."
Byron: Corsair, ii. 9.

(2) The act of inclosing or fencing in with stakes or paling.

(3) An inclosed space; a piece of ground fenced in.

*2. *Fig.:* A hedging-in; a fence.

"Hedged about with such a terrible *impalement* of commands."—*Milton: Reason of Church Gov.*, bk. i., ch. ii.

II. *Her.:* The arranging of two coats of arms on one shield, divided palewise, or by a vertical line. Thus the arms of husband and wife are impaled, the husband's being borne on the dexter side of the pale, and the wife's on the sinister. Bishops, deans, heads of colleges, &c., impale their own arms with those of their office. In the illustration, D'Aubigny impales Scotland.

IMPALEMENT.

***ĭm-păl′-lĭd, *im-pal-id,** *v.t.* [Pref. *im-* = in, and Eng. *pallid* (q.v.).] To make pallid or pale.

"This [envy] *impallids* all the body to an hectique leanness."—*Feltham: Resolves*, pt. ii., res. 54.

***ĭm-palm** (*l* silent), *v.t.* [Pref. *im-* = in, and Eng. *palm* (q.v.).] To take, grasp, or hold in the palm or hand.

***ĭm-păl-pą-bĭl′-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *impalpable*; *-ity.*] The quality or state of being impalpable.

"A curious dispute, whether the bodies of the righteous after the resurrection, should be solid or thinner than the air. Gregory [the Great] was for the palpability, and Eutychius for the *impalpability*."—*Jortin: Remarks on Eccles. Hist.*

ĭm-păl′-pą-ble, *a.* [Fr.] [PALPABLE.]

1. Not palpable; not to be felt; incapable of being felt or perceived by the touch; not coarse, as, an *impalpable* powder—one whose parts are so fine that they cannot be distinguished by the senses, and especially by that of touch.

"Forms *impalpable* and unperceived
Of others' sight."
Byron: Dream.

*2. Not to be easily or readily apprehended or grasped by the mind: as, an *impalpable* distinction.

ĭm-păl′-pą-blȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *impalpab(le)*; *-ly.*] In an impalpable manner or degree; so as not to be easily or readily apprehended or grasped by the mind.

***ĭm-păl′-şȳ,** *v.t.* [Pref. *im-* = in, and Eng. *palsy* (q.v.).] To strike with palsy; to paralyze.

***ĭm-pā′-nąte,** *a.* [Lat. *im-* = in, and *panis* = bread.] Embodied in bread.

"By the rule of our faithe Christes body is not *impanate*."—*Bp. Gardner: Explication; Transubstan.*, fo. 115.

***ĭm-pā′-nāte, *ĭm-pāne′,** *v.t.* [IMPANATE, *a.*] To embody in bread.

"What have we to do but to look down to those *impanated* riches?"—*Waterland: Works*, viii. 249.

***ĭm-pą-nā′-tion,** *s.* [IMPANATE, *a.*] The same as CONSUBSTANTIATION (q.v.).

"Sometimes it has been called *impanation*, a name following the analogy of the word incarnation."—*Waterland: Works*, viii., 271.

***ĭm-pāne′,** *v.t.* [IMPANATE, *v.*]

***ĭm-pā′-nă-tŏr,** *s.* [Eng. *impanat(e)*; *-or.*] One who holds the doctrine of impanation or consubstantiation.

***ĭm-păn′-nęl, *ĭm-păn′-ęl,** *v. t.* Another spelling of EMPANEL (q.v.).

***ĭm-păn′-nęl-mĕnt, ĭm-păn′-ęl-mĕnt,** *s.* Other spellings of EMPANELMENT (q.v.).

***ĭm-păq′-nĕt (q = k),** *v.t.* [Pref. *im-* = in, and Eng *paquet* = a packet.] To pack up; to place in a packet.

"I had several letters *impaqueted* with many others."—*Evelyn: Memoirs*, Nov. 10, 1699.

***ĭm-păr′-ą-dīse,** *v.t.* [Pref. *im-* = in, and Eng. *Paradise* (q.v.).] The same as EMPARADISE (q.v.).

***ĭm-păr′-ąl-lĕled,** *a.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *paralleled* (q.v.).] Unparalleled; that cannot be paralleled or matched.

"By their most *imparalleled* and diabolical actions."—*Wood: Athenæ Oxon.; Abp. Coppe.*

***ĭm-păr′-dŏn-ą-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *pardonable* (q.v.).] Not to be pardoned or forgiven; unpardonable.

"For which they deserved to be *impardonable*."—*South: Sermons*, vol. v., ser. 2.

***ĭm-păr′-dŏn-ą-blȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *impardonab(le)*; *-ly.*] Unpardonably; without pardon.

"He might be an happy arbiter in many Christian controversies; but must *impardonably* condemn the obstinacy of the Jews."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. vii., ch. xvi.

ĭm-păr-ĭ-dĭg′-ĭ-tāte, *a.* [Lat. *impar* = unequal, and Eng. *digitate.*]

Comp. Anat.: Having an odd number of toes, as one, three, or five; as in the horse, rhinoceros, &c. (*Leidy.*)

ĭm-păr-ĭ-pĭn′-nāte, *a.* [Lat. *impar* = unequal, and Eng. *pinnate.*]

Bot.: Unequally pinnate; having the leaf pinnate with an odd leaflet at the tip.

ĭm-păr-ĭ-sȳl-lăb′-ĭc, *a.* [Lat. *impar* = unequal, and Eng. *syllabic* (q.v.).] Not consisting of an equal number of syllables; as, an *imparisyllabic* noun, one which does not consist of the same number of syllables in the nominative and genitive singular: as, Lat. *genus, generis*, &c.

ĭm-păr′-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *parity* (q.v.).]

1. Inequality, disproportion.

"The hardness is chiefly caused by the jejuneness of the spirits, and their *imparity* with the tangible parts."—*Bacon.*

2. Inequality or difference in degree, rank, power, excellence, &c.

"Suppose Tertullian had made an *imparity* where none was originally."—*Milton: Of Prelatical Episcopacy.*

*3. Unevenness, oddness; indivisibility into equal parts.

"By parity or *imparity* of letters in men's names, to determine misfortunes on either side of their bodies."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

***ĭm-park′,** *v.t.* [EMPARK.]

***ĭm-parl′, *im-parle,** *v.i.* [Pref. *im-* = in, and Fr. *parler* = to speak.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* To talk together; to hold a conversation.

"Straight the two generals *imparled* together."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 25.

2. *Law:* To have liberty to settle a lawsuit amicably; to be allowed time for adjustment or compromise of a suit.

ĭm-par′-ląnçe, *ĭm-par′-lĕ-ąnçe, *s.* [IMPARL.]

*1. *Ord. Lang.:* Conversation, parley.

2. *Law:*

(1) (See extract).

"He is entitled to demand one *imparlance* or licentia loquendi; and may before he pleads, have more time granted by consent of the Court, to see if he can end the matter amicably without farther suit, by talking with the plaintiff."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 3.

(2) The continuance of a cause till another day, or from day to day.

***ĭm-par′-sŏn-eē,** *a.* [Eng. *im-* = in; *parson*, and suff. *-ee.*] [INDUCT, INDUCTION.]

Eccles. Law: A term applied to a clergyman presented, instituted, and inducted into a rectory, and in full possession.

ĭm-part′, *im-parte, *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *impartir*, from Lat. *impartio*, from *im-* = *in-* = in, upon, and *partio* = to share; Ital. *impartire.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To grant, give, or bestow a portion of; to share, to communicate.

"*Impart* some portion of thy bliss."
Byron: To Thyrza.

2. To communicate the knowledge of, to make known; to show by words or tokens, to disclose.

"Well may he then to you his cares *impart*."
Dryden: To My Lord Chancellor, 44.

3. To distribute, to give out, to spread.

"His humble looks no shy restraint *impart*."
Wordsworth; Descriptive Sketches.

*4. To obtain or enjoy a portion or share of; to share, to communicate in.

B. *Intrans.:* To give or distribute a portion or share; to communicate.

"Earn, if you want; if you abound, *impart*."
Cowper: Progress of Error, 233.

¶ For the difference between *impart* and to *communicate*, see COMMUNICATE.

***ĭm-part′-ąnçe,** *s.* [Eng. *impart*; *-ance.*] The act of imparting, communicating, or sharing; the giving of a share or portion.

***ĭm-par-tā′-tion,** *s.* [Eng. *impart*; *-ation.*] The act of imparting or sharing; impartance.

ĭm-part′-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *impart*; *-er.*]

1. One who imparts, or shares; one who communicates or informs.

"They may often learn that in a few moments, which cost the *imparters* many a year's toil and study."—*Boyle: Works*, ii. 61.

*2. A person drawn by some artful pretence to part with money; the victim of a mediæval confidence trick.

"Making privy searches for *imparters*."—*Ben Jonson: Every Man Out of His Humour.* (Characters of the Persons.)

ĭm-par′-tial (tial as shąl), *a.* [Fr.]

1. Not partial; not favouring one party or side more than another; unbiassed, indifferent, disinterested, equitable, just, unprejudiced.

"Should the sun strike her, and the *impartial* breeze
Play on her streamers."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. viii.

*2. In which all are treated alike.

"Virtue with sloth, and cowards with the brave,
Are level'd in th' *impartial* grave."
Stepney: Horace, bk. iv., ode 9.

* **ĭm-par′-tial-ĭst (tial as shal),** *s.* [Eng. *impartial; -ist.*] One who is impartial.

"I am professedly enough an *impartialist*, not to stick to confess to you, Theophilus, that I read the Bible."—*Boyle: Works*, ii. 276.

ĭm-par-tĭ-ăl′-ĭ-tȳ (ti as shĭ), *s.* [Fr. *impartialité.*] The quality or state of being impartial; freedom from prejudice or bias; disinterestedness, equitableness, fairness.

"*Impartiality* strips the mind of prejudice and passion."—*South: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 6.

ĭm-par′-tial-lȳ (tial as shal), *adv.* [Eng. *impartial; -ly.*] In an impartial manner; without prejudice or bias; without favouring one side more than another; fairly, justly.

"I shall therefore only consider Ovid under the character of a poet, and endeavour to show him *impartially*."—*Addison: Notes on Ovid.*

ĭm-par′-tial-nĕss (tial as shal), *s.* [Eng. *impartial; -ness.*] The quality or state of being impartial; impartiality.

"A thing that would give him assurance of your majesty's *impartialness*."—*Sir W. Temple: Letter to the King*, Jan. 29, 1678.

* **ĭm-part-ĭ-bĭl′-ĭ-tȳ** (1), *s.* [Eng. *impart*, v.; *-ability.*] The quality or state of being impartible; that can be imparted, shared, or communicated.

* **ĭm-part-ĭ-bĭl′-ĭ-tȳ** (2), *s.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not; Eng. *part*, and *ability.*] The quality or state of being impartible, or not subject to partition.

* **ĭm-part′-ĭ-ble** (1), *a.* [Fr., from *impartir* = to impart.] That may or can be imparted, shared, or communicated; communicable.

"The same body may be conceived to be more or less *impartible*, then it is active or heavy."—*Digby: Of Bodies*, ch. xi.

* **ĭm-part′-ĭ-ble** (2), *a.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not; Eng. *part*, and *-able.*] Not subject to or capable of partition: as, an *impartible* estate.

* **ĭm-part′-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *impart; -ment.*]

1. The act of imparting or communicating.

2. That which is imparted or communicated; a communication.

"As if it some *impartment* did desire
To you alone." *Shakesp.: Hamlet*, i. 4.

ĭm-pass′-ą-ble, *a.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *passable* (q.v.).]

1. Not passable; that cannot be passed; not admitting of a passage.

"*Impassable* the gate
Where Cerberus howls." *Grainger: Tibullus*, i. 3.

* 2. Unable to pass.

ĭm-pass′-ą-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *impassable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being impassable.

ĭm-pass′-ą-blȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *impassab(le); -ly.*] In an impassable manner or degree; so as to be impassable.

* **ĭm-păs-sĭ-bĭl′-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *impassible; -ity.*] The quality or state of being impassible; freedom from liability to injury from external things.

"Two divinities, one would have thought, might have pleased their prerogative of *impassibility*, or at least not have been wounded by any mortal hand."—*Dryden: Virgil; Æneis.* (Dedic.)

* **ĭm-păs′-sĭ-ble,** * **ĭm-pas-sy-ble,** *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *impassibilis* = incapable of feeling or passion: *im-* = *in-* = not, and *passibilis* = capable of feeling, from *passus*, pa. par. of *patior* = to suffer.] Incapable of passion, pain, or suffering; incapable of feeling; exempt from liability to pain or uneasiness; that cannot be acted upon by external causes; not to be moved to passion, feeling, or sympathy; without or not exhibiting feeling.

"He there shewith . . . the Son to be very God, uncreated, immortal, immutable, *impassible*."—*Nelson: Life of Bp. Bull*, § 59.

* **ĭm-păs′-sĭ-ble-ness,** *s.* [Eng. *impassible; -ness.*] The quality or state of being impassible; impassibility.

"To reserve all the sensualities of this world, and yet cry out for the *impassibleness* of the next."—*Decay of Christian Piety.*

* **ĭm-pă′-ssion,** *v.t.* [Pref. *im-* = in, and Eng. *passion* (q.v.).] To move or affect strongly with passion. (Obsolete except in the pa. par.)

"Do not thou, with teares and woes, *impassion* my affects." *Chapman: Homer; Iliad* ix.

* **ĭm-pă′-ssion-ą-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *impassion; -able.*] Easily excited to anger; readily moved in the passions.

* **ĭm-pă′-ssion-āte,** *v.t.* [Pref. *im-* = in, and Eng. *passionate* (q.v.).] To affect or excite strongly or deeply; to fill with passion.

"Our Saviour Christ was one while deeply *impassionated* with sorrow."—*H. More: Defence of Moral Cabala*, ch. i.

* **ĭm-pă′-ssion-ąte** (1), *a.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *passionate* (q.v.).] Without passion or feeling; insensate.

"A kinde of stupiditie, or *impassionate* hurt."—*Burton: Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 191.

* **ĭm-pă′-ssion-ąte** (2), *a.* [IMPASSIONATE, *v.*] Strongly or deeply affected or moved.

ĭm-pă′-ssiōned (ss as sh), *a.* [IMPASSION.] Roused to strong feeling; strongly or deeply moved or excited; full of or characterized by passion or ardour of feeling; animated; excited.

"Yet I will praise Thee with *impassioned* voice."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iv.

ĭm-păs′-sĭve, *a.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *passive* (q.v.).]

* 1. Not affected by pain, passion, or feeling; not liable to pain or suffering.

"He stands *impassive* in th' ethereal arms."
Pope: Homer; Iliad xxi. 702.

* 2. That cannot be felt.

"Fondly grasps *impassive* air." *Cotton: On Sleep.*

3. Not exhibiting feeling or susceptibility; impassible; unmoved; apathetic.

ĭm-păs′-sĭve-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *impassive; -ly.*] In an impassive manner; without sensibility to pain, suffering, or feeling; in an unmoved manner.

ĭm-păs′-sĭve-ness, * **ĭm-pas-sive-nesse,** *s.* [Eng. *impassive; -ness.*] The quality or state of being impassive; impassibility; insensibility; apathy.

"Remaining in a calme apathy and *impassivenesse* in all offencive emergencies."—*Mountagne: Devoute Essayes*, pt. i., tr. vi., § 1.

* **ĭm-păs-sĭv′-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *impassiv(e); -ity.*] The same as IMPASSIVENESS (q.v.). (*Carlyle: French Rev.*, pt. iii., bk. iv., ch. vii.)

ĭm-păs-tā′-tion, *s.* [Fr., from O. Fr. *empaster*; Fr. *empâter* = to impaste (q.v.).]

1. The act or process of impasting or making into paste.

2. That which is made into paste; specif., a combination of various materials of different colours or consistencies, baked and united by a cement, and hardened by the action of fire or the air; such are works in porcelain, earthenware, imitation marble, &c.

ĭm-pāste′, *v.t.* [O. Fr. *empaster*; Fr. *empâter*, from pref. *em-* (= Lat. *in-*), and O. Fr. *paste*; Fr. *pâte*, from Lat. *pasta* = paste; Ital. *impastare*; Sp. *impastar.*]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* To make into paste; to concrete.

"Blood of fathers, mothers, daughters, sons
Baked and *impasted* with the parching streets."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, ii. 2.

2. *Paint.:* To lay on, as colours, thickly and boldly.

ĭm-păs′-tō, *s.* [Ital.] [IMPASTE.]

Paint.: A term used to express the thickness of the layer or body of pigment applied by the painter to his canvas. According to the method of handling exercised by different artists, this impasto is thick or thin. Rembrandt, Salvator Rosa, and others, used a thick impasto; Raphael, Guido, and others, an impasto so thin that the threads of the canvas and the crayon outline may be seen through it.

* **ĭm-pas′-tụre,** *v.t.* [Pref. *im-* = in, and Eng. *pasture.*] To set to feed; to turn out to graze. (*Adams: Works*, i. 184.)

* **ĭm-păt′-ĭ-ble,** *a.* [Lat. *impatibilis*, from *im-* = *in-* = not, and *patibilis* = endurable; *patior* = to suffer, to endure; Ital. *impatibile.*]

1. That cannot be borne or endured; intolerable.

2. Incapable of suffering or feeling; impassible; insensible.

"However they be in themselves incorruptible, *impatible*, and the same."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 854.

ĭm-pā′-tiençe (ti as sh), *s.* [Fr.; Ital. *impazienza*; Sp. *impaciencia*, from Lat. *impatientia.*] [IMPATIENT.]

* 1. Inability or unwillingness to suffer pain; uneasiness under pain or suffering; restlessness occasioned by pain or suffering.

"With huge *impatience* he inly swelt."
Spenser: F. Q., III. xi. 27.

* 2. Vehemence of temper; heat of passion; anger; rage.

"My heart is ready to crack with *impatience*."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, ii. 2.

3. Inability to endure delay; eagerness; restlessness.

* **ĭm-pā′-tiẹn-çȳ (ti as sh),** * **ĭm-pa-ci-en-cy,** *s.* [Lat. *impatientia.*] Impatience.

"Contending, thrusting, shuffling for your rooms
Of ease, or honour, with *impatiency*."
Daniel: Civil Wars, bk. viii.

ĭm-pā′-tĭ-ĕnṣ (or **t as sh**), *s.* [Lat. = that cannot bear; so named from the sudden and elastic force with which the species burst their capsules.]

Bot.: A genus of Balsaminaceæ, with the calyx and corolla so abnormal that it is difficult to discriminate the several parts; sepals three, rarely five, petaloid, imbricate, two anterior (if present) minute, two lateral small and flat, the posterior one large, produced into a hollow spur; petals three, anterior external, in bud large, lateral, two-lobed; stamens five; ovary oblong, five-celled; stigma sessile, five-toothed. About 135 species are known, nearly all from the Himalayas and other Indian mountains. One, *Impatiens Noli-me-tangere*, the Yellow Balsam, is British. A North-American species, *I. fulva*, is naturalised on river banks in Surrey, the Clyde, &c. *I. parviflora* is a not indigenous weed near London. The distilled water of the Yellow Balsam, taken in large quantities, is said to bring on diabetes.

ĭm-pā′-tiẹnt (ti as sh), *a.* & *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *impatiens*, from *im-* = *in-* = not, and *patiens* = suffering, patient; *patior* = to suffer, to endure; Ital. *impaziente*; Sp. *impaciente.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Not able to endure; not enduring with patience or composure; fretful, uneasy, or discomposed under. (Followed by *at*, *of*, or *under.*)

"Dryden was poor and *impatient of* poverty."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vii.

2. Eager; ardently desiring or expecting. (Followed by *for.*)

"*Impatient for* their hour."
Shakesp.: Henry V., iv. 2.

* 3. Strongly moved or affected.

"To be *impatient* at the death of a person, concerning whom it was certain he must die, is to mourn because thy friend was not born an angel."—*Jeremy Taylor: Rule of Living Holy.*

* 4. Hot, hasty, passionate, angry.

"Wherefore is Charles *impatient* with his friend?"
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., ii. 1.

5. Unwilling to endure delay or restraint; eager, ardent.

"And dog *impatient* bounding at the shot."
Thomson: Winter, 790.

6. Full of or moved by impatience or eagerness; exhibiting or expressing impatience.

"Dreaming of his stall, he dinds
With his *impatient* hoofs the flints."
Longfellow: Golden Legend, ii.

* 7. Not to be borne; intolerable, unendurable.

"Ay, me! deare lady, which the image art,
Of ruefull pity, and *impatient* smart."
Spenser: F. Q., II. i. 44.

* **B.** *As subst.:* One who is impatient or restless under pain or suffering.

ĭm-pā′-tiẹnt-lȳ (ti as sh), *adv.* [Eng. *impatient; -ly.*] In an impatient manner; with impatience; with restlessness or eagerness.

"Restlessly, *impatiently*,
Thou strivest." *Longfellow: To a Child.*

* **ĭm-păt′-rōn,** *v.t.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-*, and Eng. *patron.*] To furnish. (*Davies.*)

* **ĭm-păt-rōn-ĭ-zā′-tion,** *s.* [Eng. *impatroniz(e); -ation.*] Absolute seignory or possession; the act of putting into full possession of a benefice.

* **ĭm-păt′-rōn-īze,** *v.t.* [Fr. *impatroniser* = to become master of a house or family.] To get or win absolute possession or power of.

"The ambition of the French king was to *impatronize* himself of the duchy."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*, p. 80.

* **ĭm-păve′,** *v.t.* [Pref. *im-* = in, and Eng. *pave* (q.v.).] To cover with pavement; to pave.

* **ĭm-păv′-ĭd,** *a.* [Lat. *impavidus*, from *im-* = *in-* = not, and *pavidus* = fearful.] Fearless, undaunted, intrepid.

* **ĭm-păv′-ĭd-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *impavid; -ly.*] In a fearless, undaunted, or intrepid manner; fearlessly.

***ĭm-pâwn′,** *v.t.* Another spelling of EMPAWN (q.v.).

***ĭmpe,** *s.* [IMP.]

ĭm-pēach′, *v.t.* [O. Fr. *empescher* (Fr. *empêcher*) = to prevent, to hinder, from Low Lat. *impedico* = to fetter: *im-* = *in-* = in, on, and *pedica* = a fetter, from *pes* (genit. *pedis*) = a foot; Sp. & Port. *empachar.*]

* 1. To hinder, to impede.

"The victorie was much hindered and *impeached.*"—*P. Holland: Livius*, p. 508.

2. To charge with a crime or misdemeanour, to accuse; specifically, to bring a charge of maladministration or treason against, as against a minister of state before a competent tribunal; to arraign.

"I will *impeach* the villain."
Shakesp.: Richard II., v. 2.

¶ Followed by *of* when the crime is expressed; more rarely by *with.*

"People unacquainted with your temper *impeach* you *with* avarice."—*Gent. Instructed*, p. 555.

* 3. To bring discredit upon; to show or endeavour to show to be unworthy of credit; to discredit, to disparage; to detract from; to bring reproach upon.

"And doth *impeach* the freedom of the state."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, iii. 2.

* 4. To call to account; to make responsible; to charge as responsible or answerable.

***ĭm-pēach′, *im-peache,** *s.* [IMPEACH, *v.*]

1. Hindrance, impediment, let.

"What may be done without *impeache* or waste, I can and will do."—*Beaum. & Flet.: Woman's Prize*, i. 1.

2. An accusation, an impeachment, a reproach.

"Why, what an intricate *impeach* is this!"
Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, v.

ĭm-pēach′-ą-ble, *a.* [Eng. *impeach*; *-able.*] That may or can be charged; liable to impeachment; chargeable, accusable; liable to impeachment.

"Considered by the House of Commons as an *impeachable* offence."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

ĭm-pēach′-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *impeach*; *-er.*] One who brings a charge or impeachment; an accuser.

"Many of our fiercest *impeachers* would leave the delinquent the merciful indulgence of a Saviour."—*Government of the Tongue.*

ĭm-pēach′-mĕnt, *s.* [Eng. *impeach*; *-ment*; Fr. *empêchement.*]

* 1. The act of hindering or preventing obstruction.

"To march on to Calais without *impeachment.*"
Shakesp.: Henry V., iii. 6.

* 2. An obstruction, hindrance, or impediment.

"To the end he might without any *impeachment* allure all men to favour him."—*P. Holland: Ammianus*, p. 167.

3. The act of impeaching, accusing, or charging with a crime or misdemeanour. Specif., the arraignment of a minister of state for maladministration or treason. In England impeachments are made in the House of Commons, and tried by the House of Lords.

"But an *impeachment* before the lords by the commons, in parliament, is a prosecution of the established law, being a presentment to the most high and supreme court of criminal jurisdiction by the most solemn grand inquest of the whole kingdom. A commoner cannot, however, be impeached before the lords for any capital offence, but only for high misdemeanours; a peer may be impeached for any crime."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 19.

4. The state of being impeached; a charge, an accusation, an indictment.

"The fears of the patricians lest they should be made the subjects of vindictive *impeachments.*"—*Lewis: Cred. Early Rom. Hist.* (1855), ii. 253.

5. The act of bringing discredit upon or calling in question the credibility, purity of motives, uprightness, correctness of a person or act: as, the *impeachment* of a witness, or the *impeachment* of a person's motives.

6. A reproach; a ground of censure, reproach, or blame.

"To let him spend his time no more at home,
Which would be great *impeachment* to his age."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, i. 3.

impeachment of waste, *s.*

Law: A restraint from committing waste upon lands or tenements; a demand for compensation for waste committed by a tenant, who has but a particular estate in the land granted. [WASTE.]

"For waste in either of these [houses, timber, or land], whether voluntary or permissive, all tenants merely for life or any less estate are punishable or liable to be impeached, unless their leases be made, as sometimes they are, without *impeachment of waste, absque impetitione vasti*: that is, with a provision or protection that no man shall *impetere*, or sue him for waste committed."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 15.

***ĭm-pēarl,** *v.t.* [Pref. *im-* = in, and Eng. *pearl* (q.v.).]

1. To form into pearls, or into the resemblance of pearls.

"Dew-drops, which the sun
Impearls on every leaf and every flower."
Milton: P. L., v. 747.

2. [EMPEARL].

***ĭm-pĕc-cą-bĭl′-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Fr. *impeccabilité*, from Lat. *impeccabilis* = impeccable (q.v.).] The quality or state of being impeccable; freedom from the possibility of committing sin.

"To eternize the infallibility and *impeccability* of all lapsed, sentient, and intelligent beings."—*Cheyne: On Regimen*, p. 326.

***ĭm-pĕc′-cą-ble,** *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *impeccabilis*, from *im-* = *in-* = not, and *peccabilis* = liable to sin; *pecco* = to sin; Fr. *impeccable*; Sp. *impecable*; Ital. *impeccabile.*]

A. *As adj.:* Not liable to sin; exempt or free from the possibility of sinning.

"Had we been made *impeccable*, we should have been another kind of creatures than now."—*Glanvill: Pre-existence of Souls*, ch. viii.

B. *As subst.:* A person who is exempt or free from the possibility of sinning.

***ĭm-pĕc′-cąnçe, *im-pec-can-cie,** *s.* [Eng. *impeccant*; *-cy.*] The quality or state of being impeccant or impeccable; impeccability, infallibility.

"She cannot erre, and stubbornely chaleniges unto her chaire a certain *impeccancie* of judgment."—*Bp. Hall: No Peace with Rome.*

***ĭm-pĕc′-cąnt,** *a.* [Lat. *im-* = *in-* = not, and *peccans*, pr. par. of *pecco* = to sin.] Free from sin, unerring, sinless, impeccable, infallible.

"Poor dogs of some sort, and *impeccant* half-asses."
Byrom: To G. Lloyd.

ĭm-pĕ-cu-nĭ-ŏs′-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Eng. *impecunious*; *-ity.*] The quality or state of being impecunious or without money; poverty.

ĭm-pĕ-cū′-nĭ-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *im-* = *in-* = not, and *pecuniosus* = having money; *pecunia* = money.] Having no money; destitute of money; poor.

ĭm-pēde, *v.t.* [Lat. *impedio*, from *im-* = *in-* = in, and *pes* (genit. *pedis*) = a foot.] To hinder; to let; to obstruct; to stop the progress of; to encumber.

"The leading strings, which preserve and uphold the infant, would *impede* the full-grown man."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

***ĭm-pēd′-ĭ-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *imped(e)*; *-ible.*] That may or can be impeded, hindered, or obstructed.

"Every internal act is not in itself *impedible* by outward violence."—*Jer. Taylor.*

ĭm-pĕd′-ĭ-mĕnt, *s.* [Lat. *impedimentum*, from *impedio* = to impede, to hinder; Fr. *impédiment*; Sp. & Port. *impedimento.*] That which impedes, hinders, obstructs, or encumbers; a hindrance; an obstruction; an encumbrance.

"Thus far into the bowels of the land
Have we marched on without *impediment.*"
Shakesp.: King Richard III., v. 2.

¶ *Impediment in the speech:* A defect which prevents distinct articulation.

¶ For the difference between *impediment* and *difficulty*, see DIFFICULTY.

***ĭm-pĕd′-ĭ-mĕnt,** *v.t.* [IMPEDIMENT, *s.*] To hinder, to impede, to obstruct.

"Lest Themistocles . . . should have withstood and *impedimented* a general good."—*Sp. Reynolds.*

***ĭm-pĕd-ĭ-mĕn′-tąl, *ĭm-pĕd-ē-mĕn′-tąl,** *s.* [Eng. *impediment*; *-al.*] Impending or tending to impede or obstruct; obstructing; obstructive.

He was troubled with convictions—things so *impedimental* to success!"—*G. H. Lewes: History of Philosophy*, ii. 101.

***ĭm′-pĕ-dīte,** *v.t.* [IMPEDITE, *a.*] To hinder, to impede, to obstruct.

"Digestion in the stomach, and other faculties there, seemed not to be much *impeditet.*"—*Boyle: Works*, vol. vi., p. 457.

***ĭm′-pĕ-dīte,** *a.* [Lat. *impeditus*, pa. par. of *impedio* = to hinder.] Hindered, obstructed.

***ĭm-pĕ-dĭ′-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *impeditio*, from *impeditus*, pa. par. of *impedio* = to impede (q.v.).] The act of impeding or hindering; an impediment; a hindrance; an obstruction.

***ĭm-pĕd′-ĭ-tĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *impedit(e)*; *-ive*; Fr. *impéditif.*] Hindering, impeding, obstructing, obstructive.

"Cumbersome and *impeditive* of motion."—*Bp. Hall: Soliloquy* 23.

ĭm-pĕl′, *v.t.* [Lat. *impello*, from *im-* = *in-* = on, and *pello* = to drive; Ital. *impellere*; Sp. *impeler*; Port. *impellir.*]

1. To drive or push forward or on.

"Together we *impelled* the flying ball."
Byron: Childish Recollections.

2. To urge or drive forward; to instigate; to excite to action; to incite.

"A bloodhound train, by Rapine's lust *impelled.*"
Falconer: Shipwreck, ii.

¶ For the difference between *impel* and to *encourage*, see ENCOURAGE.

***ĭm-pĕl′-ląnt,** *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *impellens*, pr. par. of *impello* = to impel.]

A. *As adj.:* Impelling, or having the quality of impelling.

"Such ponderous bodies do take an enforced flight from an exterior *impellent* swiftness."—*Boyle: Works*, vi. 427.

B. *As subst.:* Any power, force, or influence which impels or drives forward; an impulsive motive or power.

"Very many bodies of visible bulk are set a moving by external *impellents.*"—*Boyle: Works*, v. 210.

ĭm-pĕl′-lĕr, *s.* [Eng. *impel*; *-er.*] One who or that which impels; an impellent.

"Is it impelled without an *impeller?*"—*Clarke: Second Defence of the Immateriality, &c.*

***ĭm-pĕn′,** *v.t.* [Pref. *im-* = in, and Eng. *pen* (q.v.).] To inclose or shut up, as in a pen; to pen.

"These as they run in narrow banks *impent.*"
P. Fletcher: Purple Island, iii.

***ĭm-pĕnd′** (1), ***im-pende,** *v.t.* [Lat. *impendo.*] To pay, to spend, to expend.

"Theyr fidelytie, whiche they to vs dayly *impende.*"—*Fabyan* (an. 1202).

ĭm-pĕnd′ (2), *v.i.* [Lat. *impendeo*, from *im-* = *in-* = on, and *pendeo* = to hang.]

1. To hang over or above.

"While the storm *impends* on high."
Brooks: The Female Seducers.

2. To threaten near at hand; to be imminent.

"And high above, *impends* avenging wrath divine."
Scott: Don Roderick, ii. 11.

***ĭm-pĕnd′-ençe, *ĭm-pĕnd′-ęn-çȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *impendent*; *-ce*, *-cy.*]

1. The quality or state of being impendent; near approach; imminence.

"The present *impendency* of God's punishments."—*Hammond: Works*, iv. 492.

2. That which is impendent or imminent.

***ĭm-pĕnd′-ęnt,** *a.* [Lat. *impendens*, pr. par. of *impendeo* = to impend.] Impending, hanging over, imminent, threatening.

"*Impendent* in the air
Lift his keen sabre, comet-like appear."
Prior: On the Duke of Ormond's Picture.

ĭm-pĕn′-ē-trą-bĭl′-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Fr. *impénétrabilité*, from *impénétrable* = impenetrable (q.v.); Ital. *impenetrabile*; Sp. *impenetrable.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* The quality or state of being impenetrable; incapability of being pierced or penetrated.

"Those who have placed the essence of matter in extension alone, or even in *impenetrability.*"—*Clarke: Leibnitz's First Paper.* (App.)

2. *Fig.:* Insusceptibility of intellectual impression; dulness, obtuseness, stupidity.

II. *Phys.:* The property by which two portions of matter cannot, at the same time, occupy the same portion of space.

ĭm-pĕn′-ē-trą-ble, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *impenetrabilis*, from *im-* = *in-* = not, and *penetrabilis* = penetrable; *penetro* = to penetrate; *penitus* = within, inwardly; Ital. *impenetrabile*; Sp. *impenetrable.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* That cannot be penetrated or pierced; not admitting the passage of any other body; impervious.

"How grateful, this *impenetrable* screen."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. viii.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) Insusceptible of intellectual impression; obtuse, dull, stupid.

(2) Not to be affected or moved; insensible relentless.

"Able to wound the *impenetrablest* ears."
Drayton: Barons' Wars, vi.

(3) That cannot be penetrated, divined, or discovered: as, an *impenetrable* secret.

II. *Phys.:* Having the quality of preventing any second body from occupying the space which itself already fills.

ĭm-pĕn′-ĕ-trȧ-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *impenetrable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being impenetrable; impenetrability.

"We may consider that motion does not essentially belong to matter, as divisibility and *impenetrableness* are believed to do."—*Boyle: Works*, v. 210.

ĭm-pĕn′-ĕ-trȧ-blȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *impenetrab(le); -ly.*] In an impenetrable manner; so as not to be capable of penetration.

"Man's heart had been *impenetrably* sealed."
Cowper: Conversation, 427.

* **ĭm-pĕn′-ĕ-trāt-ĕd,** *a.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *penetrated* (q.v.).] Not penetrated or pierced.

ĭm-pĕn′-ĭ-tȩnçe, ĭm-pĕn′-ĭ-tȩn-çȳ, *s.* [Fr. *impénitence*, from Lat. *impœnitentia*, from *impœnitens* = impenitent (q.v.); Sp. *impenitenza.*] The quality or state of being impenitent; want of penitence or remorse for sin or guilt; hardness of heart; obduracy.

"He punishes . . . obstinacy with *impenitence*, and *impenitence* with damnation."—*Bp. Taylor: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 8.

ĭm-pĕn′-ĭ-tȩnt, *a.* & *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *impœnitens*, from *im-* = *in-* = not, and *pœnitens* = penitent (q.v.); Ital. & Sp. *impenitente.*]

A. *As adj.:* Not penitent; not repentant for sin or guilt.

"To remit the sins of *impenitent* sinners was a profane abuse of the power which Christ had delegated to his ministers."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

* **B.** *As subst.:* One who does not or will not repent; a hardened sinner.

ĭm-pĕn′-ĭ-tȩnt-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *impenitent; -ly.*] In an impenitent manner; without repentance, remorse, or contrition; obdurately.

ĭm-pĕn′-nāte, *a.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not, and *pennate* (q.v.).]

Ornith.: Having short wings covered with scale-like feathers. [IMPENNES.]

* **ĭm-pĕnned′,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [IMPEN.]

ĭm-pĕn′-nēs, *s. pl.* [Nom. pl. of Mod. Lat. *impennis*, from Lat. *im-* = not, and *penna* = a wing, a feather.]

Ornith.: The name given by Illiger to a family or tribe of Swimming Birds having short wings covered with scale-like feathers. It includes the Divers, the Auks, the Pénguins, &c.

* **ĭm-pĕn′-noŭs,** *a* [Lat. *im-* = *in-* = not, and *penna* = a wing; Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*] Having no wings; wanting wings; wingless.

"It is generally conceived an earwig hath no wings, and is reckoned among *impennous* insects by many."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iii., ch. xxxvii.

* **ĭm-pēo′-ple,** *v.t.* Another spelling of EMPEOPLE (q.v.).

* **ĭm′-pĕr-ȧnt,** *a.* [Lat. *imperans*, pr. par. of *impero* = to command.] Commanding.

* **ĭm′-pĕr-āte,** *a.* [Lat. *imperatus*, pa. par. of *impero* = to command.] Done by express order or direction; not involuntary; commanded.

"These I call the *imperate* acts of divine providence. —*Hale: Orig. of Mankind*, ch. i., p. 26.

* **ĭm-pĕr′-ȧ-tĭv-ȧl,** *a.* [Eng. *imperativ(e); -al.*] Pertaining or peculiar to the imperative mood.

ĭm-pĕr′-ȧ-tĭve, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *impératif*, from Lat. *imperativus*, from *imperatus*, pa. par. of *impero* = to command; Ital. & Sp. *imperativo.*]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Expressive of command; containing a command or express direction; commanding; authoritative.

"The suits of kings are *imperative*."—*Bp. Hall: Contemplations; David & Bathsheba.*

2. That cannot be avoided, evaded, or neglected; that must be attended to; compulsory; obligatory: as, an *imperative* duty.

II. *Gram.:* A term applied to that mood of a verb which expresses command, entreaty, or exhortation.

B. *As substantive:*

Gram.: That mood of a verb which expresses command, entreaty, or exhortation.

"If we declare our meaning in . . . the form of a command or request, it is the *imperative*."—*Beattie: Moral Science*, pt. i., ch. i., § 3.

¶ *Categorical Imperative:*

Philos.: The name by which Kant designates the great principles of the Moral Law, to show that morality is not a mere synonym of interest, nor founded on experience; but that it prescribes to us *a priori* what we ought and what we ought not to do, presupposing our liberty to obey or to disobey.

"If we ask for explanation of particular right and wrong, and for guidance in particular duty, the *Categorical Imperative* is more likely to give heat than light; or, if it be a light, it is rather the beacon on the hill-top than the lamp to illuminate the domestic chamber."—*W. Wallace: Kant*, p. 214.

ĭm-pĕr′-ȧ-tĭve-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *imperative; -ly.*] In an imperative manner; with command or authority; authoritatively; as a command.

"The words, though they are delivered *imperatively*, yet are a plain promise."—*Bp. Bull: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 1.

ĭm-pĕr-ā′-tor, *s.* [Lat.]

1. *Rom. Antiq.:* A title originally bestowed upon a victorious leader on the field of battle by his soldiers; towards the end of the commonwealth it was conferred by the senate. It might be conferred more than once on the same person. Augustus and his successors constantly assumed this title, and it became the peculiar appellation of supreme power. Still later it became equivalent to the modern emperor.

2. *Zool.:* A genus of gasteropodous molluscs, family Turbinidæ. About twenty species are known from South Africa, India, Australia, and New Zealand.

ĭm-pĕr-ȧ-tōr′-ĭ-ȧ, *s.* [Lat., fem. sing. of *imperatorius* = pertaining to a general. Named by Linnæus from its supposed forceful medicinal virtues.]

Bot.: A sub-genus of Peucedanum (q.v.). It contains one British species, *Peucedanum* (*Imperatoria*) *Ostruthium.*

* **ĭm-pĕr-ȧ-tōr′-ĭ-ȧl,** *a.* [Lat. *imperatorius*, from *imperator.*] [EMPEROR.]

1. Commanding; imperative; authoritative; with command.

"Moses delivered this law after an *imperatorial* way."—*Norris: On the Beatitudes*, p. 239.

2. Of or pertaining to the office or title of imperator: as, *imperatorial* laurels.

* **ĭm-pĕr-ȧ-tōr′-ĭ-ȧn,** *a.* [Eng., &c. *imperator; -ian.*] Imperial. (*Gauden: Tears of the Church*, 143.)

ĭm-pĕr-ȧ-tōr′-ĭn, *s.* [Lat., &c. *imperator(ia); -in* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: $C_{12}H_{12}O_3$. Peucedanin. A neutral substance destitute of taste and smell, obtained from the root of the masterwort by digesting it in boiling alcohol and purifying, by means of ether, from a brown resinous body with which it is contaminated. It crystallizes in tufts of colourless, transparent prisms, which melt at 75° without loss of weight. It is insoluble in water, partly soluble in boiling alcohol, but very soluble in ether. The alcoholic solution of imperatorin has a burning aromatic taste, and produces a sensation of scratching in the throat.

* **ĭm-pĕr-ȧ-tōr′-ĭ-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *imperatorius.*] Befitting an emperor; imperial. (*Hacket: Life of Williams*, ii. 9.)

* **ĭm-pĕr′-ȧ-tōr-ȳ,** * **ĭm-per-a-tor-ie,** *a.* [Lat. *imperatorius.*] Pertaining to or containing power, command, or authority.

"[I] will impart
To thee the mightie *imperatorie* art."
Chapman: Hymn to Hermes.

ĭm-pĕr-çēīv′-ȧ-ble, *a.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *perceivable* (q.v.).] That cannot be perceived: imperceptible.

"By a long train of gradual, *imperceivable* encroaches."—*South: Sermons*, vol. vi., ser. 7.

ĭm-pĕr-çēīv′-ȧ-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *imperceivable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being imperceivable; imperceptibility.

"This *imperceivableness* of the impressions made upon our souls by the Holy Spirit."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 5.

* **ĭm-pĕr-çēived′,** *a.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *perceived* (q.v.).] Not perceived; unperceived. (*Boyle: Works*, v. 620.)

* **ĭm-pĕr-çēīv′-ĕr-ȧnt,** *a.* [IMPERSEVERANT (1).]

ĭm-pĕr-çĕpt′-ĭ-bĭl′-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Eng. *imperceptible; -ity.*] The quality or state of being imperceptible.

ĭm-pĕr-çĕpt′-ĭ-ble, *a.* & *s.* [Fr.]

A. *As adj.:* That cannot be perceived; not perceptible; that cannot be discovered or known by the senses; not discernible or easily apprehended by the mind.

"The *imperceptible* meandering veins."
Cowper: Task, vi. 128.

* **B.** *As subst.:* That which cannot be perceived by the senses.

ĭm-pĕr-çĕpt′-ĭ-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *imperceptible; -ness.*] The quality or state of being imperceptible; imperceptibility.

"The reason of their subtility and *imperceptibleness*."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind*, p. 18.

ĭm-pĕr-çĕpt′-ĭ-blȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *imperceptib(le); -ly.*] In an imperceptible manner; so as not to be perceptible; by imperceptible degrees.

"Leading them *imperceptibly* into a fondness for baths, &c."—*Burke: Abridg. Eng. Hist.*, bk. i., ch. iii.

* **ĭm-pĕr-çĕp′-tion,** *s.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *perception* (q.v.).] Want of perception.

"In the state of silence of *imperception*."—*H. More: Philos. Writings.* (Gen. Pref.)

* **ĭm-pĕr-çĕp′-tĭve,** *a.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *perceptive* (q.v.).] Not perceiving; not able to perceive; imperceptient.

"The *imperceptive* part of the soul."—*H. More: Philos. Writings.* (Gen. Pref.)

* **ĭm-pĕr-çĭp′-ĭ-ȩnt,** *a.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *percipient* (q.v.).] Not perceiving; not having the power to perceive.

* **ĭm-pĕrd-ĭ-bĭl′-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *imperdible; -ity.*] The quality or state of being imperdible; not liable to want or destruction.

"Their beauty, *imperdibility*, and ductility."—*Derham: Physico-Theology*, bk. v., ch. ix. (Note 5.)

* **ĭm-pĕrd′-ĭ-ble,** *a.* [Lat. pref. *im-* = *in-* = not, and *perdo* = to destroy.] Not to be destroyed or wasted; indestructible.

"They more *imperdible* and steady in their stay."—*Feltham: Something upon Eccles.* ii. 11.

ĭm-pĕr′-fĕct, * **ĭm-par-fit,** * **ĭm-par-fite,** * **in-par-fit,** * **in-per-fit,** *a.* & *s.* [O. Fr. *imperfeit, imperfaict* (Fr. *imparfait*), from Lat. *imperfectus: im-* = *in-* = not, and *perfectus* = finished, perfect (q.v.).]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Not complete or perfect; not absolutely finished; unfinished.

"Something he left *imperfect* in the state."
Shakesp.: Lear, iv. 3.

2. Not perfect in quality or quantity; not reaching a certain standard or ideal; characterized by or subject to defects or failings; frail.

"Then say not man's *imperfect*, Heaven in fault."
Pope: Essay on Man, i. 69.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bot.* (*Of a flower*): Having either stamens or pistils wanting.

2. *Gram.:* A term applied to a tense which expresses or denotes an uncompleted action or state, especially in past time.

3. *Math.:* An imperfect number is one whose aliquot parts taken together do not make up a sum equal to the number itself, but either fall short of or exceed it; in the former case it is called a defective number, in the latter an abundant number.

4. *Music:* Not perfect. (1) An imperfect interval is one which is a semitone less than perfect. (2) The imperfect consonances are the third and sixth, as opposed to the fourth and fifth. (3) An imperfect cadence is one which does not give complete rest in key. All cadences not having a dominant or subdominant penultimate are said to be imperfect. [CADENCE.] (4) An imperfect stop on an organ is one, the pipes of which do not extend through the whole compass of the manual; a short stop. (5) Duple measure was formerly called imperfect, as opposed to *tempus perfectum*, triple time. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

B. *As substantive:*

Gram.: A tense expressing or denoting an uncompleted action or state, especially in past time.

imperfect-obligations, *s. pl.*

Law: Obligations such as those of charity, gratitude, &c., which cannot be enforced by law.

imperfect-trust, *s.*

Law: An executory or executed trust.

* **ĭm-pĕr′-fĕct,** *v.t.* [Pref. *im-* = in, and Eng. *perfect*, v.] To make perfect.

* **ĭm-pĕr-fĕct-ĭ-bĭl′-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *perfectibility.*] The state or condition of being imperfect, or of being incapable of becoming or being made perfect. (*Annandale.*)

ĭm-pĕr-fĕct′-ĭ-ble, *a.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *perfectible,*] Incapable of being made perfect. (*Annandale.*)

ĭm-pĕr-fĕc′-tion, *s.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not and Eng. *perfection* (q.v.); Fr. *imperfection*, from Lat. *imperfectio;* Sp. *imperfeccion;* Ital. *imperfezione.*] [IMPERFECT.]

1. The quality or state of being imperfect; a want of perfection; a fault, moral or physical; a defect. (*Pope: Essay on Man*, i. 115.)

2. A deficiency, a gap; something imperfect or defective.

¶ An *imperfection* in a person arises from his want of *perfection*, and the infirmity of his nature; there is no one without some point of imperfection which is obvious to others, if not to himself; he may strive to diminish it, although he cannot expect to get altogether rid of it: a *defect* is a deviation from the general constitution of man; it is what may be natural to the man as an individual, but not natural to man as a species; in this manner we may speak of a *defect* in speech, or a *defect* in temper. (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

ĭm-pĕr′-fĕct-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *imperfect; -ly.*] In an imperfect manner or degree; not completely, not fully.

"Oh make me thus *imperfectly* happy before my time."—*Bp. Hall: Occasional Meditations*, med. 91.

ĭm-pĕr′-fĕct-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *imperfect; -ness.*] The quality or state of being imperfect; imperfection. (*Boyle: Works*, iii. 424.)

* **ĭm-pĕr′-fŏr-ą-ble,** *a.* [Lat. *im-* = *in-* = not, and *perforo* = to perforate (q.v.).] That cannot be perforated, pierced, or bored through.

ĭm-pĕr-fŏr-ā′-tą, *s. pl.* [Lat., pref. *im-* = *in-* = not, and *perforata*, neut. pl. of *perforatus* = pierced through.]

Zool.: A sub-order of Foraminifera: the test is membraneous, calcareous, or arenaceous, not perforated by pseudopodial foramina. The sub-order contains three families, Gromida, Miliolida, and Lituolida (q.v.)

* **ĭm-pĕr′-fŏr-ate,** *a.* [Lat. *im-* = *in-* = not, and *perforatus*, pa. par. of *perforo* = to perforate.] Not perforated; not pierced or bored through; having no openings or holes.

"Sometimes children are born *imperforate*; in which case a small puncture, dressed with a tent, effects the cure."—*Sharp: Surgery.*

imperforate-shells, *s. pl.*

Zool.: Shells in which the whorls are closely coiled, leaving only a pillar of shell, or columella, in the centre.

* **ĭm-pĕr′-fŏr-āt-ĕd,** *a.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *perforated.*] Not perforated; imperforate.

"As it happeneth sometimes in *imperforated* persons."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. vii., ch. xvi.

* **ĭm-pĕr-fŏr-ā′-tion,** *s.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *perforation* (q.v.).] The quality or state of being imperforate.

ĭm-pĕr′-ĭ-ąl, * **ĕm-pĕr′-ĭ-ąl,** * **im-per-i-all,** *a. & s.* [O. Fr. *emperial;* Fr. *impérial*, from Lat. *imperialis* = belonging to an empire; *imperium* = an empire; Sp. & Port. *imperial;* Ital. *imperiale.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Of or belonging to an empire or an emperor.

"Where is the glory of *imperial* sway,
If subjects none but just commands obey?"
Churchill: The Candidate.

2. Of or pertaining to royal or supreme power, or to the person by whom it is wielded; sovereign, supreme, royal.

3. Fit or suitable for an emperor; lordly, majestic. (*Dryden: Virgil; Æneid* vi. 1,177.)

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A baggage-case on the top of a travelling-carriage. (*Miss Edgeworth: Belinda*, ch. xxv.)

2. An outside seat on a diligence or coach. (*T. Hughes: Tom Brown's School Days*, pt. i., ch. i.)

3. A tuft of hair worn on the lower lip; so called from being introduced into fashion by the Emperor Napoleon III.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Arch.:* An imperial dome or roof.

2. *Paper:* A size of paper, variously quoted as to sizes, about 22 in. by 32 in.

imperial-chamber, *s.*

Ger. Hist.: A supreme tribunal established in the German Empire by Maximilian I., at the Diet of Worms, in 1495. It continued about three hundred years.

imperial-city, *s.* A city which was an independent member of the first German Empire, having no head but the Emperor himself.

imperial-dome, imperial-roof, *s.*

Arch.: A roof or dome with a pointed or tent shape.

imperial-guard, *s.*

French Hist.: The name given to the consular guard when Napoleon I. became emperor, in 1804. It was disbanded in 1815, but revived on May 4, 1854, and took part in the Crimean War in 1855. In 1870 it surrendered along with Metz to the Germans, and was soon after abolished.

imperial paper, *s.* [IMPERIAL, B. II. 2.]

imperial-parliament, *s.* [PARLIAMENT.]

ĭm-pĕr′-ĭ-ąl-ĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *imperial; -ism.*] The system of government under an emperor or empire; imperial state or authority; the spirit of empire.

ĭm-pĕr′-ĭ-ąl-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *imperial; -ist.*]

1. A subject or supporter of an emperor or empire.

"The *imperialists* imputed the cause of so shameful a flight unto the Venetians."—*Knolles: History of the Turks.*

2. One who is in favour of or supports imperialism.

* **ĭm-pĕr′-ĭ-ăl′-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *imperial; -ity.*]

1. Imperial power or authority

2. An imperial right or privilege, as the right of an emperor to a share in the produce of mines, &c.

* **ĭm-pĕr′-ĭ-ąl-īze,** *v.t.* [Eng. *imperial; -ize.*]

1. To invest with the authority, state, or position of an emperor.

2. To give the character of an empire to; to make into an empire.

* **ĭm-pĕr′-ĭ-ąl-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *imperial; -ly.*] In an imperial manner.

* **ĭm-pĕr′-ĭ-ąl-tȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *imperial; -ty.*] Imperial power or authority.

"A short Roman *imperialty* or empire."—*Sheldon.*

* **ĭm-pĕr′-ĭ-ble,** *a.* [IMPERISHABLE.] A contraction of imperishable. (*Sylvester: Du Bartas*, 761.)

ĭm-pĕr′-īl, *v.t.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-*, and Eng. *peril* (q.v.).] To bring into or place in a position of peril or danger; to endanger.

"Will I *imperil* the innocence and candour of the author of this calumny?"—*Ben Jonson: Magnetic Lady.*

† **ĭm-pĕr′-īl-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *imperil; -ment.*] The act of imperilling; the state of being imperilled or in danger; imminent peril or danger.

ĭm-pĕr′-ĭ-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *imperiosus*, from *imperium* = empire; Fr. *impérieux*; Ital. & Sp. *imperioso.*]

1. Commanding, dictatorial, tyrannical, authoritative, overbearing, haughty, arrogant, domineering.

"The slave of an *imperious* and reckless termagant."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

* 2. Imperial, lordly, majestic.

"Therefore, great lords, be, as your titles witness,
Imperious." *Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus*, v. 1.

3. Urgent, pressing, compelling.

"*Imperious* need, which cannot be withstood."
Dryden: Hind & Panther, iii. 427.

¶ For the difference between *imperious* and *commanding*, see COMMANDING.

ĭm-pĕr′-ĭ-oŭs-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *imperious; -ly.*] In an imperious, haughty, dictatorial, or overbearing manner; with arrogance or haughtiness. (*Shakesp.:* 1 *Henry IV.*, i. 3.)

ĭm-pĕr′-ĭ-oŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *imperious; -ness.*] The quality or state of being imperious; arrogance, haughtiness.

"The Earl of Strafford continued to press the States to come into the queen's measures, which it was said he managed with great *imperiousness.*" — *Burnet: Hist. Own Time* (an. 1713).

ĭm-pĕr′-ĭsh-ą-bĭl′-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Eng. *imperishabl(e); -ity.*] The quality or state of being imperishable; indestructibility.

ĭm-pĕr′-ĭsh-ą-ble, *a.* [Fr. *impérissable.*] Not perishable; not subject or liable to destruction or decay; indestructible; enduring permanently.

"They have this *imperishable* fame, which no other nation can share with them."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (1855), ii. 555.

ĭm-pĕr′-ĭsh-ą-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *imperishable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being imperishable; imperishability.

ĭm-pĕr′-ĭsh-ą-blȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *imperishab(le); -ly.*] In an imperishable manner; indestructibly. (*Byron: Childe Harold*, iii. 67.)

* **ĭm-pĕr′-ĭ-wigged,** *a.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-*; Eng. *periwig*, and suff. *-ed.*] Wearing a periwig or wig.

* **ĭm-pĕr′-mą-nençe,** * **ĭm-pĕr′-mą-nençy,** *s.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *permanence, permanency.*] Want of permanence or durability.

"All those things which possess the essential constituents of existing things—all these compounds are *impermanence* itself."—*Rhys Davids: Hibbert Lectures*, p. 212.

ĭm-pĕr-mą-nent, *a.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *permanent* (q.v.).] Not permanent; not lasting; not enduring.

"To him it must seem, as it really is, a changing, variable, *impermanent* thing."—*Rhys Davids: Hibbert Lectures* (1881), p. 211.

* **ĭm-pĕr-mē-ą-bĭl′-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *impermeable; -ity.*] The quality or state of being impermeable; impermeableness; imperviousness; impenetrability.

ĭm-pĕr′-mē-ą-ble, *a.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *permeable* (q.v.).] Not permeable; impervious; impenetrable; not allowing the passage of a fluid through its substance.

ĭm-pĕr′-mē-ą-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *impermeable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being impermeable; impermeability.

ĭm-pĕr′-mē-ą-blȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *impermeab(le); -ly.*] In an impermeable manner; impenetrably.

* **ĭm-pĕr-mis′-sĭ-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *permissible.*] Not permissible; not allowable.

* **ĭm-pĕr-scrūt′-ą-ble,** *a.* [Lat. *im-* = *in-* = not, and *perscrutor* = to search through: *per* = through, and *scrutor* = to search.] That cannot be searched out or examined through; inscrutable.

* **ĭm-pĕr-scrūt′-ą-ble-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *imperscrutable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being imperscrutable; inscrutability.

* **ĭm-pĕr-sēv′-ĕr-ąnt** (1), * **ĭm-pĕr-çēiv′-ĕr-ąnt,** *a.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *perseverant* (1) (q.v.).] Undiscerning.

"This *imperceiverant* thing loves him in my despite."—*Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, iv. 1.

¶ The second spelling is that adopted by Dyce—"needlessly," says Schmidt (*Shakesp.-Lexicon*)—to show that the word is connected with *perceive*, not with *persevere*. Dyce is followed by Clark and Wright. (See also *Notes & Queries*, Ap. 23, 1853, p. 400.)

* **ĭm-pĕr-sĕ-vĕr′-ąnt** (2), *a.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *perseverant* (2).] Not persevering or steady; unenduring.

"*Imperseverant* and relapsing sinners."—*Andrewes: Sermon preached at Hampton Court* (1594).

ĭm-pĕr-sŏn-ąl, * **im-per-son-alle,** *a. & s.* [Fr. *impersonnel*, from Lat. *impersonalis*, from *im-* = *in-* = not; and *personalis* = personal (q.v.); Sp. *impersonal;* Ital. *impersonale.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Not personal; not having personal existence or individuality; not possessing personality.

2. *Gram.:* Applied to verbs which are not employed with the first or second persons, as subjects, and have no forms of inflection to denote them, but are only used in the third person of the singular number, with the neuter pronoun *it* as the nominative in English, or with no nominative, as in Latin: as, *it rains, it snows; pœnitet* = it repents or grieves one; *tædet* = it wearies one; *pugnatur* = it is being fought (*i.e.*, a battle is going on).

"Wher note that verbes *impersonalles* be oftentimes turned into personalles, and haue a nominatiue case before theim."—*Udal: Floweres*, fo. 11.

B. *As subst.:* That which wants personality; specif., an *impersonal* verb.

ĭm-pĕr-sŏn-ăl'-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *personality* (q.v.).] The quality or state of being impersonal; a want of personality.

"It is his *impersonality* that I complain of, and his invisible attacks."—*Sir W. Draper: On Junius*, let. 4.

ĭm-pĕr'-sŏn-ăl-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *impersonal; -ly.*] In an impersonal manner; like an impersonal verb.

ĭm-pĕr'-sŏn-āte, *v.t.* [Pref. *im-* = in, and Eng. *personate* (q.v.).]

1. To invest with personality; to ascribe or attribute personality or the qualities of a person to; to personify.

"The Heathens *impersonated* Chance under the name of Fortune."—*Warburton: View of Bolingbroke's Philos.*, let. 3.

2. To assume the person or character of; to personate or represent in character; to represent by impersonation.

"Some of these masques were moral dramas in form, where the Virtues and Vices were *impersonated*."—*Hurd: Dialogue; Age of Queen Elizabeth.*

ĭm-pĕr-sŏn-ā'-tion, *s.* [Pref. *im-*, and Eng. *personation* (q.v.).] The act of impersonating or investing with personality; representation in a personal or bodily form; personation; the state of being impersonated; personification.

"In this species of allegory we include the *impersonation* of Passions, Affections, Virtues, and Vices."—*Langhorne: Obs. on the Odes of Collins.*

ĭm-pĕr'-sŏn-āt-ŏr, *s.* [Eng. *impersonat(e); -or.*] One who impersonates.

* **ĭm-pĕr-sŏn-ĭ-fĭ-cā'-tion,** *s.* [Pref. *im-*, and Eng. *personification* (q.v.).] The act of impersonating or personifying; impersonation.

* **ĭm-pĕr-spĭ-cū'-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *perspicuity* (q.v.).] A want of perspicuity or clearness to the mind; vagueness.

ĭm-pĕr-spĭc'-ū-ŏŭs, *a.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *perspicuous* (q.v.).] Not perspicuous; not clear to the mind; vague; obscure.

* **ĭm-pĕr-suăd'-ĭ-ble (u as w),** *a.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *persuadible* (q.v.).] That cannot be persuaded; impersuasible.

* **ĭm-pĕr-suăd'-ĭ-ble-nĕss (u as w),** *s.* [Eng. *impersuadible; -ness.*] The quality or state of being impersuadible; inflexibility. (*T. Brown: Works*, i. 3.)

* **ĭm-pĕr-suăs'-ĭ-ble (u as w),** *a.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *persuasible* (q.v.).] Incapable of being persuaded; not to be moved by persuasion; impersuadible.

"If it be his fortune to have as *impersuasible* an auditory."—*Decay of Piety.*

ĭm-pĕrt'-ĭ-nençe, ĭm-pĕrt'-ĭ-nen-çȳ, *s.* [Fr. *impertinence*, from *impertinent* = impertinent (q.v.); Sp. *impertinencia;* Ital. *impertinenza.*]

1. The quality or state of being impertinent or irrelevant; irrelevancy; unfitness for the matter in hand.

* 2. That which is impertinent, irrelevant, or out of place.

"A tedious number of liturgical tautologies and *impertinencies*."—*Milton: Animad. upon Rem. Defence.*

* 3. A trifle; a thing or matter of no value.

* 4. Troublesomeness; intrusion.

"Stand charged with intrusion and *impertinency*."—*Wotton: Architecture.*

5. Rudeness; incivility; language or conduct against good manners.

"The law had provided no punishment for mere *impertinence*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

* **ĭm-pĕr'-tĭ-nençe,** *v.t.* [IMPERTINENCE, *s.*] To treat with rudeness or impertinence. (*Walpole: Works*, iii. 155.)

ĭm-pĕr'-tĭ-nent, *a. & s.* [Fr., from Lat. *impertinens* = not belonging to: *im-* = *in-* = not, and *pertinens* = belonging; Ital. & Sp. *impertinente.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Not pertaining; not of concern; not affecting.

"The Romans would take no knowledge of his coming into Asia, as a matter *impertinent* unto them."—*P. Holland: Livius*, p. 847.

2. Not pertinent; not pertaining to the matter in hand; irrelevant; not to the point; not bearing upon the subject in hand; inapplicable, misplaced.

"It will not be *impertinent* to shewe the maner of their hunting the seal."—*Hacklyt: Voyages*, i. 478.

3. Trifling, frivolous; negligent of or inattentive to the matter in hand.

"But he that hath been often told his fault,
And still persists, is as *impertinent*
As a musician."
Roscommon: Horace; Art of Poetry.

4. Offending against or contrary to the rules of good breeding; rude, uncivil, offensive, unmannerly; guilty of rude or impolite conduct.

B. *As subst.:* One who is rude or uncivil in manner; an officious, impertinent, or unmannerly person; a meddler, an intruder.

ĭm-pĕr'-tĭ-nent-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *impertinent; -ly.*]

1. In an impertinent or irrelevant manner; not pertinently.

"Quintius was thought by the Achæans to have spoken not *impertinently*, but to have answered them both fully."—*P. Holland: Livius*, p. 917.

2. Rudely, offensively, officiously, uncivilly.

* **ĭm-pĕr-trăn-sĭ'-bĭl'-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *impertransible; -ity.*] The quality or state of being impertransible; impossibility to be passed through.

"The *impertransibility* of eternity."—*Hale: Origin of Mankind*, p. 110.

* **ĭm-pĕr-trăn'-sĭ-ble,** *a.* [Lat. *im-* = *in-* not, and *pertranseo* = to pass through: *per* = through, and *transeo* = to cross, to pass over.] [TRANSIT.] That cannot be passed through; incapable of being passed through.

ĭm-pĕr-tŭr'-bą-bĭl'-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Eng. *imperturbable; -ity.*] The quality or state of being imperturbable.

ĭm-pĕr-tŭr'-bą-ble, *a.* [Lat. *imperturbabilis* = that cannot be disturbed: *im-* = *in-* = not, and *perturbabilis* = to be disturbed; Fr. & Sp. *imperturbable;* Ital. *imperturbabile.*] That cannot be easily disturbed or agitated; unmoved, calm, cool.

"His courage was singularly cool and *imperturbable*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

ĭm-pĕr-tŭr'-bą-blȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *imperturbab(le); -ly.*] In an imperturbable manner; calmly.

"He recommenced as *imperturbably* as ever."—*C. Brontë: Jane Eyre*, ch. xxix.

* **ĭm-pĕr-tŭr-bā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *imperturbatio.*] Freedom from agitation of mind; coolness, calmness, quietude.

"Copying of this equality and *imperturbation*."—*Montaigne: Devoute Essayes*, pt. i., tr. xix., § 2.

* **ĭm-pĕr-tŭrbed',** *a.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *perturbed* (q.v.).] Not perturbed, disturbed, or agitated; undisturbed.

* **ĭm-pĕr-vĭ-ą-bĭl'-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *imperviable; -ity.*] The quality or state of being imperviable; imperviousness; impermeability.

* **ĭm-pĕr'-vĭ-ą-ble,** *a.* [IMPERVIOUS.] The same as IMPERVIOUS (q.v.).

* **ĭm-pĕr'-vĭ-ą-ble-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *imperviable; -ness.*] The same as IMPERVIABILITY (q.v.).

ĭm-pĕr'-vĭ-ŏŭs, *a.* [Lat. *impervius*, from *im-* = *in-* = not; *per* = through, and *via* = a way.]

1. Not pervious; impenetrable; not admitting of passage or entrance; incapable of being passed through; impermeable.

"*Impervious* to the sun." *Scott: Gray Brother.*

2. Not allowing entrance to the reason or mind; deaf.

"To reasons such as guide the conduct of statesmen and generals the minds of these zealots were absolutely *impervious*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

ĭm-pĕr'-vĭ-ŏŭs-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *impervious; -ly.*] In an impervious manner; impenetrably.

ĭm-pĕr'-vĭ-ŏŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *impervious; -ness.*] The quality or state of being impervious; impenetrability.

* **ĭm'-pĕr-ȳ,** * **ĭm-per-ie,** *s.* An old spelling of EMPERY (q.v.).

* **ĭm-pĕst',** *v.t.* [Pref. *im-*, and Eng. *pest* (q.v.).] To fill with pestilence; to infect.

"Ne bitter dole *impest* the passing gale."
Pitt: Epistles; Imitation of Spenser.

* **ĭm-pĕs'-tĕr,** *v.t.* [Pref. *im-*, and Eng. *pester* (q.v.).] To pester, to vex, to tease.

ĭm-pĕt-ĭg'-ĭn-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *impetiginosus*, from *impetigo* (genit. *impetiginis*) = ringworm.] Of the nature of or pertaining to impetigo.

ĭm-pĕt-ī'-gō, *s.* [Lat.]

Pathol.: A pustular eruption, divided into *figurata* when close together, and *sparsa* when distinct. These pass into scabs of a sugar-candy colour on the face, darker in other parts. Commonest in ill-fed children, or in old and debilitated persons. Good air and good food are required.

* **ĭm'-pĕ-trą-ble,** *a.* [Lat. *impetrabilis*, from *impetro* = to obtain; Fr. *impétrable;* Sp. *impetrable;* Ital. *impetrabile.*]

1. Possible to be obtained by petition or entreaty.

2. Compliant; easy to be entreated. (*Nashe: Lenten Stuffe.*)

* **ĭm'-pĕ-trāte,** *a.* [Lat. *impetratus*, pa. par. of *impetro.*] Obtained or gained by petition or entreaty.

* **ĭm'-pĕ-trāte,** *v.t.* [IMPETRATE, *a.*] To obtain by petition or entreaty.

"Whiche desyre *impetrated* and obteyned, the messenger shortly returned to his lorde and prinse."—*Hall: Richard III.* (an. 3).

* **ĭm-pĕ-trā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *impetratio*, from *impetratus*, pa. par. of *impetro;* Fr. *impétration;* Sp. *impetracion;* Ital. *impetrazione.*] The act of obtaining or gaining by petition or entreaty; specifically, in old English law, the obtaining, by petition from the court of Rome, of benefices and church offices in England, the disposition of which by law belonged to the king or other lay patrons.

"To the *impetration* of some favour."—*Montaigne: Devoute Essayes*, pt. i. (Pref.)

* **ĭm'-pĕ-trā-tĭve,** *a.* [Lat. *impetrativus*, from *impetratus*, pa. par. of *impetro.*] Gaining or tending to gain by way of petition or entreaty.

"My prayers, which were most perfect and *impetrative*."—*Bp. Hall: Contemp.; The Walk upon the Waters.*

* **ĭm'-pĕ-trą-tŏr-ȳ,** *a.* [Eng. *impetrat(e); -ory.*] Containing or expressing entreaty.

"Preparatory to, and *impetratory* of, the grace of repentance."—*Bp. Taylor: Holy Dying*, ch. ii., § 3.

* **im-petre,** * **im-pet-ren,** * **im-pet-er,** *v.t.* [Fr. *impétrer;* from Lat. *impetro;* Sp. & Port. *impetrar.*] To impetrate; to obtain by petition or entreaty.

"To *impetre* of her ye grace and ayde of her moste mercyfull countynance."—*Fabyan*, vol. i., ch. xxvii.

ĭm-pĕt-ū-ŏs'-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Fr. *impétuosité*, from Lat. *impetuosus* = impetuous.] The quality or state of being impetuous; haste, fury, violence, vehemence.

"Turned about with so great celerity and *impetuosity*."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 948.

ĭm-pĕt'-ū-oŭs, *a.* [Fr. *impétueux*, from Lat. *impetuosus*, from *impetus* = an attack, an impulse; Ital. & Sp. *impetuoso.*]

1. Rushing with violence or great force; moving rapidly and violently; furious, violent, boisterous.

"And with hurrying feet *impetuous* the Gallic followed straight." *Grant Allen: Attn.*

2. Violent or vehement in feeling; passionate, fierce, hot, hasty.

"His affection was as *impetuous* as his wrath."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vii.

ĭm-pĕt-ū-oŭs-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *impetuous; -ly.*] In an impetuous manner; with great violence or force; furiously, passionately, vehemently.

"Where the river runs most *impetuously*."—*Burnet: Hist. Own Time* (an. 1683).

ĭm-pĕt'-ū-oŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *impetuous; -ness.*] The quality or state of being impetuous; impetuosity.

"They resemble the wind in fury and *impetuousness*."—*Decay of Piety.*

ĭm'-pĕ-tŭs, *s.* [Lat. from *im-* = *in-* = upon, and *peto* = to seek, to tend to.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Force of motion; momentum; the force with which any body is driven or impelled.

"The quicksilver, by its sudden descent, acquires an *impetus*."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 138.

2. *Gunn.:* The altitude due to the first force of projection, or the altitude through which a body must fall to acquire a velocity equal to that with which the ball is projected from the gun.

ĭm′-peȳ-ạn, *a.* [See def.] Of or belonging to Lady Impey, who attempted, though unsuccessfully, to introduce the pheasant called after her into Britain.

IMPEYAN-PHEASANT.

impeyan-pheasant, *s.* *Ornith.:* *Lophophorus Impeyanus*, a fine Himalayan pheasant. The male is black, with metallic green, golden, and coppery reflections. On the head is a tuft of plumes, reflecting a golden-green hue. The tail is chestnut-red, and the rump white. The female is of more sombre hues. It feeds chiefly on bulbous roots.

ĭm′-pheē, *s.* [Native African word (?).]

Bot.: *Holcus saccharatus*, a kind of sugar-cane.

***ĭm-pĭc′-tụre,** *v.t.* [Pref. *im-*, and Eng. *picture* (q.v.).] To mark or impress with a picture or likeness of anything; to make to resemble anything.

"His pallid face *impictured* with death."
Spenser: Astrophel, 168.

***im-pier,** *s.* [Umpire.]

***ĭm-plĕrçe′, *ĭm-pĕarçe′,** *v.t.* Other spellings of Empierce (q.v.).

***ĭm-plĕrçe′-ạ-ble, *ĭm-pĕarçe′-ạ-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not; Eng. *pierce*, and suff. *-able*.] That cannot be pierced or penetrated; incapable of being pierced; impenetrable.

"Saul did not lend David so *impearceable* an armour."—*Bp. Hall: Contemp.; Saul in David's Cave.*

ĭm-pĭ′-ĕ-tȳ, *s.* [Fr. *impiété*; from Lat. *impietas*, from *impius* = impious (q.v.); Ital. *impietà*; Sp. *impiedad*.]

1. The quality or state of being impious; irreverence towards the Supreme Being; contempt of the duties of religion; ungodliness, profanity.

2. An act of impiety, wickedness, or irreligion; impious actions or conduct. (In this sense it has a plural.)

"Those *impieties* for the which they are now visited."
—*Shakesp.: Henry V.*, iv. 1.

3. Want of filial affection; disobedience towards God.

"To keep that oath were more *impiety*
Than Jephtha's, when he sacrificed his daughter."
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., v. 1.

***ĭm-pĭg′-nŏr-āte,** *v.t.* [Low Lat. *impignoratus*, pa. par. of *impignoro* = to pawn, to pledge: Lat. *im-* = in, and *pignus* (genit. *pignoris*) = a pawn, a pledge.] To pawn or pledge; to give or deposit as security.

***im-pĭg-nŏr-ā′-tion,** *s.* [Low Lat. *impignoratio*; from *impignoratus*, pa. par. of *impignoro*.] The act of pawning or pledging; the state of being pawned or pledged.

***ĭmp′-ĭng,** *s.* [Imp, *v.*] The act or process of grafting.

ĭm-pĭnge′, *v.i.* [Lat. *impingo*, from *im-* = *in-* = on, upon, and *pango* = to fasten, to strike.] To fall or strike against; to hit, to dash, to come in collision.

"Light is not reflected by *impinging* on bodies, but by some other cause."—*Berkeley: Siris*, § 222.

***ĭm-pĭnge′-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *impinge*; *-ment*.] The act of impinging.

***ĭm-pĭng′-ent,** *a.* [Lat. *impingens*, pr. par. of *impingo*.] Impinging, falling or striking against.

***ĭm-pĭn′-guāte (u as w),** *v.t.* [Lat. *impinguatus*, pa. par. of *impinguo*; *pinguis* = fat.] To fatten; to make fat.

"Frictions also do more fill, and *impinguate* the body than exercise."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 877.

***ĭm-pĭn-guā′-tion (u as w),** *s.* [Impinguate.] The act of making fat; the process or state of becoming fat.

ĭm′-pĭ-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *impius*, from *im-* = *in-* = not, and *pius* = pious, reverent.]

1. Not pious; wanting in piety or reverence towards the Supreme Being or his authority; irreverent, irreligious, profane.

2. Proceeding from or characterized by impiety or irreverence towards the Supreme Being.

"To speed their ruin by their *impious* wit."
Dryden: Astræa Redux, 200.

ĭm′-pĭ-oŭs-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *impious*; *-ly*.] In an impious manner; profanely.

"He only spoke these things *impiously*."—*Burnet: Hist. Reformation*, vol. i., bk. i., pt. i.

ĭm′-pĭ-oŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *impious*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being impious; impiety, profanity.

***im-pire,** *s.* [Umpire.]

ĭmp′-ĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *imp*; *-ish*.] Like an imp; having the qualities or characteristics of an imp.

ĭmp′-ĭsh-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *impish*; *-ly*.] Like an imp; after the manner of an imp.

***ĭm-pĭt′-ĕ-oŭs,** *a.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *piteous* (q.v.); Fr. *impiteux*.] Pitiless, unpitying, merciless, cruel.

"In the waves of the roryng and *impiteous* seas."—*Golden Boke*, ch. xliii.

ĭm-plăc-ạ-bĭl′-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Fr. *implacabilité*, from Lat. *implacabilitas*, from *implacabilis* = implacable (q.v.).] The quality or state of being implacable; inexorableness.

"The *implacability*, not of an affectionate father, but of a factious and malignant agitator."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxv.

ĭm-plăc′-ạ-ble, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *implacabilis*, from *im-* = *in-* = not, and *placabilis* = that can be appeased; *placo* = to appease; Sp. *implacable*; Ital. *implacabile*.]

1. That cannot be pacified or appeased; inexorable, unrelenting; inconceivably hostile, vindictive.

"Their temper was singularly savage and *implacable*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

2. That cannot be relieved, assuaged, or mitigated. (In the example the accent is transferred to the penult for the sake of metre.)

"O how I burne with *implacable* fire."
Spenser: F. Q., II. vi. 44.

ĭm-plăc′-ạ-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *implacable*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being implacable; implacability.

ĭm-plăc′-ạ-blȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *implacab(le)*; *-ly*.] In an implacable manner; inexorably, relentlessly.

"She hated heartily, and she hated *implacably*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

ĭm-plạ-çĕn′-tạl, *a.* & *s.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *placental* (q.v.).]

A. *As adj.:* Not having a placenta.

"Placental mammals are thus enabled to carry their young for a much longer period than are the *implacental*."—*Nicholson: Zool.* (5th ed.), p. 628.

B. *As subst.:* An animal destitute of a placenta.

ĭm-plă-çĕn-tā′-lĭ-ạ, *s. pl.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not, and Mod. Lat., &c. *placentalia* (q.v.).]

Zool.: Another name for Owen's Implacentata (q.v.). (*Duncan: Nat. Hist.*, iii. 191.)

ĭm-plă-çĕn-tā′-tạ, *s. pl.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-*, = not; Lat. *placent(a)* = a cake, and neut. pl. adj. suff. *-ata*.]

Zool.: The name given by Owen to the subdivision of Mammals not having the placenta developed. It contains the orders Marsupialia and Monotremata (q.v.).

ĭm-plant′, *v.t.* [Fr. *implanter*, from Lat. *im-* = in, and *planto* = to plant; Sp. *implantar*; Ital. *impiantare*.]

1. To plant, to set, to sow for the purpose of growth or development; to ingraft, to inculcate, to instil.

"Which Nature has *implanted* in the mind."
Dryden: Persius, v.

*2. To sow, to plant; to supply or stock, as with seed.

"Break up the fallowes of my nature, *implant* me with grace."—*Bp. Hall: Contemp.; The Resurrection.*

***ĭm-plăn-tā′-tion,** *s.* [Eng. *implant*; *-ation*.] The act of implanting, inculcating, or instilling; inculcation.

"By the expressed way of institution or *implantation*."—*Browne: Miscellanies*, p. 46.

***ĭm-plāte′,** *v.t.* [Pref. *im-* = in, and Eng. *plate* (q.v.).] To cover with a plate or plates; to sheathe.

***ĭm-plâuṣ-ĭ-bĭl′-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *plausibility* (q.v.).] The quality or state of being implausible; want of plausibility.

***ĭm-plâuṣ′-ĭ-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *plausible* (q.v.)] Not plausible or specious; not bearing an appearance of truth and credibility.

"Religious opinions, true or false, plausible or *implausible*."—*Burke: On the Petition of the Unitarians.*

***ĭm-plâuṣ′-ĭ-ble-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *implausible*; *-ness*.] The same as Implausibility (q.v.).

ĭm-plâuṣ′-ĭ-blȳ, *adv.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *plausibly* (q.v.).] In an implausible manner; not plausibly.

***ĭm-plĕnçh′,** *v.t.* [Pref. *im-* = in, and Eng. *pleach* (q.v.).] To plait, to weave; to unite by plaiting or weaving.

"And lo! behold these talents of their hair
With twisted metal amorously *impleached*."
Shakesp.: Lover's Complaint, 205.

***ĭm-plēad′,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not (1), and Eng. *plead* (q.v.).]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To institute and prosecute a suit against in a court of law; to sue; to bring an action against.

"Except any of the same barons doe *implead* any man, or if any man be *impleaded*."—*Hacklugt: Voyages*, i. 117.

2. To accuse, to impeach.

"Antiquity . . . *impleaded* them of impiety, that referred it to naturall causalities."—*Glanvill: Vanity of Dogmatizing*, ch. xii.

B. *Intrans.:* To bring an action in a court of law; to sue.

ĭm-plēad′-ạ-ble, *a.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *pleadable*.] Not to be pleaded against or evaded.

"An *impleadable* indictment . . . shall seize upon them."—*Adams: Works*, i. 196.

***ĭm-plēad′-ēr,** *s.* [Eng. *implead*; *-er*.] One who impleads, prosecutes, sues, or accuses another; an accuser.

"Ye *impleaders* and action-threateners, how long shall the Lord suffer you in His house?"—*Harmar: Translation of Beza's Sermons* (1587), p. 176.

***ĭm-plēaṣ′-ĭng,** *a.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *pleasing* (q.v.).] Not pleasing; unpleasing.

ĭm-plĕdge′, *v.t.* [Pref. *im-* = in, and Eng. *pledge* (q.v.).] To pledge, to pawn.

"*Impledge* her spousal faith to wed
The heir of mighty Somerled!"
Scott: Lord of the Isles, i. 8.

ĭm′-plĕ-mĕnt, *s.* [Lat. *implementum* = an accomplishing, from *impleo* = to fill up, to discharge: *im-* = in, and *pleo* = to fill.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

*1. The act of fulfilling, performing, or accomplishing; fulfilment.

*2. Anything which supplies a want, or fills up a vacancy.

"Unto life many *implements* are necessary."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity.*

3. A tool; a utensil; an instrument used in labour.

"Munitions of war and *implements* of agriculture were provided in large quantities."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

† 4. A tool; an instrument; an agent.

"That temper which tyrants require in their worst *implements*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

II. *Anthrop.:* The generic term for tools and weapons of early man, whether from the drift or more recent deposits. It will be interesting to compare Horace (*Sat.*, I. iii. 99-102) and Lucretius (*De Nat. Rer.*, v. 1,282 sqq.) with the extract. [Flint-implements.]

"Looking at the various sorts of *implements*, we see that they were . . . evolved, or one might almost say grown, by small successive changes."—*Tylor: Anthropology* (1881), p. 183.

* **ĭm'-plĕ-mĕnt,** *v.t.* [IMPLEMENT, *s.*]

1. To fulfil or satisfy the conditions of; to accomplish.

2. To fulfil; to carry into effect; to perform.

"Haig did not hold himself under any moral obligation to *implement* an oath that had been extracted by force."—*Russell: Haigs of Bemersyde*, p. 78.

ĭm-plĕ-mĕnt'-ăl, *a.* [Eng. *implement; -al.*] Pertaining to or in any way connected with implements; characterized by the use of implements.

ĭm-plĕ-mĕn-tĭf'-ĕr-oŭs, *a.* [Low Lat. *implementum* (genit. *implementi*), *fero* = to bear, and Eng. *-ous.*] Containing implements, chiefly of the two divisions of the Stone Age.

"Classing this deposit among the other well-known *implementiferous* beds of the quaternary age."—*Journ. Anthrop. Institute*, vii. 501.

* **ĭm-plēte',** *v.t.* [Lat. *impletus*, pa. par. of *impleo.*] To fill up.

* **ĭm-plē'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *impletus*, pa. par. of *impleo* = to fill up.]

1. The act of filling; the state of being full.

"Upon a plentiful *impletion* there may perhaps succeed a disruption of the matrix."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iii., ch. xvi.

2. That which fills up; filling.

* **ĭm'-plĕx,** *a.* [Lat. *implexus*, pa. par. of *implecto* = to interweave, to entangle.] Intricate; involved; complicated; complex; entangled; it is opposed to simple.

"The fable of every poem is either simple or *implex*; it is called . . . *implex* when the fortune of the chief actor changes."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 297.

* **ĭm-plexion (plexion** as **plĕk'-shŭn),** *s.* [Lat. *implexio*, from *implexus*, pa. par. of *implecto.*] The act of infolding or involving; the state of being involved.

ĭm-plĕx'-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *implexus*, pa. par. of *implecto.*]

Bot.: Folded or plaited.

* **ĭm-plī'-ă-ble** (1), *a.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *pliable* (q.v.).] Not pliable. (*North: Examen*, p. 32.)

† **ĭm-plī'-ă-ble** (2), *a.* [Eng. *imply; -able.*] That may or can be implied or deduced.

ĭm'-plĭ-cāte, *v.t.* [Lat. *implicatus*, pa. par. of *implico* = to infold, to involve: *im-* = in, and *plico* = to fold; *plica* = a fold; Fr. *impliquer;* Ital. *implicare.*]

* 1. To infold; to entangle; to interweave.

"Or on the oak, or *implicated* thorn."
Fawkes: Description of May.

2. To involve; to bring into connection with; to show or prove to be in connection with or concerned in: as, He was *implicated* in the transaction.

¶ To *implicate* marks something less entangled than to *involve;* people are said to be *implicated* who have taken ever so small a share in a transaction; they are *involved* only when they are deeply concerned.

ĭm'-plĭ-cāt-ĕd, *pa. par.* & *a.* [IMPLICATE.]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

* 1. Infolded; interwoven; entangled.

2. Involved; concerned in or connected with.

ĭm-plĭ-cā'-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *implicatio* from *implicatus*, pa. par. of *implico;* Sp. *implicacion;* Ital. *implicazione.*]

1. The act of involving, infolding, or entangling; involution; entanglement.

"Their mutual *implication*, or their adherence to each other, will make one part hinder another from flying separately away."—*Boyle: Works*, iv. 295.

2. The state of being involved, infolded or entangled.

3. The act of implicating or involving in any matter; the state of being connected with or concerned in a matter.

4. The act of implying or deducing; deduction; inference.

"The use of torture, therefore, . . . was, by the plainest *implication*, declared to be according to law."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

5. That which is implied but not expressed; a deduction; an inference.

* **ĭm-plĭc'-ă-tĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *implicat(e); -ive.*] Implicating or tending to implicate.

* **ĭm-plĭc'-ă-tĭve-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *implicative; -ly.*] By implication.

ĭm-plĭç'-ĭt, *a.* [Lat. *implicitus*, pa. par. of *implico;* Fr. *implicite;* Ital. & Sp. *implicito.*]

1. Entangled; infolded; complicated; involved.

"The humble shrub,
And bush with frizzled hair *implicit.*"
Milton: P. L., vii. 323.

* 2. Implied; inferred or inferrible; tacitly contained, but not actually expressed.

"That such a heinous fault as this through all the law should be only whipped with an *implicit* and oblique touch."—*Milton: Tetrachordon.*

3. Resting or depending upon another; arising from or based on intimacy with or reliance upon another; free from doubt; strong, unhesitating.

"Which [faith] they generally taught, consisted chiefly in an *implicit* believing whatever the Church proposed."—*Burnet: Hist. Reform.* (an. 1540).

* 4. Obedient, submissive. (*Mad. D'Arblay: Cecilia*, bk. x., ch. viii.)

implicit-function, *s.* [EXPLICIT-FUNCTION.]

ĭm-plĭç'-ĭt-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *implicit; -ly.*]

* 1. By implication or inference; impliedly.

"They pretend it is *implicitly* reproved in these words, Deut. xxiv. 4 (after she is defiled)."—*Milton: Tetrachordon.*

2. By connection with something else; dependently; with unreserved confidence; unhesitatingly; undoubtingly.

"Too imperfect an instrument to be relied on *implicitly*."—*Herschel: Astronomy* (1858), § 258.

ĭm-plĭç'-ĭt-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *implicit; -ness.*] The quality or state of being implicit; unreserved trust or confidence.

* **ĭm-plīe',** *v.t.* [IMPLY.]

ĭm-plīed',* im-plide, *pa. par.* & *a.* [IMPLY.]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

* 1. Infolded, rolled up, involved.

"In moist edge of a mightie feme his head in curls *implide.*" *Chapman: Homer; Iliad* iv.

* 2. Bent or doubled up.

"The Telamonian . . . with his knee *implide*
Lockt legs; and down fell both on earth, close by each other's side."
Chapman: Homer; Iliad xxiii.

3. Contained in substance or essence, or by fair inference, but not actually expressed; deducible by inference or implication.

implied-contracts, *s. pl.*

Law: (See extract).

"*Implied contracts* are such as reason and justice dictate, and which therefore the law presumes that every man undertakes to perform. As, if I employ a person to do any business for me, or perform any work, the law implies that I undertook, or contracted, to pay him as much as his labour deserves. If I take up wares from a tradesman without any agreement of price, the law concludes that I contracted to pay their real value. And there is also one species of *implied contracts* which runs through and is annexed to all other contracts, conditions, and covenants—viz., that if I fail in my part of the agreement, I shall pay the other party such damages as he has sustained by such my neglect or refusal."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 26.

implied-trusts, *s. pl.*

Law: Trusts arising from an equitable construction put upon the facts, conduct, or situation of parties. They are of two kinds: those depending upon the presumed intent of the parties, and those not so depending.

implied-use, *s.*

Law: [RESULTING-USE].

implied-warranty, *s.*

Law: [WARRANTY].

ĭm-plī'-ĕd-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *implied; -ly.*] By implication or inference.

"These informers *impliedly* undertake to make good three assertions."—*Mountague: Appeale to Cæsar*, ch. i.

ĭm-plŏr-ā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *imploratio*, from *imploratus*, pa. par. of *imploro* = to implore (q.v.).] The act of imploring; earnest supplication or entreaty.

"They will doe it by *imploration* of shelter; they shall say to the rocks, Fall on us, and cover us."—*Bp. Hall: Contempl.; Jeroboam's Wife.*

* **ĭm-plŏr-ā'-tor,** *s.* [Lat.] One who implores; an implorer.

"Mere *implorators* of unholy suits."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 2.

* **ĭm-plŏr'-ă-tŏr-ȳ,** *a.* [Eng. *implor(e); -atory.*] Earnestly imploring, supplicating. (*Carlyle: Diamond Necklace.*)

ĭm-plōre', *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *implorer*, from Lat. *imploro: im-* = *in-*, and *ploro* = to wail; Sp. *implorar;* Ital. *implorare.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To call upon in earnest supplication; to pray earnestly to; to beseech; to entreat; to supplicate.

"*Implore* her in my voice."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, i. 2.

2. To ask for earnestly; to beg or pray for; to beseech.

"Let us *implore* His assistance for enabling us to act well our own part."—*Blair: Sermons*, vol. iv., ser. 2.

B. *Intrans.:* To entreat, to beg, to supplicate.

"'Give me,' he answered, with *imploring* tone,
'Sir Federigo's falcon for my own.'"
Longfellow: Student's Tale.

¶ For the difference between to *implore* and to *beseech*, see BESEECH.

* **ĭm-plōre',** *s.* [IMPLORE, *v.*] Imploration; earnest supplication.

"With piercing words and pitiful *implore.*"
Spenser: F. Q., II. v. 27.

ĭm-plōr'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *implor(e); -er.*] One who implores; a suppliant.

"Those assistances that God gives the faithful *implorers*."—*Boyle: Works*, vi. 717.

ĭm-plōr'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [IMPLORE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* Imploration; earnest supplication or entreaty.

ĭm-plōr'-ĭng-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *imploring; -ly.*] In an imploring manner; with earnest supplication.

* **ĭm-plō'-şion,** *s.* [Formed analogously with *explosion* (q.v.).] A sudden bursting inwards. (*Davies.*)

* **ĭm-plōȳ',** *v.t.* An old spelling of EMPLOY (q.v.).

* **ĭm-plūmed',** * **ĭm-plūm'-oŭs,** *a.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *plumed, plumous* (q.v.).] Without plumes or feathers.

"The poor *implumed* birds that by offence,
Or some disgrace have lost pre-eminence."
Drayton: The Owl.

* **ĭm-plŭnge',** *v.t.* [Pref. *im-*, *in-*, and Eng. *plunge* (q.v.).] To plunge in or into; to immerse.

ĭm-plū'-vĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Lat., from *impluo* = to rain into: *im-* = *in-* = into, and *pluo* = to rain.]

Roman Arch.: A cistern or basin, in the

A. IMPLUVIUM. B. COMPLUVIUM.

central part of the atrium or court of a Roman house, to receive the rain-water. [COMPLUVIUM.]

ĭm-plȳ', *v.t.* & *i.* [Formed as if from Fr. * *impliier*, from Lat. *implico* = to implicate (q.v.); Fr. *impliquer.*]

A. *Transitive:*

* 1. To infold, to entangle, to involve, to wrap up, to inclose. (*Spenser: F. Q.*, III. vi. 34.)

2. To involve or contain in substance or essence or by fair inference; to contain virtually, but without direct expression; to involve or comprise as a consequence or deduction; to import, to signify.

"Your smooth eulogium to one crown addressed,
Seems to *imply* a censure on the rest."
Cowper: Table Talk, 22.

* 3. To ascribe, to attribute, to refer.

B. *Intrans.:* To signify, to denote, to import.

* **ĭm-pŏc'-kĕt,** *v.t.* [Pref. *im-* = in, and Eng. *pocket* (q.v.).] To place or put in a pocket; to pocket.

* **ĭm-poison (poison** as **poĭs'n), * im-poyson,** *v.t.*

¶ For this word and its derivatives, see EMPOISON, &c.

* **ĭm-pōl'-ar-ĭ-lĭ,** *adv.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not; Eng. *polary*, and suff. *-ly.*] Not in the direction of the poles.

"Being *impolarily* adjoined unto a more vigorous loadstone, it will, in a short time, exchange its poles." —*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. ii., ch. iii.

* **ĭm-pōl'-ar-lĭ,** *adv.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not; Eng. *polar*, and suff. *-ly.*] The same as IMPOLARILY (q.v.).

* **ĭm-pŏl'-ĭ-çĭ,** *s.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *policy* (q.v.).] The quality or state of being impolitic, inexpedient, or inadvisable; inexpedience, unsuitableness, bad policy.

"Those who governed Scotland under him, with no less cruelty than *impolicy*."—*Mallet: Amyntor & Theodora.* (Pref.)

* **ĭm-pŏl'-ished,** *a.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *polished* (q.v.).] Not polished or refined, rude, coarse.

"I humbly beg the return of that *impolished* specimen."—*Boyle: Works*, vi. 614.

ĭm-pŏ-lī'te, *a.* [Lat. *impolitus* = unpolished: *im-* = *in-* = not, and *politus* = polished; Fr. *impoli.*]

1. Not refined or elegant.

"This *impolite* grammatical tract of the Malayan dialect."—*Boyle: Works*, vi. 614.

2. Not polite or refined; rude, coarse, uncivil: as, *impolite* behaviour.

ĭm-pŏ-lī'te-lĭ, *adv.* [Eng. *impolite; -ly.*] In an impolite, rude, or coarse manner.

ĭm-pŏ-lī'te-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *impolite; -ness.*] The quality or state of being impolite; incivility, rude, coarseness.

ĭm-pŏl'-ĭt-ĭc, * **ĭm-pŏl'-ĭt-ĭck,** *a.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *politic* (q.v.); Fr. *impolitique;* It. & Sp. *impolitico.*]

1. Not politic; wanting in foresight or prudent management; indiscreet: as, an *impolitic* ruler.

2. Done without foresight or due care; inadvisable, indiscreet, injudicious, inexpedient.

"That senseless and *impolitick* encouragement which has been all along given them."—*South: Sermons*, vol. iv., ser. 8.

* **ĭm-pŏ-lĭt'-ĭc-al,** *a.* [Eng. *impolitic; -al.*] Impolitic, injudicious, inexpedient.

"The Crusaders were neither so unjustifiable, so *impolitical*, nor so unhappy in their consequences."—*Mickle: Lusiad*, bk. vii.

* **ĭm-pŏ-lĭt'-ĭc-al-lĭ,** *adv.* [Eng. *political; -ly.*] In an impolitic manner; injudiciously.

"However *impolitically* despotic the Spanish government may be."—*Mickle: Lusiad.* (Introd.)

ĭm-pŏl'-ĭt-ĭc-lĭ, * **ĭm-pŏl'-ĭt-ĭck-lĭ,** *adv.* [Eng. *impolitic; -ly.*] In an impolitic manner; without foresight or due care; injudiciously; indiscreetly.

"The proper punishment of showy girls, for rendering themselves so *impolitickly* cheap."—*Rambler*, No. 97.

* **ĭm-pŏl'-ĭt-ĭc-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *impolitic; -ness.*] The quality or state of being impolitic.

* **ĭm-pŏl-lūt'-ĕd,** *a.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *polluted* (q.v.).] Not polluted, unpolluted, free from pollution.

"Kepe thou thesse clene and *impolluted*."—*Udal: John* xvii.

* **ĭm-pŏn-dĕr-a-bĭl'-ĭ-tĭ,** *s.* [Fr. *impondérabilité.*] The quality or state of being imponderable.

* **ĭm-pŏn'-dĕr-a-ble,** *a.* & *s.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *ponderable* (q.v.); Fr. *impondérable;* Ital. *imponderabile.*]

A. *As adj.:* Not ponderable; not having sensible weight.

B. *As subst.:* Matter not possessed of sensible weight. (Used of the physical agents or natural forces, as heat, light, magnetism, and electricity.)

* **ĭm-pŏn'-dĕr-a-ble-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *imponderable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being imponderable; imponderability.

* **ĭm-pŏn'-dĕr-oŭs,** *a.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *ponderous* (q.v.).] Not ponderous; not having sensible weight; imponderable.

"If they produce visible and real effects by *imponderous* and invisible emissions."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. ii., ch. v.

* **ĭm-pŏn'-dĕr-oŭs-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *imponderous; -ness.*] The quality or state of being imponderous.

* **ĭm-pōne',** *v.t.* [Lat. *impono*, from *im-* = *in-* = on, and *pono* = to place, to lay.] To place or lay down as a pledge or wager.

"Against this which he *impon'd* . . . six French rapiers and poniards."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, v. 2.

* **ĭm-poŏr',** *v.t.* [Pref. *im-*, and Eng. *poor* (q.v.).] To make poor, to impoverish.

* **ĭm-pŏr-ŏs'-ĭ-tĭ,** *s.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *porosity* (q.v.).] A want of porosity; compactness; closeness.

* **ĭm-pŏr'-oŭs,** *a.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *porous* (q.v.).] Not porous; having no pores; solid; close or compact in texture.

"Its body is left *imporous*, and not discreted by atomical terminations."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. ii., ch. i.

ĭm-pōrt', *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *importer*, from Lat. *importo* = to bring in; *im-* = *in* = in, into, and *porto* = to carry, to bring; Sp. *importar;* Ital. *importare.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To bring into a place or country from abroad; to introduce from without or abroad into one's own country, jurisdiction, or state; it is the opposite to export (q.v.).

"The proportion of which is exported for the consumption of others, to what is *imported* for their own." —*Temple: United Provinces*, ch. vi.

* 2. To carry with it; to have in it; to contain; to imply.

"It *importeth* also plague and open blasphemy."—*Sir T. More: Works*, p. 325.

* 3. To include or contain in meaning, signification, or intention; to denote, to signify, to purport.

"Belike this show *imports* the argument of the play." —*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, iii. 2.

* 4. To concern; to interest; to be of importance, moment, or consequence to.

"It *importeth* a nobleman and magistrate, ruleing weightie causes, to have his ears open to hear."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 86.

* **B.** *Intransitive:*

1. To mean, to signify, to purport, to convey.

"Unwelcome news came from the north, and thus it did *import*."—*Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV.*, i. 1.

2. To be of consequence or moment.

"It *imports* not: I do know
My route full well." *Byron: Manfred*, ii. 1.

ĭm'-pōrt, *s.* [IMPORT, *v.*]

1. That which is imported or brought into a country from without or abroad; commodities, goods, or wares imported from foreign countries in the way of commerce.

"I take the *imports* from, and not the exports to these conquests."—*Burke: Late State of the Nation.*

2. That which is imported, signified, or implied in a word, phrase, or document; the full purport, meaning, or signification of anything; the intended significance or application of a word or statement.

* 3. Importance, moment, consequence, weight. (In this sense the accent was formerly on the last syllable.)

"France is revolted from the English quite;
Except some petty towns of no *import*."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., i. 1.

¶ As Britain becomes more densely crowded with population, it becomes more dependent on foreign countries for food. Even if the land laws were perfect, and agriculture had reached the highest pitch of perfection, this would be inevitable. It is less safe in war than if all food products were raised at home; but this cannot be done, and while money exists in the country no continental decrees will prevent food coming from abroad. In 1862, with an estimated population of 29,255,015, there were imported: live animals, grain, flour, meat, &c., valued at £50,293,118, or £1 14s. 5d. per head of the population; in 1882, with an estimated population of 35,278,975, the value of these imports was £108,687,953, or £3 1s. 7d. per head of the population. Another great branch of imports are raw materials, such as cotton, wool, &c. Comparatively few manufactured articles arrive, the manufacturing supremacy of Britain not yet being seriously impaired. The total imports of merchandise, &c., exclusive of bullion, in 1882, was £413,019,608. From the United States there were imports valued at £88,352,613, from France £39,090,381, from Germany £25,570,985, from Holland £25,320,709, from Australia and New Zealand £25,136,875, from Russia £21,047,722, from Bengal and Burmah £21,845,499, from Belgium 14,932,674, from Bombay and Sind £13,337,218, from Spain £11,488,265, from China £9,936,092, from the Dominion of Canada £9,878,268, &c. [FREE-TRADE.]

* **ĭm-pōrt'-a-ble** (1), *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *importabilis*, from *im-* = *in-* = not, and *portabilis* = to be borne; Ital. *importabile.*] That cannot be borne or endured; unendurable; insupportable.

"Beware of the *importable* burdens of the high-mynded pharisees."—*Bale: English Votaries*, pt. i.

ĭm-pōrt'-a-ble (2), *a.* [Eng. *import; -able.*] That may or can be imported.

* **ĭm-pōrt'-a-ble-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *importable* (1); *-ness.*] The quality or state of being importable, unendurable, or insupportable.

"It finds no such severity and *importableness* in it." —*Hall: Contemp.; Prepar. against Affliction.*

ĭm-pōrt'-ançe, *s.* [Fr.; Sp. *importancia;* Ital. *importanza, importanzia.*]

1. The quality or state of being important; consequence, moment, weight, consideration.

"A matter of the highest *importance* to the world." —*Stillingfleet: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 1.

2. Weight, authority, consequence: as, a man of great *importance.*

* 3. That which is imported or implied; import, meaning, signification, intended significance, purport.

"The wisest beholder, that knew no more but seeing, could not say if the *importance* were joy or sorrow."—*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, v. 2.

* 4. Subject, matter.

"Upon *importance* of so slight a nature."—*Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, i. 4.

* 5. Earnest or pressing solicitation or entreaty.

"Maria writ
The letter at Sir Toby's great *importance*."
Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, v. 1.

¶ The *importance* is what things have in themselves; they may be of more or less *importance*, according to the value which is set upon them. *Consequence* is the *importance* of a thing from its *consequences.* An hour's delay sometimes in the departure of a military expedition may be of such *consequence* as to determine the fate of a battle. (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

* **ĭm-pōrt'-an-çy,** * **ĭm-pōrt'-an-çie,** *s.* [Eng. *importance; -y.*] Importance, consequence, moment.

"The *importancie* of Cyprus to the Turk."
Shakesp.: Othello, i. 3.

2. That which is important; important matters.

ĭm-pōrt'-ant, *a.* [Fr., Sp., & Ital. *importante.*]

1. Full of importance; of great moment or consequence; weighty, momentous.

"Small are the seeds Fate does unheeded sow
Of slight beginnings to *important* ends."
Davenant: Gondibert, bk. i., c. 2.

2. Influential, powerful; of weight, power, or authority.

"The assailants were sure of one *important* ally within the walls."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

* 3. Having physical weight; heavy, weighty, forcible.

* 4. Urgent, pressing, importunate.

"If the prince be too *important*, tell him there is measure in everything."—*Shakesp.: Much Ado*, ii. 1.

ĭm-pōrt'-ant-lĭ, *adv.* [Eng. *important; -ly.*] In an important manner, degree, or point.

"In any point which was not evidently and *importantly* right."—*Burke: Speech at Bristol.*

ĭm-pōr-tā'-tion, *s.* [Fr., from *importer* = to import; Sp. *importacion;* Ital. *importazione.*]

* 1. The act of carrying or conveying; conveyance.

2. The act of importing or bringing from another state or country.

"The restraints upon *importation* were of two kinds."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. iv., ch. i.

3. That which is imported; wares, goods, or commodities imported from abroad; imports.

ĭm-pōrt'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *import; -er.*] One who imports; one who brings or causes wares and commodities to be brought from abroad.

***ĭm-pŏrt'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *import; -less.*] Of no import, moment, or consequence; without import; insignificant.

"Be 't of less expect
That matter needless, of *importless* burthen,
Divide thy lips." *Shakesp.: Troilus,* i. 3.

***ĭm-por'-tu-na-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *importun(e); -able.*]

1. Insupportable, heavy.

2. Importunate, troublesome, importunate.

"In generall he controwleth people inquisitive, and *importunable* tatlers."—*Drant: Horace,* Arg. to Sat. 9, bk. i.

***ĭm-por'-tu-na-çy,** *s.* [Eng. *importunate; -cy.*] The quality or state of being importunate; importunity.

"To wrong him with thy *importunacy.*"
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, ii. 2.

ĭm-por'-tu-nate, *a.* [Lat. *importunus* = unfit, troublesome: *im-* = *in-* = not, and *opportunus* = fit, opportune.]

1. Unreasonable and pertinacious in solicitation; unreasonably solicitous or urgent.

"That they might give offence by *importunate* mendicancy."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. iv.

* 2. Unbearable, insupportable, troublesome, grievous.

***ĭm-por'-tu-nāte,** *v.t.* [IMPORTUNATE, *a.*] To solicit urgently or pertinaciously; to importune.

"Fewe not to opportunitie, *importunated,* yield."
Warner: Albion's Eng., bk. xii., ch. 76.

ĭm-por'-tu-nate-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *importunate; -ly.*] In an importunate manner; with incessant solicitation; pertinaciously.

ĭm-por'-tu-nate-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *importunate; -ness.*] The quality or state of being importunate; urgent, pressing, or pertinacious solicitation; importunity.

"She with more and more *importunateness* craved, which, in all good manners, was either of us to be desired, or not granted."—*Sidney: Arcadia.*

***ĭm-por'-tu-nā-tŏr,** *s.* [Eng. *importunat(e); -or.*] One who importunes.

"Abnegators and dispensers against the law of God, but tyrannous *importunators* and exactors of their own."—*Sandys: State of Religion.*

ĭm-por-tūne', or **ĭm-por'-tune,** *v.t. & i.* [IMPORTUNE, *a.*] [Fr. *importuner;* Sp. *importunar.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To solicit pertinaciously or urgently; to press with solicitations; to urge with continual or unremitting solicitations or applications.

"With my cries *importune* Heaven."
Milton: P. L., x. 932.

* 2. To import, to mean, to signify, to imply.

"It *importunes* death." *Spenser: F. Q.,* III. i. 16.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To solicit earnestly or pertinaciously; to be importunate.

* 2. To demand, to require.

"As time and our concernings shall *importune,*"
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, i. 1.

***ĭm-por-tūne',** or ***ĭm-por'-tūne,** *a. & s.* [Fr. *importun,* from Lat. *importunus: im-* = *in-* = not; *opportunus* = fit, convenient, suitable; Sp. & Ital. *importuno.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Inconvenient, troublesome, inopportune, unreasonable, untimely.

"And their *importune* fates all satisfide."
Spenser: F. Q., III. iii. 44.

2. Annoying, unpleasant.

"The musical airs, which *one* entertains with most delightful transports, to another are *importune.*"—*Glanvill: Vanity of Dogmatizing,* ch. xiii.

3. Troublesome by urgent or pertinacious solicitation; importunate; urged pertinaciously.

"More shall thy pennytent sighes his endless mercy
Then their *importune* suits." [please
Surrey: Ecclesiastes, iv.

4. Unceasing or pertinacious in solicitation; pressing.

"I am *importune* on you that ye be not importunate on me."—*Golden Boke,* ch. x.

5. Unceasing, pertinacious, persistent.

"[For my mortall enemie hath] made *importune* labours to certaine servants about my person, to murther or poyson mee."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*

6. Violent, fierce.

"And therewithall he fiersly at him flew,
And with *importune* outrage him assayld."
Spenser: F. Q., II. vi. 29.

B. *As subst.:* An importunate person; an importuner.

"If justice must stay till such *importunes* are satisfied."—*North: Examen,* p. 644.

***ĭm-por-tūne'-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *importune; -ly.*]

1. In an inopportune or unseasonable time or manner; unseasonably, unreasonably.

"He would *importunely* pursue hys appetite."—*Sir T. More: Works,* p. 63.

2. In an importunate, urgent, or troublesome manner; importunately; with importunity.

"To west who called so *importunely.*"
Spenser: F. Q., II. viii. 4.

ĭm-por-tūn'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *importun(e); -er.*] One who importunes; one who solicits with importunity.

ĭm-por-tūn'-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Fr. *importunité,* from Lat. *importunitatem,* accus. of *importunitas;* Sp. *importunidad;* Ital. *importunità.*]

1. The quality or state of being importunate; urgent, pressing, or pertinacious solicitation or entreaty.

"Clamorous *Importunity* in rags."
Cowper: Task, iv. 414.

2. A request or solicitation urgently and pertinaciously pressed.

***ĭm-pŏr'-tu-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *importuosus,* from *im-* = *in-* = not, and *portuosus* = supplied with a harbour, or harbours; *portus* = a harbour, a port.] Without a port, haven, or harbour.

***ĭm-pōṣ'-a-ble, *ĭm-pōṣe'-a-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *impos(e); -able.*]

1. Capable of being imposed or laid on; that may be imposed.

2. Capable of being imposed upon; gullible; simple.

"A weak, *imposable* wretch."—*North: Life of Lord Guilford,* ii. 54.

***ĭm-pōṣ'-a-ble-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *imposable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being imposable.

ĭm-pōṣe', *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *imposer* from Lat. *impositus,* pa. par. of *impono* = to lay upon: *im-* = *in-* = on, upon, and *positus* = placed, pa. par. of *pono* = to place.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To lay or place upon; to set, to deposit.

"[She] cakes of salt and barley did *impose*
Within a wicker basket."
Chapman: Homer; Odyssey iv.

* 2. To set, to attach.

"To proue her surname true, that she *imposed* has."
Spenser: F. Q., V. viii. 49.

3. To lay on as a burden, a tax, a toll, a duty, an office, a penalty, a command, an injunction, a restriction, &c.; to inflict; to lay or place something burdensome, hateful, or odious.

"*Imposing* grevious pecuniary mulcts."—*Hacklyt: Voyages,* i. 174.

* 4. To enjoin; to oblige by command.

"*Impose* me to what penance your invention
Can lay upon my sin."
Shakesp.: Much Ado About Nothing, v. 1.

* 5. To fix upon, to impute, to ascribe.

* 6. To pass off falsely as true or genuine; to palm off.

II. *Print.:* To arrange in pages in a forme.

B. *Intrans.:* To trick or deceive.

¶ *To impose on* or *upon:* To cheat, to deceive, to play a trick or deceit upon.

"Some had their sense *imposed* on by their fear."
Tate: Absalom & Achitophel, ii. 100.

***ĭm-pōṣe',** *s.* [IMPOSE, *v.*] A command, charge, or injunction.

"According to your ladyship's *impose.*"
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, iv. 3.

***ĭm-pōṣe'-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *impose; -ment.*] The act of imposing; imposition.

ĭm-pōṣ'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *impos(e); -er.*] One who imposes, enjoins, or lays on.

"The *imposers* of unnatural shackles and bonds upon writers."—*Blair,* vol. i., lect. 3.

ĭm-pōṣ'-ĭng, *pr. par., a. & s.*

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Laying on, enjoining, inflicting.

2. Deceiving, deceitful, fraudulent.

3. Calculated to impress the mind strongly; commanding, impressive, stately, majestic: as, an *imposing* spectacle.

C. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The same as IMPOSITION (q.v.).

2. *Print.:* The arrangement of pages in a forme. When wedging up the forme in the chase, the forme lies upon the imposing-stone, and the various pages are arranged so as to match their fellows on the other side of the sheet, so that when folded the pages shall come in consecutive order.

imposing-stone, imposing-table, *s.* *Print.:* A slab of stone or metal on which the type is made up into formes. The chase lies on the stone, and the matter is arranged inside, being keyed up by the quoins.

imposing-table, *s.* [IMPOSING-STONE.]

ĭm-pōṣ'-ĭng-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *imposing; -ly.*] In an imposing manner.

ĭm-pōṣ'-ĭng-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *imposing; -ness.*] The quality or state of being imposing.

ĭm-pōṣ-ĭ'-tion, *im-po-si-ci-oun, *s.* [Fr. *imposition;* from Lat. *impositionem,* accus. of *impositio* = a laying on or upon; from *impositus,* pa. par. of *impono* = to lay or place on or upon: *im-* = *in-* = in, on, and *pono* = to place or lay; Sp. *imposicion;* Ital. *imposizione.*]

1. The act of imposing, laying, or placing on or upon.

"I could meet with no one that hath so much as taken notice of this, of the *imposition* of hands."—*Bp. Hall: Imposition of Hands.*

2. The act of attaching, ascribing, or annexing.

"The second cause of the *imposition*
Of this forsaid name was lelousie."
Chaucer: Remedie of Love.

3. The act of laying on or upon, as a duty, tax, penalty, command, restriction, &c.; the act of levying, inflicting, or enjoining.

"These sums his father had been levying long
By *impositions* for the war abroad."
Drayton: Legend of Pierce Gaveston.

4. That which is laid or placed on or upon, as a duty, tax, penalty, command, restriction, &c.; that which is levied, inflicted, or enjoined; an impost.

"All other taxes and *impositions* of the Heliones."—*Goldings: Cæsar,* fo. 14.

5. An exercise enjoined or inflicted as a punishment on students in schools and the universities.

"As for the *impositions,* why, as Mr. Bouncer said, 'Ain't there coves to barbevise 'em for you, diamps?'"—*Cuthbert Bede: Verdant Green,* pt. i., ch. xii.

6. The act of imposing upon or deceiving; deceit.

7. A deceit, a cheat, an imposture, a fraud.

"To prove that moral virtue is the invention of knaves, and Christian virtue the *imposition* of fools."—*Pope: Dunciad,* ii. (Note.)

***ĭm-pŏṣ'-ĭ-tŏr,** *s.* [Lat., from *impositus,* pa. par. of *impono.*] One who imposes; an imposer.

***ĭm-pŏs-sĭ-bĭl-ĭ-fĭ-cā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *impossibilis* = impossible, and *facio* = to make.] The act of rendering impossible; the state of being impossible.

***ĭm-pŏs-sĭ-bĭl'-ĭ-tāte,** *s.* [Lat. *impossibilitas* (genit. *impossibilitatis*) = an impossibility.] To make or render impossible.

"How many accidents might for ever have *impossibilitated* the existence of this incomparable work!"—*Southey: The Doctor,* Introd. vi.

ĭm-pŏs-sĭ-bĭl'-ĭ-tȳ, *im-pos-si-bil-i-tie, *s.* [Fr. *impossibilité;* from Lat. *impossibilitatem;* accus. of *impossibilitas,* from *impossibilis* = impossible: Ital. *impossibilità;* Sp. *imposibilidad.*]

1. The quality or state of being impossible or impracticable; impracticability.

"Neyther doubte they the *impossibilitie* of that whyche is to nature unpossible."—*Bale: Apology* (Pref.).

2. That which is impossible or impracticable; that which cannot be done, thought, endured, &c.

"We meet with many seeming *impossibilities* in both."—*Sir W. Temple: Ancient & Modern Learning.*

* 3. Helplessness. (*Latimer: Works,* i. 432.)

ĭm-pŏs'-sĭ-ble, *a. & s.* [Fr., from Lat. *impossibilis,* from *im-* = *in-* = not, and *possibilis* = possible (q.v.); Ital. *impossibile;* Sp. *imposible.*]

A. *As adj.:* Not possible; that cannot be done, thought, endured, &c.; impracticable, unachievable; not capable of being; not to be attained.

"It is not a lucky word this 'seems impossible'."—*Carlyle: French Revol.,* pt. iii., bk. iii., ch. 2.

B. *As subst.:* That which is impossible; an impossibility.

"For trusteth wel, it is an *impossible*,
That any clerk wol speken good of wives."
Chaucer: C. T., 8,270.

impossible-quantity, *s.* [IMAGINARY-QUANTITY.]

ĭm-pŏs′-sĭ-blȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *impossibl(e); -ly.*] In an impossible manner or degree; not possibly.

ĭm′-pŏst, *s.* [O. Fr., from Lat. *impositum* = a thing imposed, neut. sing. of *impositus*, pa. par. of *impono* = to impose; Fr. *impôt;* Sp. & Port. *imposta.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* That which is imposed or levied; a tax, a toll, a tribute, a duty; specif., a custom or duty levied upon goods imported.

"Borne far more willingly than the most reasonable *impost*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

2. *Arch.:* The point where an arch rests on a wall or column; the upper member of a pillar, column, or entablature, upon which an arch or superstructure rests; a plat-band; the upper stone of a pier or abutment, upon which the springing or bottom stone of an arch is imposed; a *continuous impost* is one in which the arch-mouldings are carried down the pier without interruption, and without having a capital or distinction of any kind at the spring of the arch; a *discontinuous impost* one in which

IMPOST.
1. Banded. 2. Shafted.

the arch-mouldings abut and are stopped on the pier; a *shafted impost* one in which the arch-mouldings spring from a capital, and are different from those of the pier; and a *banded impost* one in which the pier and arch have the same mouldings. The height of the impost should be from one-ninth to one-seventh of the width of the aperture, and the breadth of the archivolt not more than an eighth nor less than a tenth of it. The breadth of the under-side of the key-stone should be the same as the breadth of the archivolt, and its sides, of course, concentric; its length, once and a half its breadth, but not more than double its breadth.

***ĭm-pŏs′-tĕm,** *s.* [IMPOSTHUME.]

***ĭm-pŏs′-thu-māte (th as t), *ĭm-pŏs′-tu-māte,** *v.i. & t.* [Eng. *imposthum(e); -ate.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To form an imposthume or abscess; to collect pus or purulent matter; to suppurate.

B. *Trans.:* To afflict or affect with an imposthume or abscess.

"They would not fly that surgeon whose lancet threatens none but the *imposthumated* parts."—*Decay of Piety.*

***ĭm-pŏs′-thu-māte (th as t), *ĭm-pŏs′-tu-māte,** *a.* [IMPOSTHUMATE, *v.*] Afflicted or affected with an imposthume; imposthumated; swollen with corrupt or purulent matter.

"The leaves are singular good to be laid upon *imposthumate* swellings."—*P. Holland: Pliny*, bk. xxvii., ch. iv.

***ĭm-pŏs-thu-mā′-tion (th as t),** *s.* [IMPOSTHUMATE, *v.*]

1. The act of imposthumating or forming an abscess.

2. An imposthume, an abscess, an ulcer.

"He that maketh the wound bleed inwards, endangereth malign ulcers and pernicious *imposthumations*."—*Bacon: Essays; Of Sedition.*

ĭm-pŏs′-thūme (th as t), *ĭm-pŏs′-tĕm, *ĭm-pŏs′-tūme, *ă-pŏs′-tūme, *s.* [APOSTEM.] A collection of pus or purulent matter in any part of the body; an abscess.

"An error in the judgment is like an *imposthume* in the head, which is always noysom, and frequently mortal."—*South: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 3.

***ĭm-pŏs′-thūme (th as t),** *v.i.* [IMPOSTHUME, *s.*] To gather pus or purulent matter; to suppurate; to imposthumate.

ĭm-pŏs′-tŏr, ĭm-pŏs′-tĕr, *s.* [Lat., from *impositus*, pa. par. of *impono* = to impose (q.v.); Fr. *imposteur;* Sp. & Port. *impostor;* Ital. *impostore.*] One who imposes upon, cheats, or deceives others; one who falsely assumes a character for the purpose of deception; a deceiver.

"The success of the first *impostor* produced its natural consequences."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

***ĭm-pŏs-tŏr′-ĭ-oŭs,** *a.* [Eng. *impostor; -ious.*] Characterized by or making use of imposition.

"The *impostorious* nuns of Loudune in France."—*Evelyn: Memoirs*, Aug. 5, 1670.

***ĭm-pŏs′-tŏr-shĭp, *ĭm-pŏs′-tĕr-shĭp,** *s.* [Eng. *impostor; -ship.*] The character or practices of an impostor; fraud, deceit, imposition.

"An examiner and discoverer of this *impostership*."—*Milton: Of Prelatical Episcopacy.*

***ĭm-pŏs′-trĕss, *ĭm-pŏs′-trĭx,** *s.* [Eng. *impostor; -ess.*] A female impostor.

"To give credit to so notorious an *impostrix*."—*Fuller: Church Hist.*, V. ii., § 47.

***ĭm-pŏs′-troŭs,** *a.* [Eng. *impostor; -ous.*] Characterized by imposture or imposition.

***ĭm-pŏs′-tu-rage (rage as rĭj),** *s.* [Eng. *impostur(e); -age.*] Imposition, imposture.

"To count them any hurtful *imposturage*."—*Bishop Taylor: Artificial Handsomeness*, p. 127.

ĭm-pŏs′-tu-re, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *impostura;* Sp. & Ital. *impostura.*] The act or conduct of an impostor; the assumption of a character falsely for purposes of deception; a fraud, an imposition, a cheat.

"The exactions and *impostures* of the Pardoners first roused the indignation of Saxony."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

***ĭm-pŏs′-tured,** *a.* [Eng. *impostur(e); -ed.*] Having the nature of imposture or imposition.

"[I] cast my love away
Upon *impostured* lust's foul mystery."
Beaumont: Psyche, c. ii., s. 136.

***ĭm-pŏs′-tu-roŭs,** *a.* [Eng. *impostur(e); -ous.*] Deceitful, fraudulent, false, cheating.

"Turnham, that took th' *impost'rous* Cyprian kyng."
Drayton: Poly-Olbion, s. 18.

***ĭm-pŏs′-tu-rȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *impostur(e); -y.*] Imposture, imposition, deception. (*Sandys: Travels*, p. 173.)

ĭm′-pō-tĕnçe, ĭm′-pō-tĕn-çȳ, *s.* [Lat. *impotentia* = inability; *impotens* = powerless: *im-* = *in-* = not, and *potens* = powerful.] [POTENT.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The want of physical, intellectual, or moral power; feebleness; imbecility.

2. *Med.:* Physical inability of a man or woman for sexual intercourse. Incurable impotence at the time of marriage may be pleaded as a reason for its nullity.

ĭm′-pō-tĕnt, *a. & s.* [IMPOTENCE.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Want of physical, intellectual, or moral power; deficient in capacity; weak, feeble. (*Shakesp.: Othello*, ii. 1.)

2. *Med.:* Destitute of the power of sexual intercourse.

B. *As subst.:* One who is feeble, infirm, or languishing under disease. (*Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost*, v. 2.)

ĭm′-pō-tĕnt-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *impotent; -ly.*] In an impotent manner; weakly; without power over the passions.

"The harmless lance is *impotently* flung."
Wilkie: Epigoniad, iii.

ĭm-pŏŭnd′, *v.t.* [Pref. *im-* = in, and Eng. *pound* (q.v.).]

1. To shut up or confine, as cattle in a pound; to pound.

"The things distrained must in the first place be carried to some pound, and there *impounded* by the taker."—*Blackstone: Commentaries*, bk. iii., ch. i.

2. To confine; to shut in; to restrain within limits. (*Shakesp.: Henry V.*, i. 2.)

3. To take possession of and retain, as a document produced as evidence in a trial, in order that inquiry may, if necessary, be made respecting its genuineness, &c.

***ĭm-pŏŭnd′-age (age as ĭj),** *s.* [Eng. *impound; -age.*] The act of impounding, as cattle.

ĭm-pŏŭnd′-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *impound; -er.*] One who impounds.

ĭm-pŏv′-ĕr-ĭsh, *v.t.* [A corrupt. from O. Fr. *appovris-*, base of *appovrissant*, pr. par. of *appovrir* = to impoverish. (*Skeat.*)]

1. To make poor; to reduce to poverty or indigence. (*Sir T. More: Utopia*, bk. i.)

2. To make barren; to exhaust the strength, richness, or fertility of: as, To *impoverish* land.

ĭm-pŏv′-ĕr-ĭsh-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *impoverish; -er.*] One who or that which impoverishes.

***ĭm-pŏv′-ĕr-ĭsh-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *impoverish; -ly.*] So as to impoverish.

***ĭm-pŏv′-ĕr-ĭsh-mĕnt,** *s.* [A corrupt. from O. Fr. *appovrissement*, from *appovrir* = to impoverish.] The act of impoverishing; the state of being impoverished; poverty; indigence; a draining or exhausting of wealth, richness, or fertility.

"To the injury and *impoverishment* of the sea."—*Strype: Life of Aylmer*, ch. x.

***ĭm-pŏw′-ĕr,** *v.t.* [Pref. *im-* = in, and Eng. *power* (q.v.).] To empower.

"That law which *impowered* the Parliament to sit."—*Warburton: Works*, vol. ix., ser. 19.

ĭm-prăc-tĭc-ą-bĭl′-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Eng. *impracticable; -ity.*]

1. The quality or state of being impracticable; impossibility; infeasibility.

"The present *impracticability* of converting these men."—*Burke: Works*, vol. vii., ser. 33.

2. The quality of being intractable; stubborn; untractableness.

ĭm-prăc′-tĭc-ą-ble, *a.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *practicable* (q.v.).]

1. Not practicable; not possible to be done or effected by the means at command or by human means; not feasible.

"This plan, though specious, was *impracticable*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

2. Intractable; stubborn; unmanageable; not to be easily or readily acted upon.

"Of an irritable and *impracticable* temper."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

3. Incapable of being travelled or traversed: as, an *impracticable* road.

ĭm-prăc′-tĭc-ą-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *impracticable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being impracticable; impracticability.

"Nor is anything more to be lamented than the *impracticableness* of doing this."—*Swift: Present State of Affairs.*

ĭm-prăc-tĭc-ą-blȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *impracticab(le); -ly.*] In an impracticable manner or degree.

***ĭm-prăc′-tĭc-ąl,** *a.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *practical* (q.v.).] Not practical; not paying due regard to the ordinary affairs of life or to worldly prudence.

ĭm′-prĕ-cāte, *v.t.* [Lat. *imprecatus*, pa. par. of *imprecor* = to call down by prayer; *im-* = *in-* = on, and *precor* = to pray.]

1. To call down, as a curse, calamity, or punishment, by prayer.

"Nor does the human heart, held up reeking to the sun, *imprecate* the vengeance of heaven."—*Mickle: Lusiad.* (Introd.)

2. To call down or invoke a curse or evil upon. (*Rochester: Death of the Princess of Orange.*)

ĭm-prĕ-cā′-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *imprecationem*, accus. of *imprecatio*, from *imprecatus*, pa. par. of *imprecor;* Sp. *imprecacion;* Ital. *imprecazione.*] The act of imprecating or calling down a curse or evil upon any one; a curse; a prayer for evil to fall on any one; a malediction.

"He drove them from him with *imprecations*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

***ĭm-prĕ-cāt′-ŏr-ȳ,** *a.* [Eng. *imprecat(e); -ory;* Sp. *imprecatorio.*] Of the nature of or containing imprecations or curses; maledictory; involving a curse or evil.

***ĭm-prĕ-çĭ′-şion,** *s.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *precision* (q.v.).] A want or lack of precision, exactness, or accuracy.

***ĭm-prēgn′** (*g* silent), *v.t.* [Fr. *imprégner*, from Lat. *impregno* = to make pregnant, to impregnate (q.v.).]

1. To make pregnant; to impregnate; to make prolific with young. (*Thomson: Summer*, 140.)

2. To make fruitful. (*Milton: P. L.*, iv. 500.)

3. To fill out.

"If an *impregning* wind
Fill not the flagging canvas."
Howell: Poem Royal to His Ma esty.

ĭm-prĕg-na-bĭl′-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Eng. *impregnable; -ity.*] The quality or state of being impregnable.

ĭm-prĕg′-na-ble, * **im-preig-na-ble,** *a.* [Fr. *imprenable,* from *im-* = Lat. *in-* = not, and *prendre* (Lat. *prehendo*) = to take.]

1. That cannot be stormed or taken by assault; able to resist all attacks.

"The battery, guarded well,
Remains as yet *impregnable.*"
Byron: Siege of Corinth, iii.

* 2. That cannot be injured or destroyed.

"Glory, while the hero pursues great and noble enterprises, is *impregnable.*"—*Steele: Spectator,* No. 218.

* 3. Not to be moved or shaken; invincible, immovable; proof against attack.

* **ĭm-prĕg′-na-ble-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *impregnable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being impregnable; impregnability.

ĭm-prĕg′-na-blȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *impregnabl(e); -ly.*] In an impregnable manner; so as to be impregnable.

"For, on the prophecy concerning Antichrist, the Protestant churches were founded; and by the Apocalypse in general are they *impregnably* upheld."—*Warburton: Works,* vol. x., dis. 28.

* **ĭm-prĕg′-nant,** *a.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *pregnant* (q.v.).] Not pregnant.

* **ĭm-prĕg′-nant,** *s.* [Lat. *imprægnans,* pr. par. of *impregno* = to impregnate.] That which impregnates.

"It [interest] is the pole to which we turn, and our sympathizing judgments seldom decline from the direction of this *impregnant.*"—*Glanvill: Scepsis Scientifica,* ch. xiv.

ĭm-prĕg′-nāte, *v.t. & i.* [IMPREGNATE, *a.*] [Fr. *imprégner;* Ital. *impregnare.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To fill or get with young; to make pregnant; to cause to conceive.

2. To fertilise in any way; to render fruitful or fertile.

"To *impregnate* the hearts and lives of its proselytes."—*Decay of Piety.*

* 3. To infuse the particles of another substance into; to communicate the virtues of another substance to; to saturate.

"That common mercury may indeed be spiritually *impregnated,* I have been persuaded."—*Boyle: Works,* i. 647.

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To become impregnated or pregnant.

* **ĭm-prĕg′-nate,** *a.* [Low Lat. *imprægnatus,* pa. par. of *imprægno* = to impregnate: *im-* = in, and *prægnans, prægnas* = pregnant; Ital. *impregnato;* Sp. *impregnado.*]

1. Impregnated; pregnant; rendered prolific or fruitful.

"As if *impregnate* with a fruitful birth."
Sherburn: Salmacis.

2. Having the virtues of another substance communicated or infused into it.

"Let one move his *impregnate* needle to any letter of the alphabet."—*Glanvill: Vanity of Dogmatizing,* ch. xxi.

ĭm-prĕg-nā′-tion, *s.* [Low Lat. *imprægnatio,* from *imprægnatus,* pa. par. of *imprægno;* Fr. *imprégnation;* Sp. *impregnacion;* Ital. *impregnazione.*]

1. The act or process of impregnating or making pregnant; fecundation; fertilisation.

* 2. The act or process of infusing or communicating the virtues of another substance, as by intimate commixture; infusion, saturation.

"Whether the single signature of one stone included in the matrix and belly of another, were not sufficient at first to derive this vertue of the pregnant stone, upon others in *impregnation,* may yet be farther considered."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours,* bk. ii., ch. v.

* 3. That with which anything is impregnated.

* **im-preign-a-ble,** *a.* [IMPREGNABLE.]

* **ĭm-prĕ-jū′-dĭ-cāte,** * **ĭm-prĕ-jū′-dĭ-cāt-ĕd,** *a.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *prejudicate* (q.v.).] Unprejudiced, impartial, unbiassed; not prepossessed.

"The solid reason of one man with *imprejudicate* apprehensions."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours,* bk. i., ch. vii.

* **ĭm-pren-a-ble,** *a.* [IMPREGNABLE.]

* **ĭm-prĕp-ar-ā′-tion,** *s.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *preparation* (q.v.).] Want or lack of preparation; unpreparedness; unreadiness.

"It is our infidelity, our *impreparation* that makes death any other then advantage."—*Bp. Hall: Contempl.; Lazarus Dead.*

ĭm-prē′-sa, *s.* [Ital.] [IMPRESS.]

Her.: A device, a motto, as on a shield, &c.; an impress.

ĭm-prĕ-sär′-ĭ-ō, *s.* [Ital.] One who organizes, manages, or conducts a concert or an opera company.

ĭm-prĕ-scrĭp′-ta-ble, *a.* [IMPRESCRIPTIBLE.]

ĭm-prĕ-scrĭp-tĭ-bĭl′-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Eng. *imprescriptible; -ity.*] The quality or state of being imprescriptible.

ĭm-prĕ-scrĭp′-tĭ-ble, *a.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *prescriptible* (q.v.); Fr. *imprescriptible.*]

1. Not capable of being lost or impaired by neglect to use, or by the claims of another founded upon prescription (q.v.).

"All feudal privileges were treated as encroachments on the *imprescriptible* rights of monarchy."—*Hallam: Middle Ages,* ch. ii.

2. Not derived from or dependent upon external authority; self-evidencing: as, the *imprescriptible* laws of reason.

ĭm-prĕ-scrĭp′-tĭ-blȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *imprescriptib(le); -ly.*] In an imprescriptible manner.

* **ĭm-prēse′,** *s.* [Ital. *impresa.*] An impresa, an impress.

"An *impresa* is a device in picture with his motto or word [borne] by noble or learned personages."—*Camden: Remaines.*

ĭm-prĕss′ (1), *v.t.* [Lat. *impresso* = a frequent. from *imprimo* (pa. par. *impressus*) = to impress: *im-* = *in-* = in, upon, and *premo* = = to press; Fr. *imprimer;* Sp. *imprimir.*]

1. To press or stamp in or upon; to mark by pressure; to make a mark or figure upon by pressure.

"His heart like an agate with your print *impressed.*"
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, ii. 1.

2. To produce by pressure, as a mark or figure; to imprint.

* 3. To press down.

"The conquering chief his foot *imprest*
On the strong neck of that destructive beast."
Dryden: Meleager & Atalanta, 200.

4. To mark, as though impressed by a stamp.

"They are the image of his own mind *impressed* on our souls."—*Sharp,* vol. vii., ser. i.

5. To affect strongly; to make a strong impression on.

"More moved by what *impresses* the senses than by what is addressed to the reason."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. vi.

6. To fix deeply; to inculcate; to stamp deeply.

"His aspect and his air *impressed*
A troubled memory on my breast."
Byron: Giaour.

6. To urge strongly: as, *Impress* on him the necessity of coming.

* 7. To print, as a book; to imprint.

ĭm-prĕss′ (2), *v.t.* [Pref. *im-* = in, and Eng. *press,* v. (q.v.).]

1. To compel to enter the public service as seamen; to seize, and take into service by compulsion.

"The power of *impressing* seafaring men for the sea service by the king's commission, has been a matter of some dispute, and submitted to with great reluctance."—*Blackstone: Commentaries,* bk. i., ch. 13.

2. To seize, take, or set apart for the public service: as, To *impress* a sum of money, to *impress* provisions.

impress-gang, *s.* [PRESS-GANG.]

ĭm′-prĕss (1), *s.* [IMPRESS (1), *v.*]

* 1. The act of marking by pressure; the act of stamping a mark or figure upon.

2. A mark or stamp made by pressure; the figure or image of anything effected by pressure; a stamp; an impression.

3. A mark of distinction; a characteristic mark.

"His mind was one which readily took the *impress* of any stronger mind."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xx.

4. A device; a motto, as upon a shield, seal, &c.

"About the border, in a curious fret,
Emblems, *impresses,* hieroglyphics set."
Drayton: Barons' Wars, vi.

ĭm′-prĕss (2), * **im-presse,** *s.* [IMPRESS (2), *v.*]

1. The act of impressing or compelling to enter the public service as seamen.

"Why such *impress* of shipwrights, whose sore task
Does not divide the Sunday from the week."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 1.

2. That which is impressed, seized, or set apart for the public service.

* **ĭm-prĕss-ĭ-bĭl′-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *impressible; -ity.*] The quality or state of being impressible; susceptibility.

"Sure signs of a tender *impressibility* and sympathizing disposition."—*Let. on Physiognomy,* p. 229.

* **ĭm-prĕss′-ĭ-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *impress; -able.*] Capable of being impressed; yielding to pressure; readily taking an impression; susceptible; susceptive.

"The Mind, *impressible* and soft, with ease
Imbibes and copies what she hears and sees."
Cowper: Progress of Error, 355.

* **ĭm-prĕss′-ĭ-blȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *impressib(le); -ly.*] In an impressible manner.

ĭm-prĕ′-ssion, *s.* [Lat. *impressio,* from *impressus,* pa. par. of *impressio* = impress (q.v.); Fr. *impression;* Sp. *impresion;* Ital. *impressione.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of impressing or pressing one body upon another; the act of impressing or stamping any thing.

"What wax so frozen but dissolves with tempering,
And yields at last to every light *impression?*"
Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis, 362.

2. The state of being impressed, stamped, or marked.

3. That which is impressed, stamped, or marked; a mark made by pressure or stamping; a stamp; an impress.

"If it bear
The stamp and clear *impression* of good sense,
And be not costly."
Cowper: Task, vi. 802.

4. A copy taken by pressure from type, an engraved plate, &c.

5. All the copies of a work taken at one time; an edition.

* 6. A form; figure; shape; appearance.

"Which like a waxen image next the fire
Bears no *impression* of the thing it was."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, ii. 4.

7. Effect or influence on the organs of sense, caused by contact with an external object; the idea or memory of the object as perceived and remembered; an image fixed in the mind.

8. An effect produced upon the mind, conscience, feelings, &c.

"For never was there a mind on which both services and injuries left such faint and transitory *impressions.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. ii.

9. An indistinct notion, remembrance, or belief.

"The error, however, was not unnatural to persons who wrote from vague *impressions.*"—*Lewis: Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (1855), ii. 36.

* 10. The effect of an attack or influence excited from without.

"Such a defeat . . . may surely endure a comparison with any of the bravest *impressions* in ancient times."—*Wotton.* (*Todd.*)

11. Power or influence caused to operate; efficacious agency, operation, or influence.

"Universal gravitation is above all mechanism, and proceeds from a divine energy and *impression.*"—*Bentley: Boyle Lectures.*

* 12. Impressiveness; emphasis. (*Milton.*)

II. *Technically:*

1. *Print.:* The pressure applied to a sheet in the press. Also the appearance of the sheet, front or back, when it is taken from the press.

2. *Painting:*

(1) The first coat or ground colour, laid on to receive the other colours.

(2) The single coat of colour laid upon a wall or wainscot of an apartment for ornament, or upon timber to protect it from moisture, or upon metals to protect them from rust.

* **ĭm-prĕ-ssion-a-bĭl′-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *impressionable; -ity.*] The quality or state of being impressionable; susceptibility of impression.

ĭm-prĕ′-ssion-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *impression; -able.*] Susceptible of or liable to impression; susceptive; easily impressed; impressible.

ĭm-prĕ′-ssion-a-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *impressionable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being impressionable; impressionability.

***ĭm-prĕ′-ssion-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *impression; -less.*] Having the quality of not being impressed or affected; not impressionable.

ĭm-prĕss′-ĭve, *a.* [As if from a Lat. *impressivus,* from *impressus,* pa. par. of *imprimo* = to impress (q.v.).; Fr. *impressif;* Ital. *impressivo;* Sp. *impresivo.*]

1. Having the quality or power to impress; making or tending to make an impression; impressing the mind; exciting or tending to excite sensibility.

"His own manner of reciting verses, which was wonderfully *impressive.*"—*Murphy: Life of Dr. Johnson.*

* 2. Capable of being impressed; susceptible, impressionable.

"With such brave raptures from her words that rise,
She made a breach in his *impressive* breast."
Drayton: Barons' Wars, iii.

ĭm-prĕss′-ĭve-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *impressive; -ly.*] In an impressive manner; forcibly, strikingly.]

ĭm-prĕss′-ĭve-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *impressive; -ness.*] The quality or state of being impressive.

"Our thoughts of it have much more of vivacity and *impressiveness.*"—*Paley,* ser. 4.

ĭm-prĕss′-mĕnt, *s.* [Eng. *impress* (2), v.; *-ment.*] The act of impressing; the state of being impressed; the act of seizing for public service; compulsory service.

"The great scandal of our naval service—*impressment*—died a protracted death."—*J. H. Burton: Reign of Queen Anne,* ii. 29.

¶ The first known Commission for impressment was in 1355. In December, 1641, the English Parliament declared it illegal to press men either for the land or the sea service. Nevertheless the seizing of seamen for the navy continued through all the wars arising out of the French Revolution. It had become obsolete before the Crimean War.

***ĭm-prĕss′-ŏr,** *s.* [Eng. *impress; -or.*] One who or that which impresses.

"Fancy is the receiver and *impressor.*" — *Boyle: Works,* vi. 323.

***ĭm-pressure (pressure** as **prĕsh′-ūr),** *s.* [Eng. *impress; -ure.*] A mark made by pressure; an impression, an indentation, a dent.

"By Jove multipotent
Thou should'st not bear from me a Greekish member
Wherein my sword had not *impressure* made
Of our rank feud." *Shakesp.: Troil. & Cress.,* iv. 5.

ĭm′-prĕst, *s.* [Mid. Eng. *in presto* = in ready money; Lat. *presto* = at hand, ready.] Money advanced; a loan, an advance, a kind of earnest-money.

***imprest-money,** *s.* Money paid on enlisting soldiers.

imprest-office, *s.* A department of the Admiralty which attends to the business of advancing moneys or loans to paymasters and other officers.

ĭm-prĕst′, *v.t.* [IMPREST, *s.*] To advance on loan.

***ĭm-prĕv′-ą-lençe, *ĭm-prĕv′-ą-len-çȳ,** *s.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *prevalence* (q.v.).] A want or lack of superior or prevailing power; incapability of prevailing; inefficacy.

"The impotence and *imprevalency* of them all."—*Hale: Remains,* p. 276.

***ĭm-prĕ-văr′-ĭc-ą-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *prevaricable* (q.v.).] Not to be departed from.

"An *imprevaricable* law with all bodies."—*Digby: Man's Soul,* ch. viii.

***ĭm-prĕ-vĕnt′-ą-bĭl′-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *impreventable; -ity.*] The quality or state of not being preventable.

***ĭm-prĕ-vĕnt′-ą-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *preventable* (q.v.).] Not preventable; incapable of being prevented; inevitable.

ĭm-prĭ′-mā′-tūr, *s.* [Lat. = let it be printed.]

1. A licence to print a book granted by the censor or licenser in those countries where the censorship of the press is still kept up.

"As if a letter'd dunce had said 'Tis right,'
And *imprimatur* usher'd it to light."
Young: Satire vii.

2. A mark of approval or recommendation generally.

***ĭm-prĭm′-ĕr-ȳ,** *s.* [Fr. *imprimerie;* from *imprimer* = to imprint, to print.]

1. A print, an impression.

2. A printing-house.

3. The art of printing.

***ĭm-prĭm′-ĭng,** *s.* [Lat. *im-* = in, and *primus* = the first.] A beginning; a first action, motion, or effect.

"There were both their springings and *imprimings,* as I may call them."—*Wotton: Reliquiæ,* p. 164.

ĭm-prī′-mĭs, *adv.* [Lat. from *im-* = in, and *primus* = the first.] In the first place, firstly.

"*Imprimis,* pray observe his hat."
Goldsmith: A New Simile.

ĭm′-prĭnt, *s.* [IMPRINT, *v.*] That which is imprinted or impressed; an impress; that which is printed on the title-page of a book; specif., the name of the printer or publisher of a book, together with the place, and, frequently, the date of publication.

"Issuing an address to the electors of Northampton without the printer's *imprint.*"—*Pall Mall Gazette,* Feb. 28, 1884.

ĭm-prĭnt′, *v.t.* & *i.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = on, and Eng. *print* (q.v.); O. Fr. *empreindre;* pa. par. *empreint;* Sp. *emprentar;* Ital. *imprentare.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To impress; to mark by pressure; to stamp.

"The shape of her most dainty foot
Imprinted there I found."
Drayton: Quest of Cynthia.

2. To impress; to stamp deeply.

"Nature *imprints* upon whate'er we see,
That has a heart and life in it, Be free."
Cowper: Charity, 169.

3. To stamp as letters or words on paper, &c., by means of type, plates, &c.; to print.

4. To fix indelibly or deeply; to impress on the mind, memory, &c.

"There are truths *imprinted* on the soul which it perceives or understands not."—*Locke: Human Understanding,* bk. i., ch. ii.

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To print.

"This is the science of *imprinting,* and the craft of making paper."—*Sir T. More: Utopia,* bk. ii., ch. vi.

¶ Things are *impressed* on the mind so as to produce a conviction; they are *imprinted* on the mind so as to produce recollection. *Engrave,* from *grave* and *graben* to dig, expresses more in the proper sense than either, and the same in its moral application. (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

ĭm-prĭẓ′-ŏn, *v.t.* [Fr. *emprisonner.*]

1. To put into or confine in a prison or jail; to arrest and detain in custody.

"The king toke this Gyffray and *imprisoned* him."
Robert of Gloucester, p. 464.

2. To confine, restrain, or deprive of liberty in any way.

"Nine years *imprison'd* in those towers ye lay."
Pope: Homer; Iliad xviii. 236.

ĭm-prĭẓ′-ŏn-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *imprison; -er.*] One who imprisons another.

ĭm-prĭẓ′-ŏn-mĕnt, *s.* [Fr. *emprisonnement,* from *emprisonner.*]

1. The act of imprisoning or confining in a prison or jail.

2. The state of being imprisoned; confinement in a prison; restraint of liberty.

"[He] was condemned to perpetual *imprisonment.*"—*Burke: Speech at Bristol.*

¶ For the difference between *imprisonment* and *confinement,* see CONFINEMENT.

False imprisonment: (See extract).

"To constitute the injury of *false imprisonment* there are two points requisite; 1. The detention of the person: and, 2. The unlawfulness of such detention. Every confinement of the person is an imprisonment, whether it be in a common prison, or in a private house, or even by forcibly detaining one in the public streets. Unlawful or *false imprisonment* consists in such confinement or detention without sufficient authority. The remedy is of two sorts: the one removing the injury; the other, making satisfaction for it. And the means of removing the actual injury is by writ of *habeas corpus.*"—*Blackstone: Comment.,* bk. iii., ch. 8.

ĭm-prŏb′-ą-bĭl′-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *probability* (q.v.).]

1. The quality or state of being improbable; unlikelihood.

"There are degrees herein . . . quite down to *improbability* and unlikeliness."—*Locke: Human Understanding,* bk. iv., ch. xv.

2. That which is improbable or unlikely; an improbable event, result, &c.

"It is the praise of omnipotencie to worke by *improbabilities.*"—*Bp. Hall: Contemp.; Waters of Marah.*

ĭm-prŏb′-ą-ble, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *improbabilis: im-* = *in-* = not, and *probabilis* = probable; *probo* = to prove; Sp. *improbable;* Ital. *improbabile.*] Not probable; not likely to be true; unlikely; not to be expected naturally or under ordinary circumstances.

"Events, *improbable* and strange as these,
Which only a parental mind foresees,
A public school shall bring to pass with ease."
Cowper: Tirocinium, 370.

† **ĭm-prŏb′-ą-ble-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *improbable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being improbable; improbability.

ĭm-prŏb′-ą-blȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *improbab(le); -ly.*] In an improbable manner or degree; without or beyond probability or likelihood.

"A few years more may, not *improbably,* leave him without one admirer."—*Hurd: On the Prophecies.* (Appendix.)

***ĭm′-prŏ-bāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *improbatus,* pa. par. of *improbo* = to disapprove, to condemn: *im-* = *in-* = not, and *probo* = to approve.] Not to approve; to disapprove of; to disallow.

ĭm-prŏ-bā′-tion, *s.* [Lat. *improbatio,* from *improbatus,* pa. par. of *improbo;* Fr. *improbation.*]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of disapproving; disapprobation.

2. *Scots Law:* The proving of falsehood or forgery; an action brought for the purpose of having some instrument declared to be false or forged.

ĭm-prōb′-ą-tŏr-ȳ, *a.* [Eng. *improbat(e); -ory.*]

Scots Law: Containing or tending to disapproval or disapprobation; tending to disprove. It is the opposite to *approbatory.*

***ĭm-prŏb′-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Lat. *improbitas,* from *im-* = *in-* = not, and *probitas* = goodness; *probus* = good; Fr. *improbité;* Sp. *improbidad;* Ital. *improbità.*] A want or lack of probity, integrity, or rectitude of principle; dishonesty; dishonourableness.

"He was never taken notice of to have any secret alloy of *improbity.*"—*Clarendon: Religion & Policy,* ch. vi.

***ĭm-prŏ-dūçed′,** *a.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *produced* (q.v.).] Not produced.

***ĭm-prŏ-fĭ′-cience, *ĭm-prŏ-fĭ′-cien-çȳ (ci** as **sh),** *s.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *proficience, proficiency* (q.v.).] A want or lack of proficiency.

"The excellency of the Ministry, since waited on by such an *improficiency,* increases my presaging fears."—*Boyle: Works,* i. 35.

***ĭm-prŏf′-ĭt-ą-ble, *im-prof-yt-a-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *profitable* (q.v.).] Not profitable; unprofitable.

"Perceyuynge the *improfytable* weedes appering which wyll annoy his corne or herbes."—*Sir T. Elyot: The Governor,* bk. i., ch. xxiii.

***ĭm-prŏ-grĕs′-sĭve,** *a.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *progressive* (q.v.).] Not progressive; not progressing.

***ĭm-prŏ-grĕs′-sĭve-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *improgressive; -ly.*] In an improgressive manner; not progressively.

***ĭm-prŏ-lĭf′-ĭc,** *a.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *prolific* (q.v.).] Not prolific; not fruitful; unproductive.

***ĭm-prŏ-lĭf′-ĭ-cāte,** *v.t.* [Pref. *im-* = in, and Lat. *prolifico* = to make prolific (q.v.).] To impregnate, to fecundate; to make prolific.

"This may be a means to *improlificate* the seed."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours,* bk. vii., ch. xvi.

***ĭm-prŏmpt′,** *a.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *prompt* (q.v.).] Not ready; unready, unprepared.

"So *imprompt,* so ill-prepared to stand the shock."—*Sterne: Tristram Shandy,* i. 219.

ĭm-prŏmp′-tu, *adv., a., & s.* [Fr., from Lat. *in promptu* = in readiness.]

A. *As adv.:* Off-hand; without previous study.

B. *As adj.:* Done or said off-hand or without previous study; off-hand, extempore.

C. *As subst.:* A piece made off-hand or extempore; an extemporaneous composition.

***ĭm-prŏmp′-tu-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *impromptu,* s.; *-ist.*] One who produces on the spur of the moment; an improviser.

"Theodore Hook, the wittiest man of his day, was a most prolific *impromptuist.*"—*Chambers's Journal,* xxx. 742.

ĭm-prŏp′-ĕr, *a.* [Fr. *impropre*, from Lat. *improprius;* Ital. *improprio;* Sp. *impropio.*] [PROPER.]

*1. Not peculiar or proper to an individual; general, common.

2. Not proper; not well adapted or suited to the circumstances, design, or end; unsuitable, unfit: as, an *improper* medicine.

3. Unbecoming, indecent: as, an *improper* speech, *improper* conduct.

"And did him service
Improper for a slave." *Shakesp.: Lear*, v. 3.

4. Not just, not correct, not accurate, erroneous.

"He disappeared, was rarify'd;
For 'tis *improper* speech to say he died;
He was exhal'd." *Dryden.* (*Todd.*)

improper-feuds, *s. pl.*

Law: Derivative feuds, as for example those which were originally sold to the feudatory for a price.

improper-fraction, *s.* [FRACTION, II. 1.]

* **ĭm-prŏp-ĕr-ā′-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *improperatus*, pa. par. of *impropero* = to taunt, to upbraid.] Vituperation, abuse, reproach; a taunt.

"Omitting these *improperations* and terms of scurrility."—*Browne.* (*Webster.*)

ĭm-prŏp′-ĕr-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *improper; -ly.*]

1. In an improper, unfit, or unsuitable manner; not fitly, not suitably, not properly.

"It is not lest you should censure me *improperly*, but lest you should form improper opinions on matters of some moment."—*Burke: Speech at Bristol.*

2. In an unbecoming or indecent manner.

3. Not justly, accurately, or correctly; incorrectly.

"As some, *improperly* enough, call it a tender conscience."—*South: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 5.

* **ĭm-prŏp′-ĕr-tȳ,** *s.* [IMPROPRIETY.]

* **ĭm-prō-pĭ′-tious,** *a.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *propitious* (q.v.).] Not propitious; unpropitious, unfavourable.

"I am sorry to hear in the mean time that your dreams were *impropitious*."—*Wotton: Remains*, p. 574.

* **ĭm-prō-por′-tion-ą-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *proportionable* (q.v.).] Not proportionable.

"If I had thought a creature of her symmetry could have dared so *improportionable* and abrupt a digression."—*Ben Jonson: Cynthia's Revels*, i. 2.

* **ĭm-prō-por′-tion-ąte,** *a.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *proportionate* (q.v.).] Not proportionate; not in proportion.

"The cavity is *improportionate* to the head."—*Smith: On Old Age*, p. 59.

ĭm-prō′-prĭ-āte, *v.t.* & *i.* [Lat. pref. *im-* = in, and *propriatus*, pa. par. of *proprio* = to appropriate (q.v.).]

A. *Transitive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* To convert to one's own or to private use; to take to one's self; to appropriate.

"*Impropriating* the Spirit of God to themselves."—*Milton: Animad. upon Remonstrant's Defence.*

2. *Eccles. Law:* To place the revenues, profits, care, and charge of, into the hands of a layman; to vest in a layman or corporation.

"Other religious houses and rectories that were *impropriated*."—*Burnet: Hist. Reform.*, vol. i., bk. i.

B. *Intrans.:* To act as or become an impropriator.

ĭm-prō′-prĭ-ąte, *a.* [IMPROPRIATE, *v.*] Placed or vested in the hands of a layman; impropriated.

ĭm-prō-prĭ-ā′-tion, *s.* [IMPROPRIATE.]

* 1. The act of impropriating or appropriating to oneself.

2. The act of putting an ecclesiastical benefice in the hands of a layman; the act of employing the revenues of a church for a layman's use. When, after the suppression of abbeys in 1539, Henry VIII. gave their revenues to his courtiers, the latter were termed impropriators. According to Haydn (ed. 1878), their successors are 7,597 in number.

"An *impropriation* is properly so called when the church land is in the hands of a layman."—*Ayliffe: Parergon.*

3. That which is impropriated, as ecclesiastical property.

"All the *impropriations* might easily have been purchased in those days."—*Nelson: Life of Bishop Bull.*

ĭm-prō′-prĭ-ā-tŏr, *s.* [Eng. *impropriat(e); -or.*] One who impropriates; specifically, a layman who has possession of the lands of the church or an ecclesiastical benefice; one who holds an impropriation.

"If some rich *impropriators* could be prevailed upon to restore to the Church some part of her revenues."—*Nelson: Life of Bp. Bull.*

* **ĭm-prō′-prĭ-ā-trĭx,** *s.* [Formed by analogy from IMPROPRIATE (q.v.).] A female impropriator.

ĭm-prō-prī′-ĕ-tȳ, *s.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *propriety* (q.v.).]

1. The quality or state of being improper; a want or lack of propriety, suitableness, or fitness in regard to time, place, circumstances, &c.

2. That which is improper; an improper, unsuitable, or unbecoming act, expression, &c.

"Deformed with all the *improprieties* which ignorance and neglect could accumulate upon him."—*Johnson: Preface to Shakspere.*

* **ĭm-prŏs-pĕr′-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *prosperity* (q.v.).] A want or lack of prosperity, good fortune, or success.

"The prosperity or *improsperity* of a man, or his fate here, does not entirely depend upon his own prudence or imprudence."—*Jortin: Rem. on Eccles. Hist.*

* **ĭm-prŏs′-pĕr-oŭs,** *a.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *prosperous* (q.v.).] Not prosperous, fortunate, or successful; unfortunate.

"Since the *improsperous* voyage we begun."
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid v. 815.

* **ĭm-prŏs′-pĕr-oŭs-lȳ,** *adv.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *prosperously* (q.v.).] Not prosperously; unsuccessfully, unfortunately. (*Drayton: Legend of Matilda the Fair.*)

* **ĭm-prŏs′-pĕr-oŭs-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *improsperous; -ness.*] The quality or state of being improsperous; want of prosperity or success; ill-success.

"The *improsperousness* . . . of a whole kingdom should be imputable to one such sin."—*Hammond: Works*, iv. 514.

† **ĭm-prōv-ą-bĭl′-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *improvable; -ity.*] The quality or state of being improvable; capability of being improved, or of being used to advantage.

ĭm-prōv′-ą-ble, *a.* [Eng. *improv(e); -able.*]

1. That may or can be improved; capable of being improved; susceptible or admitting of improvement or amelioration; that can be made better or advanced in good qualities.

"The peculiar gift of *improvable* reason."—*Archbp. Sumner: Records of Creation* (ed. 1816), vol. ii., ch. ii.

2. Capable of being used to advantage, or for the increase of something valuable.

* **ĭm-prōv′-ą-ble-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *improvable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being improvable; improvability.

"The Romish doctrines of the *improvableness* of attrition into contrition."—*Hammond: Works*, i. 479.

* **ĭm-prōv′-ą-blȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *improvab(le); -ly.*] In an improvable manner; in a manner admitting of improvement.

ĭm-prōve′ (1), *v.t.* & *i.* [Pref. *im-* = in, and Eng. *prove* (q.v.).]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To make better; to increase the value, worth, goodness, or power of.

"If time *improve* our wit, as well as wine."
Pope: Satires, v. 49.

2. To use or employ to advantage or good purpose; to turn to profitable account; to take advantage of; to utilize.

"I learn from her flight,
Had I skill to *improve* it, a lesson of love."
Cowper: The Swallow.

* 3. To increase, to augment, to add to; said of something bad.

"This confusion was shortly *improved* by the Huns and the Vandals, who overran all Italy."—*Clarendon: Religion & Policy*, ch. ii.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To grow or become better in value, worth, goodness, &c.; to advance in goodness or value.

2. To become better in health; to recover from illness; to regain health or strength; to amend.

3. To increase, to rise, to be enhanced: as, Prices *improve.*

¶ *To improve on* or *upon:* To make additions or improvements on, so as to bring nearer to perfection.

* **ĭm-prōve′** (2), *v.t.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *prove* (q.v.).] To disprove; to prove false; to refute. (*Tyndall: Works*, p. 340.)

* **ĭm-prōve′** (3), *v.t.* [Fr. *improuver*, from Lat. *improbo*, from *im-* = *in-* = not, and *probo* = to prove, to approve.] To censure, to blame, to reprove, to impeach.

"It is marvell but here be somewhat that they *improue*, for their mynd is so intoxicate that there is nothing, but they will note it with a blacke coale"—*Fryth: Workes*, p. 77.

ĭm-prōve′-mĕnt, *s.* [Eng. *improve; -ment.*]

1. The act of improving or making better; the act of advancing or raising in value, worth, goodness, &c.

"The *improvement* of the ground is the most natural obtaining of riches."—*Bacon: Essays; Of Riches.*

2. The act of using or employing to advantage; the act of turning to good purpose or account; profitable use or employment.

3. The state of being improved or made better; advancement in value, worth, goodness, knowledge, &c.; profitable use or employment.

"Exercise is the chief source of *improvement* in all our faculties."—*Blair*, vol. i., lect. 2.

4. Progress, growth, increase.

"How impossible it was for that body of men to compose the distempers of that age, or prevent the *improvement* of them."—*Clarendon: Religion & Policy*, ch. vii.

5. That which improves or increases the value, worth, goodness, &c. of; that which is added, or done to anything in order to improve it; that by which anything is advanced in value or excellence; a beneficial or valuable addition.

"The parts of Simon, Camilla, and some few others, are *improvements* on the Greek poet."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 272.

ĭm-prōv′-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *improv(e); -er.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who or that which improves or makes better.

"Eminent *improvers* of any art may be allowed for the coinventors thereof."—*Fuller: Worthies; General*, ch. xii.

2. *Dress.:* A learner in dressmaking.

* **ĭm-prō-vĭd′-ĕd,** *a.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *provided;* Lat. *improvisus.*]

1. Unforeseen, unexpected; unprovided against.

"To work new woe and *improvided* scath."
Spenser: F. Q., I. xii. 34.

2. Unprepared, unready.

"He was not to hope for any aide from Maximilian, for that hee was altogether *improvided*."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*, p. 109.

ĭm-prŏv′-ĭ-dĕnce, *s.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *providence* (q.v.).] The quality of being improvident; want of foresight or forethought; want of thrift.

ĭm-prŏv′-ĭ-dĕnt, *a.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *provident* (q.v.).]

1. Not provident; wanting in foresight or forethought; neglecting to make provision for future exigencies; careless for the future; thriftless. (*Drayton: Robt. Duke of Normandy.*)

2. Careless, heedless; not circumspect.

"*Improvident* soldiers! had your watch been good,
This sudden mischief never could have fallen."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., ii. 1.

* **ĭm-prŏv-ĭ-dĕn′-tial-lȳ (ti as sh),** *adv.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *providential; -ly.*] Improvidently.

ĭm-prŏv′-ĭ-dĕnt-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *improvident; -ly.*] In an improvident manner; without foresight or forethought.

"*Improvidently* rash." *Drayton: Poly-Olbion*, s. 13.

ĭm-prōv′-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [IMPROVE.]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adj.:* Making or tending to make better in value, worth, goodness, &c.; becoming or growing better.

C. *As subst.:* The same as IMPROVEMENT (q.v.).

improving-lease, *s.*

Scots Law: A lease granted for more than the ordinary duration to a tenant with a view to encourage him to make improvements on the farm in the hope of himself benefiting by them, when, from neglect or exhaustion of the soil, it would require great outlay and labour to prepare it for successful cultivation.

ĭm-prōv′-ĭng-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *improving; -ly.*] In an improving manner; so as to improve.

* **ĭm-prŏv′-ĭz-ąte,** *a.* [Ital. *improvisato*, pa. par. of *improvisare.*] Unpremeditated, im-

promptu; done, made, or said; impromptu or extempore.

ĭm-prŏv′-ĭ-ṣāte, *v.t. & i.* [IMPROVISATE, *a.*]

A. *Trans.:* To compose, recite, or sing impromptu; to improvise.

B. *Intrans.:* To improvise; to speak, recite, or sing extemporaneously.

ĭm-prŏv-ĭ-ṣā′-tion, *s.* [Fr.]

1. The act or art of doing anything extemporaneously; the act or art of composing, reciting, or singing verses impromptu.

"The talent of *improvisation*, which is found even among the lowest of the people."—*Scott: Don Roderick.* (Note.)

2. That which is improvised or extemporaneous; an impromptu. (*G. Eliot: Middlemarch*, ch. xx.)

* **ĭm-prē̆-vĭẓ′-ą-tize,** *v.t. & i.* [Eng. *improvisat(e); -ize.*] To improvisate; to improvise.

ĭm-prŏv′-ĭ-ṣā-tŏr, or **ĭm-prŏ-vĭẓ′-ą-tŏr,** *s.* [Eng. *improvisat(e); -or.*] One who composes, sings, or recites verses extemporaneously; an improviser.

ĭm-prŏ-vĭẓ-ą-tŏr′-ê, *s.* [IMPROVVISATORE.]

ĭm-prŏ-vĭẓ′-ą-tŏr-ў, ĭm-prŏ-vĭẓ-ą-tŏr′-ĭ-ąl, *a.* [Eng. *improvisat(e); -ory, -orial.*] Of or pertaining to improvisation or extemporaneous composition, reciting or singing of verses.

ĭm-prŏ-vĭẓ-a-trî′-cê (c as **çh),** *s.* [IMPROVISATRICE.]

ĭm′-prŏ-vĭẓe (or **î** as **ī),** *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *improviser*, from Ital. *improvvisare* = to sing extempore verses, from *improviso* = unexpected, unprovided for, from Lat. *improvisus* = unforseen: *im-* = *in-* = not, and *provisus*, pa. par. of *provideo* = to foresee.] [PROVIDE.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To improvisate; to compose, recite, or sing extemporaneously.

2. To do, form, or make up on the spur of the moment, or for a special purpose or occasion; to extemporize.

B. *Intrans.:* To compose, recite, or sing verses extemporaneously or impromptu: hence, to do anything off-hand, or on the spur of the moment.

ĭm′-prŏ-vĭẓ-ĕr (or **î** as **ī),** *s.* [Eng. *improvis(e); -er.*] One who improvises; an improvisator.

* **ĭm-prŏ-vĭ′-ẓion,** *s.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *provision* (q.v.).] Want or lack of foresight or forethought; improvidence.

"Her *improvision* would be justly accusable."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iii., ch. ii.

* **ĭm-prŏ-vĭ′-ẓō,** *a.* [Ital., from Lat. *improvisus.*] [IMPROVISE.] Not prepared or meditated beforehand; impromptu; extemporaneous.

ĭm-prŏv-vĭẓ-ą-tŏr′-ê (pl. **ĭm-prŏv-vĭẓ-ą-tŏr′-î),** *s.* [Ital.; Fr. *improvisateur.*] One who improvises; a versifier, who can, without preparation, compose verses upon any given subject. (*Byron: Beppo*, xxxiii.)

ĭm-prŏv-vĭẓ-ą-trî′-cê, ĭm-prŏ-vĭẓ-ą-trî′-cê (c as **çh),** *s.* [Ital. *improvvisatrice;* Fr. *improvisatrice.*] A female improvvisatore; an extempore poetess.

ĭm-prû′-dẹnçe, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *imprudentia*, from *imprudens* = imprudent (q.v.): Sp. *imprudencia;* Ital. *imprudenza.*]

1. The quality or state of being imprudent; want or lack of prudence; indiscretion; want of caution, foresight, or circumspection; heedlessness; carelessness.

"This serenity was interrupted, perhaps by his own *imprudence*."—*Mickle: Life of Camoens.*

2. An imprudent act or course of action.

ĭm-prû′-dẹnt, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *imprudens* = not prudent; Ital. & Sp. *imprudente.*] Not prudent; wanting in prudence, foresight, circumspection, or discretion; indiscreet; injudicious; ill-advised; rash.

"Nature pulling at thine heart,
Condemns the unfatherly, the *imprudent* part."
Cowper: Tirocinium, 905.

ĭm-prû′-dẹnt-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *imprudent; -ly.*] In an imprudent manner; indiscreetly; injudiciously. (*Holt: Henry VI.*, an. 39.)

* **ĭm-pū′-bĕr-ąl,** *a.* [Lat. *impubes* (genit. *impuberis*): *im-* = *in-* = not, and *pubes, puber* = of age.] Not having reached the age of puberty.

* **ĭm-pū′-bĕr-tў,** *s.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *puberty* (q.v.).] The state of not having reached the age of puberty; a want of the age at which the contract of marriage may be legally entered into. (*Paley: Moral Philosophy*, bk. iii., ch. vii.)

ĭm′-pụ-dẹnçe, * **ĭm′-pụ-dẹn-çў,** *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *impudentia*, from *impudens* = impudence; Ital. *impudenza;* Sp. *impudencia.*] The quality or state of being impudent; shamelessness; impertinence; assurance; forwardness; want of modesty.

"An outward show of levity, profusion, improvidence, and eccentric *impudence*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

¶ *Like one's impudence:* Impudent conduct, such as might be expected from one.

ĭm′-pụ-dẹnt, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *impudens: im-* = *in-* = not, and *pudens* = modest, ashamed; Ital. & Sp. *impudente.*] Wanting in shame or modesty; shameless; immodest; impertinent; bold-faced; full of assurance.

"*Canis* (saieth Donate) is a worde that menne vse to obiecte vnto suche as be *impudent* and shamelesse felowes."—*Udal: Floores*, fo. 96.

ĭm′-pụ-dẹnt-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *impudent; -ly.*] In an impudent manner; without shame or modesty; shamelessly; insolently.

"Publishing so *impudently* such manifest untruthes."—*Hacklyut: Voyages*, iii. 326.

* **ĭm-pu-dĭç′-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Lat. *impudicitia*, from *impudicus* = immodest: *im-* = *in-* = not, and *pudicus* = modest.] Immodesty; shamelessness.

"That usual pride, levity, or *impudicity*, which they observed or suspected in many."—*Bp. Taylor.*

ĭm-pūgn′ (*g* silent), * **ĭm-pugne,** *v.t.* [Fr. *impugner*, from Lat. *impugno* = to fight against: *im-* = *in-* = in, on, and *pugno* = to fight.]

1. To attack in argument; to call in question; to assail; to contradict; to gainsay.

"To *impugn* them with arguments from thence."—*Boyle: Works*, vi. 711.

* 2. To oppose; to go against.

"In such rule, that the Venetian law
Cannot *impugn* you."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, iv. 1.

* **ĭm-pūgn′-ą-ble** (*g* silent), *a.* [Eng. *impugn; -able.*] That may or can be impugned, gainsaid, or called in question.

* **ĭm-pūg-nā′-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *impugnatio*, from *impugno* = to fight against; O. Fr. *impugnation;* Sp. *impugnacion;* Ital. *impugnazione.*] The act of impugning or opposing; opposition.

"The *impugnation* of Christes reale presence in the sacramente."—*Bp. Gardner: Transubstantiation*, fo. 107.

* **ĭm-pugne,** *v.t.* [IMPUGN.]

ĭm-pūgn′-ĕr (*g* silent), *s.* [Eng. *impugn; -er.*] One who impugns, opposes, or contradicts; an opponent.

"Some papists, *impugners* of the king's authority."—*Strype: Memorials* (an. 1538).

* **ĭm-pūgn′-mĕnt** (*g* silent), *s.* [Eng. *impugn; -ment.*] The act of impugning; the state of being impugned.

* **ĭm-pū′-ĭs-sạnçe,** *s.* [Fr., from *im-* = *in-* = not, and *puissance* = power.] Want or lack of power; impotence, weakness, feebleness, inability.

"I felt myself
So safe in *impuissance* and despair."
E. B. Browning: Aurora Leigh, ix.

* **ĭm-pū′-ĭs-sạnt,** *a.* [Fr., from *im-* = *in-* = not, and *puissant* = powerful.] Wanting or without power or strength; impotent, weak, feeble.

"So empty an offer of so *impuissant* a service."—*Bacon: To Lord Treasurer Burghley.*

ĭm′-pŭlse, *s.* [Lat., from, and of the same form as *impulsus*, pa. par. of *impello* = to impel, to drive.] [IMPEL.]

1. The act of impelling or causing to move by communication of force.

"Between every *impulse* of the object and every motion of the hand, an entire perception and volition must intervene."—*Search: Light of Nature*, vol. i. pt. i., ch. ii.

2. Force communicated; the effect produced by an impellent or communicated force.

3. Influence acting upon the mind, especially suddenly or momentarily; a sudden thought, idea, or determination: as, To act under the *impulse* of the moment.

* 4. Instigation, urging, incitement. (In this example the accent is on the second syllable.)

"Meantime, by Jove's *impulse*, Mezentius armed,
Succeeded Turnus." *Dryden: Virgil; Æn.* x. 975.

* 5. An attack, an onset, a shock.

"Unmoved the two united chiefs abide,
Sustain the *impulse*, and receive the war."
Prior: Ode to the Queen, xiii. (1705.)

6. A help forward or in advance; promotion.

* **ĭm-pŭlse′,** *v.t.* [IMPULSE, *s.*] To instigate, to incite, to urge, to give an impulse to.

* **ĭm-pŭl′-sion,** *s.* [Lat. *impulsio*, from *impulsus*, pa. par. of *impello.*] [IMPULSE, *s.*]

1. The act of impelling, driving, or urging forward; impulse; the agency of a body in motion upon another body.

"All Socrates did was to give an *impulsion* in a certain direction, and to furnish a certain method."—*Lewes: History of Philosophy*, i. 188.

2. The state of being impelled, driven, or urged forward.

"I wish, then, thirdly, that Mr. Hobbes had declared from whence the regress of the air's *impulsion* should begin."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 207.

3. Influence acting upon the mind either from within or without; impulse; instigation.

"Thou didst plead
Divine *impulsion*." *Milton: Samson Agonistes*, 422.

ĭm-pŭl′-sĭve, *a. & s.* [Fr. *impulsif*, from Lat. *impulsus*, pa. par. of *impello;* Ital. & Sp. *impulsivo.*]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Having the power or quality of impelling; impellent; communicating impulse.

"Some cool principle of action, which has authority without any *impulsive* force."—*Reid: On the Active Powers*, ch. i., ess. ii.

2. Urging or driving forward.

"His quick eye fixed heavily and dead,
Stirs not when pricked with the *impulsive* goad."
Drayton: Moses his Birth & Miracles, bk. ii.

3. Acting under or liable to be actuated by impulse.

"My heart, *impulsive* and wayward."
Longfellow: Miles Standish, vi.

II. *Mech.:* Applied to forces which act not continuously but by intermittent force.

* **B.** *As subst.:* That which impels; an impelling cause, reason, or motive.

"Notwithstanding all these motives and *impulsives*, Sir Thomas Overbury refused to be sent abroad."—*Reliquiæ Wottonianæ*, p. 403.

* **ĭm-pŭl′-sĭve-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *impulsive; -ly.*] In an impulsive manner; by impulse.

ĭm-pŭl′-sĭve-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *impulsive; -ness.*] The quality or state of being impulsive; liability to act under impulse; impulsive nature.

* **ĭm-pŭl′-sŏr,** *s.* [Lat.] One who or that which impels; an impelling force or power.

"The greater compression is made by the union of two *impulsors*."—*Browne: Cyrus Garden*, ch. ii.

* **ĭm-pŭnc′-tāte,** *a.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *punctate* (q.v.).] Not punctate or dotted.

* **ĭm-pŭnc′-tụ-ąl,** *a.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not; Eng. *punctual* (q.v.).] Not punctual.

* **ĭm-pŭnc-tụ-ăl′-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *punctuality* (q.v.).] Want of punctuality.

* **ĭm-pūn′-ĭ-blў,** *adv.* [Lat. *im-* = *in-* = not, and *punio* = to punish.] Without punishment; with impunity.

"No one *impunibly* violates a law established by the gods."—*Ellis: Knowledge of Divine Things.*

ĭm-pūn′-ĭ-tў, * **ĭm-pun-ĭ-tie,** *s.* [Fr. *impunité*, from Lat. *impunitatem*, accus. of *impunitas* = impunity, from *impunis* = without punishment: *im-* = *in-* = not, and *punio* = to punish; *pœna* = punishment; Ital. *impunità;* Sp. *impunidad.*]

1. Freedom or exemption from punishment or penalty.

"He had not escaped with *impunity*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

2. Freedom or exemption from injury, hurt, loss, or damage.

* **ĭm-pūr-ā′-tion,** *s.* [Eng. *impur(e); -ation.*] The act of making impure; defilement; obscuration.

"To forbid their *impuration* by the noysome fogges and mists of those mis-opinions."—*Bp. Hall: Contempt.: Christ & Cæsar.*

ĭm-pūre′, *a.* [Fr. *impur*, from Lat. *impurus*, from *im-* = *in-* = not, and *purus* = pure; Ital. & Sp. *impuro.*]

1. Not pure; mixed or impregnated with foreign matter; foul; feculent.

"Not confined within the banks of Tiber, not mixing with the *impure* waters of it."—*Stillingfleet: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 9.

2. Defiled with guilt: guilty; not innocent; unholy.

"*Impure* and vncleane then are all they that study to breake God's commaundementes."—*Tyndall: Workes*, p. 193.

3. Unfit for religious or sacred use; unhallowed; unholy.

4. Unholy, immoral; contrary to the laws of morality; specif., obscene, unclean, unchaste.

"Much less to feed and fan the fatal fires
Of pride, ambition, or *impure* desires."
Cowper: Retirement, 110.

5. Not grammatically correct; not pure; containing foreign idioms or characteristics.

* **ĭm-pūre′,** *v.t.* [IMPURE, *a.*] To make impure, to render foul, to defile, to pollute.

"One drop of that wicked blood was enough both to *impure* and spill all the rest."—*Bp. Hall: Contempt.; Athaliah & Joash.*

ĭm-pūre′-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *impure; -ly.*] In an impure manner; with impurity.

† **ĭm-pūre′-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *impure; -ness.*] The quality or state of being impure; impurity.

"The act of substantial *impureness* committed."—*Milton: Doctrine of Divorce*, bk. ii., ch. vi.

ĭm-pūr′-ĭ-tȳ, ***ĭm-pur-ĭ-tee,** ***ĭm-pur-ĭ-tie,** *s.* [Fr. *impureté*; from Lat. *impuritatem*; accus. of *impuritas* = impurity; from *impurus* = impure (q.v.); Ital. *impurità*; Sp. *impuridad.*]

1. The quality or state of being impure; impure nature; a want of purity; foulness, feculence, pollution, obscenity, lewdness, immorality.

2. Grammatical incorrectness.

3. That which makes impure, defiles, or pollutes; impure matter, actions, or words.

"'Let no visible or audible *impurity*,' says Juvenal, 'enter the apartment of a child; for to children the greatest reverence is due.'"—*Beattie: On Moral Science*, pt. i., ch. ii., § 6.

* **ĭm-pūr′-ple,** *v.t.* [Pref. *im-*, and Eng. *purple* (q.v.).] To make purple; to colour as with purple; to empurple.

"*Impurpled* with celestial roses."
Milton: P. L., iii. 364.

* **ĭm-pūt-ą-bĭl′-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *imputable; -ity.*] The quality or state of being imputable.

ĭm-pūt′-ą-ble, *a.* [Lat. *imputabilis*, from *imputo* = to bring into a reckoning; Fr. & Sp. *imputable*; Ital. *imputabile.*] [IMPUTE.]

1. That may or can be imputed, charged, or ascribed; ascribable, chargeable.

"That first sort of foolishness is *imputable* to them."—*South: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 9.

* 2. Chargeable or accusable with a crime or fault.

"The law deems her to be a dutiful wife as long as the fault lies at his door, and she is in no wise *imputable*."—*Ayliffe: Parergon.*

* **ĭm-pūt′-ą-ble-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *imputable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being imputable; imputability.

* **ĭm-pūt′-ą-blȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *imputab(le); -ly.*] By imputation.

ĭm-pu-tā′-tion, *s.* [Lat. *imputatio*; from *imputatus*, pa. par. of *imputo*; Fr. *imputation*; Sp. *imputacion*; Ital. *imputazione.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of imputing, ascribing, or charging; ascription, attribution.

2. That which is ascribed or attributed as a charge or fault; reproach, censure.

"The sceptical and sarcastic Halifax lay under the *imputation* of infidelity."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

* 3. A report, an opinion expressed, a hint, an intimation.

"Have you heard any *imputation* to the contrary?"—*Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice*, v. 3.

II. *Theol.:* The verb inpute occurs fifteen times in the Authorised Version; the nonn imputation not at all. The Calvinistic doctrine is that Adam's sin of disobedience in Paradise is imputed to all his natural descendants, making each person who comes into the world chargeable with the guilt of Original Sin (q.v.). On the other hand, God justifies those effectually called, not by counting faith itself, or any other act of obedience, as merit, but by imputing to them as righteousness the obedience and satisfaction rendered by Christ, which they receive, and on which they rest by faith, the gift of God. The ninth of the Thirty-nine Articles recognises the doctrine of Original Sin; the eleventh teaches that we are accounted righteous only for the merit of our Lord and Saviour by faith, but the word impute is not employed. [IMPUTE, II., 1. 2.]

* **ĭm-pūt′-ą-tĭve,** *a.* [Lat. *imputativus*, from *imputatus*, pa. par. of *imputo*; Fr. *imputatif*; Ital. & Sp. *imputativo.*] Coming by imputation; imputed.

"The *imputative* righteousness of the Mosaical law."—*Nelson: Life of Bp. Bull.*

* **ĭm-pūt′-ą-tĭve-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *imputative; -ly.*] In an imputative manner; by imputation.

ĭm-pūte′, *v.t.* [Fr. *imputer*; from Lat. *imputo* = to bring into a reckoning: *im-* = in, and *puto* = to reckon, to suppose; Sp. *imputar*; Ital. *imputare.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To ascribe, to attribute.

"The delay was *imputed* to adverse winds."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

2. To set to the account or charge of; to charge.

"Nothing can be truly *imputed* to me beyond some foolish talk."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

* 3. To take account of; to reckon, to regard, to consider.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Script.:* To reckon to one, to place to one's account, whether on the debtor side, as charging one with any fault, sin, trespass, or iniquity (Lev. xvii. 4; 1 Sam. xxii. 15; 2 Sam. xix. 12; Ps. xxxii. 2; Rom. iv. 8; v. 13; 2 Cor. v. 19); or, on the creditor side in a general sense (Hab. i. 11), or in a special one (1) morally or ceremonially (Lev. vii. 18); (2) spiritually (Rom. iv. 6. 11, 22, 23; James ii. 23). [IMPUTATION.]

2. *Theol.:* To lay to one's charge, or to credit with the possession of righteousness. [IMPUTATION.]

ĭm-pūt′-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *imput(e); -er.*] One who imputes or attributes.

* **ĭm-pu-trĕs′-çĭ-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *putrescible.*] Not putrescible; not liable or subject to putrefaction.

ĭm′-rĭch, ĭm′-rĭgh (ch, gh guttural), *s.* [Gael.] A kind of strong soup made of a particular part of the inside of oxen. (*Scotch.*)

* **ĭm-ŭnc′-tion,** *s.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = in, on, and Eng. *unction.*] The act of wiping or rubbing.

"The *immection* of the eies, with the juice thereof."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xx. ch. v.

ĭn, *prep., adv., s., & interj.* [A.S. *in*; cogn. with Dut. *in*; Icel. *í*; Sw. & Dan. *i*; Goth. *in*; Ger. *in*; Welsh *yn*; Lat. *in*; Gr. *ἐν, ἐνί* (*en, eni*).]

A. *As prep.:* Within, inside of, contained or existing in. Used—

1. *Of place, situation,* or *position:*

2. *Of time:*

3. *Of existence* or *residence within:* Denoting existence as a constituent part, quality, attribute, or power.

4. *Noting proportion:* Out of: as, one *in* three.

5. *Noting the ground, reason,* or *object:* Because of, for.

6. *Noting change from one state to another:* as, To put a law *in* force.

7. With the force of *into*, expressing motion.

"Let me not cast *in* endless shade
What is so wonderfully made."
Tennyson: Two Voices.

* 8. With the force of *on.*

"Cannot compare with kingly joys *in* earth."
Marlowe: 1 Tamburlaine, iii. 1.

9. *Noting design, tendency,* or *purpose.*

"Aught that I can speak *in* his dispraise."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, iii. 2.

10. *Noting the relation, state, condition, or point of view, under which a thing is to be considered.*

B. *As adverb:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Within or inside some place; specif., indoors, at home: as, Is he *in*?

2. In some place or office.

"Who loses and who wins; who's *in*, who's out."
Shakesp.: Lear, v. 3.

3. Into, within; denoting motion.

"We will come *in* to dinner."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, iii. 5.

* 4. Close, home.

"Left-handed fencers . . . are *in* with you if you offer to fall back without keeping your guard."—*Tatler.*

* 5. Engaged in some business or affair. (*L'Estrange.*)

II. *Technically:*

1. *Law:* In possession; with privilege; a term used to denote the nature or the mode of acquiring an estate, or the ground upon which a seizin is founded: thus, a leaseholder is said to be *in* by a lease.

2. *Naut.:* Applied to the sails of a ship when furled or stowed.

3. *Cricket:* At the wickets.

C. *As subst.:* A person in, or holding, an office: specif., in politics, a member of the party in office.

"The pledges which the *Ins* have to contend with in their strife with the Outs."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, July 7, 1884.

D. *As an interj.:* Go in, get in.

"*In*, and ask thy daughter's blessing."
Shakesp.: Lear, iii. 2.

¶ 1. *Inasmuch, Inasmuch as, In as much as:* Considering that, since.

2. *In blank:*

(1) With the names, figures, &c., omitted.

(2) With the name only: said of the indorsement of a bill or note by merely writing on it the indorser's name.

3. *In course:* Of course. (*Vulgar.*)

4. *In name of:* By way of: as, Money paid *in name of* damages.

5. *In that:* Because, seeing that, since, for the reason that.

6. *In the name of:* Under the authority of; on the part of; on behalf of; also in invocations, prayers, &c.

7. *In and out:*

(1) *As adverb:*

(*a*) Fast and loose; trickily.

(*b*) Unequally.

(2) *As adj.:* Unequal.

(3) *As subst.:* The details or intricacies of a matter (generally in the plural): as, To know all the *ins and outs* of a matter.

8. *In vacuo:*

(1) *Lit.:* Within a space, nominally altogether, really almost, exhausted of air.

† (2) *Fig.:* Apart from everything else.

"We cannot treat its constitutional changes *in vacuo*, and as abstracted from all public transactions."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (1855), i. 128.

9. *To keep in with:*

(1) *Ord. Lang.:* To be on friendly terms with; to keep on terms of friendship, intimacy, or familiarity with.

(2) *Naut.:* To keep close or near: as, To *keep* a ship *in with* the land.

10. *To keep one's hand in:* To keep up one's skill by practice.

* **in-and-in,** *s. & adv.:*

A. *As subst.:* A game played by three persons with four dice, each person having a separate box. *In* meant a doublet, or two dice alike out of four; *in-and-in* denoted two doublets, or all four dice alike.

B. *As adv.:* Amongst members of the same family: as, To breed *in-and-in.*

* **ĭn,** *v.t.* [IN, *prep.*] [INN, *v.*]

1. To take in; to inclose.

2. To get in, to harvest, to house, to store.

"[Pitchis] *inned* and threshed and husbandlie dight,
Keepes laboring cattle in verie good plight."
Tusser: Husbandrie, xxiii. 18.

ĭn- (1), *pref.* [IN, *pref.*] The English preposition *in* used as a prefix, with the simple force of in or within: as, *insight*, *income*, *inbred*, *inland*, &c.

ĭn- (2), *pref.* [Lat.] An adverbial or prepositional prefix, used in words derived from the Latin, or from the Latin through the French. It has three forces:

(1) That of the preposition or adverb *in*, as in *invade*, *innate*, *inclose*, &c.

(2) An intensifying or augmenting force, as in *impoverish.*

(8) A negative force. This is the most common use, as the prefix can be added to almost all adjectives and adverbs. *In-* becomes *i-* before *gn*, as in *ignoble*; *il-* before *l*, as in *illegal*; *im-* before *m*, *b*, or *p*, as in *immense*, *imbibe*, *impure*; *ir-* before *r*, as in *irrational*. In many cases the words have reached us from the Latin through the French, as *incapable*, *incarnation*, &c. *In-* is used to form a large number of words correlative to others beginning with *e-* or *ex-*, as *inhale*, *exhale*.

ĭn-ą-bĭl'-ĭ-tȳ, * in-a-bĭl-i-tie, * in-a-bȳl-i-te, *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *ability* (q.v.).] The quality or state of being unable; lack or want of ability, capacity, or power, whether physical, intellectual, or moral; want or lack of resources; incompetence, powerlessness, disability.

"His own utter *inability* to stand before the power of the Almighty."—*Stillingfleet: Works*, vol. ii., ser. 9.

¶ *Inability* denotes the absence of *ability* in the most general and abstract sense. *Disability* implies the absence of *ability* only in particular cases: the *inability* lies in the nature of the thing, and is irremediable; the *disability* lies in the circumstances, and may sometimes be removed. (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

*** ĭn-ā'-ble,** *v.t.* [ENABLE.]

*** ĭn-ā'-ble-mĕnt,** *s.* [ENABLEMENT.]

*** ĭn-ăb'-stĭ-nençe,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *abstinence* (q.v.).] Want of abstinence; indulgence of the appetites or desires.

"That thou mayst know
What misery the *inabstinence* of Eve
Shall bring on men." *Milton: P. L.*, xi. 476.

*** ĭn-ăb-străct'-ĕd,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *abstracted* (q.v.).] Not abstracted.

*** ĭn-ą-būs'-ĭve-lȳ,** *adv.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *abusively* (q.v.).] Not abusively; without abuse or misuse.

"That infinite wisdom and purity of intention which raddeth in the Deity, and which makes power to consist *inabusively* only there."—*North: Light to the Way to Paradise* (1682), p. 91.

ĭn-ăc-çĕs-sĭ-bĭl'-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *accessibility* (q.v.).] The quality or state of being inaccessible; incapability of being reached, approached, or attained to.

"Nature having supplied that with the *inaccessibility* of the precipice."—*Butler: Remains*, i. 417.

ĭn-ăc-çĕs'-sĭ-ble, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *inaccessibilis*.] [ACESSIBLE.]

1. Not accessible; that cannot be reached or approached; incapable of access.

"The markets were often *inaccessible* during several months."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

2. That cannot be attained to with the understanding.

"Power *inaccessible* to human thought."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. ix.

3. Denying or refusing access; not affable: as, an *inaccessible* person.

4. That cannot be obtained: as, an *inaccessible* document.

† ĭn-ăc-çĕs'-sĭ-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *inaccessible*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being inaccessible; inaccessibility.

"The *inaccessibleness* of the place."—*Bishop Hall: Contempl.; Jonathan's Victory.*

ĭn-ăc-çĕs'-sĭ-blȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *inaccessib(le)*; *-ly*.] In an inaccessible manner or degree; so as to be inaccessible. (*Glover: The Atheniad*, bk. xxi.)

ĭn-ăc'-cu-rą-çȳ, *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *accuracy* (q.v.).]

1. Want of accuracy, exactness, or correctness; incorrectness, inexactness.

2. That which is inaccurate; a mistake, an error; an inaccurate statement.

"The Jacobite leaders watched carefully for *inaccuracies* in his reports."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

ĭn-ăc'-cu-rąte, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *accurate* (q.v.).]

1. Not accurate; not exact, incorrect; not according to truth or the facts: as, an *inaccurate* statement, an *inaccurate* document.

"But men going into antiquity under the impression of modern ideas, must needs form very *inaccurate* judgments."—*Warburton: Divine Legation*, bk. ii., § 6.

2. Not careful or exact; not keeping strictly or closely to the facts: as, an *inaccurate* man.

ĭn-ăc'-cu-rąte-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *inaccurate*; *-ly*.] In an inaccurate manner; not accurately, exactly, or correctly; without regard to accuracy.

"They say, 'comparatively speaking' signifies the speaking loosely, *inaccurately*, and incorrectly."—*Lewis: Statius*, bk. vi. (Note L.)

*** ĭn-ąc-quāint'-ąnçe,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *acquaintance* (q.v.)]. A want of acquaintance.

*** ĭn-ăc-quĭ-ĕs'-çent,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *acquiescent* (q.v.).] Not acquiescent or acquiescing.

*** ĭn-ăct',** *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (intens.), and Eng. *act* (q.v.).] To actuate; to put into a state of action or activity.

"The soul in this condition was united with the most subtile and ethereal matter that it was capable of *inacting*."—*Glanvill: Pre-existence of Souls*, ch. xiv.

ĭn-ăc'-tion, *s.* [Fr.] Cessation from action or labour; inactivity, idleness, rest.

"She was condemned to *inaction* and to vassalage."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

ĭn-ăc'-tĭve, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *active* (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Not active or acting; having no power to move of itself.

"Lying thus, *inactive*." *Tennyson: Enoch Arden*, 112.

2. Not producing any effect; having no power to act.

3. Not disposed to action or activity; sluggish, indolent.

"I never saw anything so weak and *inactive* as the poor horses were."—*Swinburne: Spain*, let. 40.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Chem.:* Not producing the usual action.

2. *Med.:* Inoperative; not effecting anything.

3. *Optics:* Not affecting polarised light.

ĭn-ăc'-tĭve-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *inactive*; *-ly*.] In an inactive manner; without motion, action, or operation; indolently, sluggishly.

"Mark how your son spends his time; whether he *inactively* loiters it away, when left to his own inclination."—*Locke: On Education.*

ĭn-ăc-tĭv'-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *activity* (q.v.).]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The quality or state of being inactive; want of action or energy; idleness, sluggishness.

"Virtue concealed within our breast
Is *inactivity* at best." *Swift: Horace; Odes*, iv. 9.

2. *Chem., Med., Optics, &c.:* Inoperativeness; inability to produce the desired effects or perceptible effects at all.

ĭn-ăc'-tōse, *s.* [Eng. *inact(ive)* (II. 3); suff. *-ose* (*Chem.*) (q.v.).]

Chem.: A true sugar found in the leaves of certain plants previous to flowering. Some of the tobacco family contain as much as 12 per cent. It is less sweet than cane sugar, has a powerful reducing action on Fehling's solution, but has no action on polarised light. E. Maumené states that it may be obtained by the action of equal weights of normal sugar and silver nitrate in concentrated solution. Its characters are not well known.

*** ĭn-ăc'-tu-āte,** *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (intens.), and *actuate* (q.v.).] To actuate; to move or excite to action.

"An infallible sign they are *inactuated* by the Spirit of God."—*H. More: Enthusiasm*, § 23.

*** ĭn-ăc-tu-ā'-tion,** *s.* [INACTUATE.] Operation, action.

"That they should be inconsistent in the supremest exercise and *inactuation*, is to me as probable. —*Glanvill: Pre-existence of Souls*, ch. xiii.

*** ĭn-ăd-ăp-tā'-tion,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *adaptation* (q.v.).] The quality or state of not being adapted or fitted.

ĭn-ăd'-ĕ-quą-çȳ, *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *adequacy* (q.v.).] The quality or state of being inadequate; insufficiency, incompleteness, defectiveness.

ĭn-ăd'-ĕ-quąte, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *adequate* (q.v.).] Not adequate; not equal to the purpose; falling below due proportion or what is required; insufficient, disproportionate, unequal.

"The means which had been furnished to him were altogether *inadequate*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

ĭn-ăd'-ĕ-quąte-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *inadequate*; *-ly*.] In an inadequate manner or degree; not sufficiently, not fully; defectively, imperfectly.

"Though in some particulars that sense be *inadequately* conveyed to us."—*Hurd: Letter to Dr. Leland.*

ĭn-ăd'-ĕ-quąte-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *inadequate*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being inadequate; inadequacy.

"That may be collected generally from the *inadequateness* of the visible means to most notable productions."—*Goodman: Winter Evening Conferences*, p. 11.

*** ĭn-ăd-ĕ-quā'-tion,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *adequation* (q.v.).] Want or absence of exact correspondence.

ĭn-ąd-hĕr'-ent, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *adherent* (q.v.).]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* Not adherent or adhering.

2. *Bot.* (*of petals, stamens, &c.*): Not adhering to any other organ, as the calyx; free.

*** ĭn-ăd-hē'-şion,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *adhesion* (q.v.).] Want of adhesion; the state of being inadherent.

ĭn-ąd-mĭs-sĭ-bĭl'-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *admissibility* (q.v.).] The quality or state of being inadmissible, or not fit or proper to be received: as, the *inadmissibility* of an argument.

ĭn-ąd-mĭs'-sĭ-ble, *a.* [Fr.] Not admissible; that cannot or should not be admitted, allowed, or received.

"The demand which was made upon himself was altogether *inadmissible*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

ĭn-ąd-mĭs'-sĭ-blȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *inadmissib(le)*; *-ly*.] In an inadmissible manner.

ĭn-ąd-vĕrt'-çnçe, *s.* [Fr.]

1. The quality or state of being inadvertent (q.v.); want of care, heedfulness, or circumspection; negligence, inattention, heedlessness.

"Charge him with the least passion or *inadvertence*."—*Evelyn: Memoirs*, vol. i.

2. An act or effect of negligence or heedlessness; an oversight; a mistake or fault arising from inadvertence.

*** ĭn-ąd-vĕrt-ęn-çȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *inadvertent*; *-cy*.]

1. Inadvertence; heedlessness.

"*Inadvertency*, or want of attendance to the sense and intention of our prayers."—*Bp. Taylor: Works*, vol. i., ser. 5.

2. An oversight, an act of inadvertence.

"Small faults and *inadvertencies* should be candidly excused."—*Disc. on Christian Religion.* (Pref.)

ĭn-ąd-vĕrt'-ęnt, * ĭn-ąd-vĕrt'-ąnt, *a.* [Lat. pref. *in-* = not, and *advertens* = paying attention, pr. par. of *adverto* = to pay attention.] [ADVERT.] Not paying attention or heed to things; heedless, careless, negligent.

"Oft, *inadvertent*, from the milky stream
They meet their fate." *Thomson: Summer*, 264.

ĭn-ąd-vĕrt'-ęnt-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *inadvertent*; *-ly*.] In an inadvertent manner; from inadvertence or want of heed or care; heedlessly, carelessly.

"He had taken it *inadvertently* to save himself from a shower of rain."—*Tatler*, No. 256.

*** ĭn-ąd-vĕrt'-ĭse-mĕnt,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *advertisement* (q.v.).] Want of care or heed; inadvertence.

*** ĭn-ăf-fą-bĭl'-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *affability* (q.v.).] Want or lack of affability; reserve.

*** ĭn-ăf'-fą-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *affable* (q.v.).] Not affable; reserved.

*** ĭn-ăf-fĕc-tā'-tion,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *affectation* (q.v.).] Freedom from or absence of affectation.

*** ĭn-ąf-fĕct'-ĕd,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *affected* (q.v.).] Not affected: free from affectation.

*** ĭn-ąf-fĕct'-ĕd-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *inaffected*; *-ly*.] Unaffectedly; without affectation.

*** ĭn-āid'-ą-ble, * ĭn-āid'-ĭ-ble, * in-ayd-i-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *aidable* (q.v.).] That cannot be aided or assisted; aidless, helpless.

"Labouring Art can never ransome Nature
From her *inaydible* estate."
Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well, ii. 1.

ĭn-a′-ja, *s.* [Brazilian Port., from the native Indian name (?).]

Bot.: The Brazilian name of *Maximiliana regia*, a splendid palm a hundred or more feet high, with leaves sometimes thirty to forty feet long, growing in the valley of the Amazon. Parts of it can be put to various uses.

ĭn-ā-lĭ-ēn-ā-bĭl′-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *alienability* (q.v.).] The quality or state of being inalienable.

ĭn-ā′-lĭ-ēn-ā-ble, *a.* [Fr.] That cannot or may not be alienated or transferred to another.

"The *inalienable* affection of a numerous clan."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

ĭn-ā′-lĭ-ēn-ā-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *inalienable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being inalienable; inalienability.

ĭn-ā′-lĭ-ēn-ā-blȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *inalienab(le); -ly.*] In an inalienable manner; in a manner not admitting of alienation.

* **ĭn-ăl-ĭ-mĕnt′-ăl,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *alimental* (q.v.).] Not affording aliment or nourishment.

"The making of things *inalimental* to become alimental."—*Bacon.*

* **ĭn-âl-tĕr-ā-bĭl′-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *alterability* (q.v.).] The quality or state of being inalterable or unchangeable.

* **ĭn-âl′-tĕr-ā-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *alterable* (q.v.).] Not alterable; that cannot be altered or changed; unalterable; incapable of alteration.

* **ĭn-ā′-mĭ-ā-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *amiable* (q.v.).] Not amiable; unamiable.

* **ĭn-ā′-mĭ-ā-ble-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *inamiable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being unamiable.

* **ĭn-ăm′-ĕl,** *v.t.* [ENAMEL.]

* **ĭn-ăm′-ĭl-lēr,** *s.* [ENAMELLER.]

* **ĭn-ā-mĭs′-sĭ-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *amissible* (q.v.).] That cannot be lost.

"Fixt in an *inamissible* happinesse from the beginning."—*Glanvill: Pre-existence of Souls*, ch. viii.

* **ĭn-ā-mĭs′-sĭ-ble-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *inamissible; -ness.*] The quality or state of being inamissible.

* **ĭn-a-mō-ra′-tā,** *s.* [Ital. *innamorata.*] A female in love; a mistress.

"The fair *inamorata*, who from far
Had spyed the ship."
Sherburne: Forsaken Lydia.

* **ĭn-a-mō-ra′-tō,** *s.* [Ital. *innamorato*, from Lat. *amor* = love.] A male lover.

"These gentlemen are of that sort of *inamoratoes* who are not so very much lost to common sense."—*Steele: Spectator*, No. 30.

ĭn-āne′, *a. & s.* [Lat. *inanis* = empty.]

A. *As adj.:* Empty, void, purposeless; void of sense or intelligence; foolish, silly, senseless.

* **B.** *As subst.:* That which is void or empty; infinite void space.

"We sometimes speak of place in the great *inane*, beyond the confines of the world."—*Locke: Human Understanding*, bk. ii., ch. xv., § 7.

* **ĭn-ăn′-gū-lar,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *angular* (q.v.).] Not angular.

* **ĭn-ăn-ĭl′-ō-quĕnt,** * **ĭn-ăn-ĭl′-ō-quoŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *inanis* = empty, and *loquens*, pr. par. of *loquor* = to speak.] Given to empty, silly, or senseless talk; garrulous.

* **ĭn-ăn′-ĭ-māte,** *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (intens.), and Eng. *animate* (q.v.).] To animate; to quicken; to infuse life, vigour, or spirit into.

"She which did *inanimate* and fill
The world."
Donne: Anat. of the World; First Anniversary.

ĭn-ăn′-ĭ-māte, *a.* [Lat. *inanimatus*, from *in-* = not, and *animatus* = filled with life or spirit; *anima* = spirit, life.]

1. Not animate; void of life or spirit: as, stones, rocks, &c. are inanimate.

"What we commonly call the *inanimate* parts of the creation."—*Warburton: Div. Leg.*, bk. iii., § 2.

2. Lifeless, spiritless, dull, inactive, sluggish.

* **ĭn-ăn′-ĭ-māt-ĕd,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *animated* (q.v.).] Deprived or destitute of life; lifeless.

"A senseless corpse, *inanimated* clay."
Pope: Homer; Iliad xxii. 561.

* **ĭn-ăn-ĭ-māte-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *inanimate; -ness.*] The quality or state of being inanimate.

"By reason of the deadness and *inanimateness* of the subject moved."—*Mouniague: Devoute Essayes*, pt. i., tr. ii., § 3.

* **ĭn-ăn-ĭ-mā′-tion,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (intens.), and Eng. *animation* (q.v.).] Animation; infusion or inspiring of life or vigour.

"From the *inanimation* of Christ living and breathing within us."—*Bp. Hall: Christ Mystical.*

* **ĭn-ăn-ĭ′-ti-āte (ti as shĭ),** *v.t.* [Lat. *inanis* = empty; Eng. suff. *-ate.*] To affect with inanition; to exhaust for want of food or nourishment.

* **ĭn-ăn-ĭ-ti-ā′-tion (ti as shĭ),** *s.* [INANITIATE.] The state of being inanitiated or exhausted for want of food or nourishment.

ĭn-ă-nĭ′-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *inanis* = empty; Sp. *inanicion*; Ital. *inanizione.*]

1. The quality or state of being empty; emptiness, voidness.

"Repletion and *inanition* may both doe harme in two contrary extremes."—*Burton: Anat. of Melancholy*, p. 235.

2. Exhaustion from want of food or nourishment, arising either from partial or complete starvation, or disorder of the digestive organs.

ĭn-ăn′-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Fr. *inanité*, from Lat. *inanitatem*, accus. of *inanitas* = emptiness; *inanis* = empty.]

1. The quality or state of being empty; emptiness; void space; vacuity.

"This opinion excludes all such *inanity*, and admits no vacuities."—*Digby: On Bodies.*

2. Silliness, foolishness, mental vacuity, senselessness.

3. Hollowness, emptiness, worthlessness.

ĭn-ăn′-thĕr-āte, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2); Eng., &c. *anther*, and suff. *-ate.*]

Bot.: Destitute of an anther. Used of a sterile or abortive stamen.

* **ĭn-ăp′-ā-thȳ,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *apathy* (q.v.).] Feeling, sensibility, sensitiveness.

ĭn-ā-pĕr′-toŭs, *a.* [Lat. *inapertus: in-* = not, and *apertus*, pa. par. of *aperio* = to open.]

Bot.: Not opened; not opening, though it might have been expected to do so.

ĭn-ăp-pēal′-ā-ble, ĭn-ăp-pĕl′-lā-ble, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *appealable* (q.v.).] That may not or cannot be appealed from or against; not open to appeal.

"The absolute, undivided, and *inappellable* power of the dictator."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (1855), ii. 28

ĭn-ăp′-pĕ-tĕnçe, * **ĭn-ăp′-pĕ-tĕn-çȳ,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *appetence, appetency* (q.v.).]

1. Want or absence of appetence or desire for nourishment; want of appetite.

"To beg some remedy for his *inappetence*."—*Boyle: Works*, vi. 23.

2. Lack or absence of desire or inclination.

"For youth project th' *inappetence* of age."
Brookes: Constantia.

* **ĭn-ăp-pēaş′-ā-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *appeasable* (q.v.).] That may not or cannot be appeased; unappeasable.

* **ĭn-ăp-pĕl-lā-bĭl′-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *inappellable; -ity.*] Incapability of being appealed against or from.

* **ĭn-ăp-pĕl′-lā-ble,** *a.* [INAPPEALABLE.]

ĭn-ăp-plĭc-ā-bĭl′-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *applicability* (q.v.).] The quality or state of being inapplicable or not adapted to any particular purpose.

"The *inapplicability* of your own old principles to the circumstances."—*Burke: Letter to Sir H. Langrishe.*

ĭn-ăp-plĭc′-ā-ble, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *applicable* (q.v.).] Not applicable or adapted to any particular purpose; not suited for the purpose; inappropriate, unsuitable, irrelevant.

"Such historical references would be useless and *inapplicable*."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (1855), i. 76.

* **ĭn-ăp-plĭc′-a-ble-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *inapplicable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being inapplicable; inapplicability.

ĭn-ăp-plĭc′-ā-blȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *inapplicab(le); -ly.*] In an inapplicable manner.

* **ĭn-ăp-plĭ-cā′-tion,** *s.* [Fr.] Want of application, energy, or assiduity; indolence, negligence; neglect of study or industry.

* **ĭn-ăp-pŏ-şite,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *apposite* (q.v.).] Not apposite; not pertinent or suitable; irrelevant: as, an *inapposite* comparison or argument.

* **ĭn-ăp′-pŏ-şite-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *inapposite; -ly.*] In an inapposite manner; not appositely, not pertinently.

ĭn-ăp-prē′-ci-ā-ble (ci as shĭ), *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *appreciable* (q.v.).] Not appreciable; incapable of being duly valued or estimated.

* **ĭn-ăp-prē-ci-ā′-tion (ci as shĭ),** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *appreciation* (q.v.).] Want of appreciation.

* **ĭn-ăp-prē-hĕn′-sĭ-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *apprehensible* (q.v.).] Not apprehensible; that cannot be apprehended or understood; unintelligible.

"With those celestial songs to others *inapprehensible*."—*Milton: Apol. for Smectymnuus.*

* **ĭn-ăp-prē-hĕn′-sion,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *apprehension* (q.v.).] Want or lack of apprehension.

"It is not envy but *inapprehension* which sets them on work."—*Hurd: Sermons*, vol. vi., ser. 21.

* **ĭn-ăp-prē-hĕn′-sive,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *apprehensive* (q.v.).] Not apprehensive; regardless.

"They . . . remain stupid and *inapprehensive*."—*Bp. Taylor: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 5.

ĭn-ăp-proăch′-ā-ble, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *approachable* (q.v.).] That may not or cannot be approached; inaccessible; not to be drawn near to; unrivalled, unequalled.

* **ĭn-ăp-prōach′-ā-blȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *inapproachab(le); -ly.*] So as not to be approached; inaccessibly.

ĭn-ăp-prō′-prĭ-āte, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *appropriate* (q.v.).] Not appropriate, not proper, unsuited, unfit, unsuitable: as, *inappropriate* remedies, *inappropriate* language.

ĭn-ăp-prō′-prĭ-āte-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *inappropriate; -ly.*] In an inappropriate, or unsuitable manner; not appropriately.

ĭn-ăp-prō′-prĭ-āte-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *inappropriate; -ness.*] The quality or state of being inappropriate, unsuitable, or unfit; impropriety.

* **ĭn-ăpt′,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *apt* (q.v.).] Not apt, fit, or suited; unsuitable, unfitted.

* **ĭn-ăpt′-ĭ-tūde,** *s.* [Fr.] [INEPTITUDE.] Unfitness, unsuitableness; want of aptitude.

"Hereby one may give a strong conjecture of the aptness or *inaptitude* of one's capacity to that study and profession."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. i., § i., let. 3.

ĭn-ăpt′-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *inapt; -ly.*] Unfitly, unsuitably, inappropriately.

* **ĭn-ăpt′-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *inapt; -ness.*] Unfitness, inaptitude.

"*Inaptness* to perceive
General distress."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. ii.

* **ĭn-ā′-quāte,** *a.* [Lat. *inaquatus*, pa. par. of *inaquo* = to turn into water: *in-* = in, into, and *aqua* = water.] Made into or embodied in water.

"No more than the Holy Ghost is *inaquate*, that is to say, made water."—*Cranmer: Answer to Bishop Gardiner*, p. 368.

* **ĭn-ā-quā′-tion,** *s.* [INAQUATE.] The state of being inaquate.

"The solution to the seconde reason is almost sondely handled, alludynge from inaquation to *inaquation*, although it was never sayde in Scripture, this water is the Holy Ghoost."—*Bishop Gardiner: Explication. Transubstantiation*, fo. 122.

* **ĭn-ăr′-ā-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *arable* (q.v.).] Not arable; not capable of being ploughed or tilled.

ĭn-arch′, *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *arch* (q.v.).] (See extract.)

"*Inarching* is a method of grafting, which is commonly called grafting by approach. This method of grafting is used when the stock and the tree may be joined: the branch to be *inarched* is fitted to the stock

(8) A negative force. This is the most common use, as the prefix can be added to almost all adjectives and adverbs. *In-* becomes *i-* before *gn*, as in *ignoble*; *il-* before *l*, as in *illegal*; *im-* before *m*, *b*, or *p*, as in *immense*, *imbibe*, *impure*; *ir-* before *r*, as in *irrational*. In many cases the words have reached us from the Latin through the French, as *incapable*, *incarnation*, &c. *In-* is used to form a large number of words correlative to others beginning with *e-* or *ex-*, as *inhale*, *exhale*.

ĭn-ą-bĭl'-ĭ-tȳ, * **in-ą-bĭl-ĭ-tie,** * **in-ą-bȳl-ĭ-te,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *ability* (q.v.).] The quality or state of being unable; lack or want of ability, capacity, or power, whether physical, intellectual, or moral; want or lack of resources; incompetence, powerlessness, disability.

"His own utter *inability* to stand before the power of the Almighty."—*Stillingfleet: Works*, vol. ii., ser. 9.

¶ *Inability* denotes the absence of *ability* in the most general and abstract sense. *Disability* implies the absence of *ability* only in particular cases: the *inability* lies in the nature of the thing, and is irremediable; the *disability* lies in the circumstances, and may sometimes be removed. (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

* **ĭn-ā'-ble,** *v.t.* [ENABLE.]

* **ĭn-ā'-ble-mĕnt,** *s.* [ENABLEMENT.]

* **ĭn-ăb'-stĭ-nençe,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *abstinence* (q.v.).] Want of abstinence; indulgence of the appetites or desires.

"That thou mayst know
What misery the *inabstinence* of Eve
Shall bring on men." *Milton: P. L.*, xi. 476.

* **ĭn-ăb-străct'-ĕd,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *abstracted* (q.v.).] Not abstracted.

* **in-ą-būs'-ĭve-lȳ,** *adv.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *abusively* (q.v.).] Not abusively; without abuse or misuse.

"That infinite wisdom and purity of intention which reaideth in the Deity, and which makes power to consist *inabusively* only there."—*North: Light in the Way to Paradise* (1682), p. 91.

ĭn-ăc-çĕs-sĭ-bĭl'-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *accessibility* (q.v.).] The quality or state of being inaccessible; incapability of being reached, approached, or attained to.

"Nature having supplied that with the *inaccessibility* of the precipice."—*Butler: Remains*, i. 417.

ĭn-ăc-çĕs'-sĭ-ble, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *inaccessibilis*.] [ACCESSIBLE.]

1. Not accessible; that cannot be reached or approached; incapable of access.

"The markets were often *inaccessible* during several months."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

2. That cannot be attained to with the understanding.

"Power *inaccessible* to human thought,"
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. ix.

3. Denying or refusing access; not affable: as, an *inaccessible* person.

4. That cannot be obtained: as, an *inaccessible* document.

† **ĭn-ăc-çĕs'-sĭ-ble-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *inaccessible*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being inaccessible; inaccessibility.

"The *inaccessibleness* of the place."—*Bishop Hall: Contempl.; Jonathan's Victory.*

ĭn-ăc-çĕs'-sĭ-blȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *inaccessib(le)*; *-ly*.] In an inaccessible manner or degree; so as to be inaccessible. (*Glover: The Atheniad*, bk. xxi.)

ĭn-ăc'-cū-rą-çȳ, *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *accuracy* (q.v.).]

1. Want of accuracy, exactness, or correctness; incorrectness, inexactness.

2. That which is inaccurate; a mistake, an error; an inaccurate statement.

"The Jacobite leaders watched carefully for *inaccuracies* in his reports."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

ĭn-ăc'-cū-rąte, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *accurate* (q.v.).]

1. Not accurate; not exact, incorrect; not according to truth or the facts: as, an *inaccurate* statement, an *inaccurate* document.

"But men going into antiquity under the impression of modern ideas, must needs form very *inaccurate* judgments."—*Warburton: Divine Legation*, bk. ii., § 6.

2. Not careful or exact; not keeping strictly or closely to the facts: as, an *inaccurate* man.

ĭn-ăc'-cū-rąte-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *inaccurate*; *-ly*.] In an inaccurate manner; not accurately, exactly, or correctly; without regard to accuracy.

"They say, 'comparatively speaking' signifies the speaking loosely, *inaccurately*, and incorrectly."—*Lewis: Status*, bk. vi. (Note L.)

* **ĭn-ąc-quāint'-ençe,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *acquaintance* (q.v.)]. A want of acquaintance.

* **ĭn-ăc-quĭ-ĕs'-çent,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *acquiescent* (q.v.).] Not acquiescent or acquiescing.

* **ĭn-ăct',** *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (intens.), and Eng. *act* (q.v.).] To actuate; to put into a state of action or activity.

"The soul in this condition was united with the most subtile and ethereal matter that it was capable of *inacting*."—*Glanvill: Pre-existence of Souls*, ch. xiv.

ĭn-ăc'-tion, *s.* [Fr.] Cessation from action or labour; inactivity, idleness, rest.

"She was condemned to *inaction* and to vassalage."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

ĭn-ăc'-tive, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *active* (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Not active or acting; having no power to move of itself.

"Lying thus, *inactive*." *Tennyson: Enoch Arden*, 113.

2. Not producing any effect; having no power to act.

3. Not disposed to action or activity; sluggish, indolent.

"I never saw anything so weak and *inactive* as the poor horses were."—*Swinburne: Spain*, let. 40.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Chem.:* Not producing the usual action.

2. *Med.:* Inoperative; not effecting anything.

3. *Optics:* Not affecting polarised light.

ĭn-ăc'-tive-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *inactive*; *-ly*.] In an inactive manner; without motion, action, or operation; indolently, sluggishly.

"Mark how your son spends his time; whether he *inactively* loiters it away, when left to his own inclination."—*Locke: On Education.*

ĭn-ăc-tĭv'-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *activity* (q.v.).]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The quality or state of being inactive; want of action or energy; idleness, sluggishness.

"Virtue concealed within our breast
Is *inactivity* at best." *Swift: Horace; Odes*, iv. 9.

2. *Chem., Med., Optics, &c.:* Inoperativeness; inability to produce the desired effects or perceptible effects at all.

ĭn-ăc'-tōse, *s.* [Eng. *inact(ive)* (II. 3); suff. *-ose* (*Chem.*) (q.v.).]

Chem.: A true sugar found in the leaves of certain plants previous to flowering. Some of the tobacco family contain as much as 12 per cent. It is less sweet than cane sugar, has a powerful reducing action on Fehling's solution, but has no action on polarised light. E. Maumené states that it may be obtained by the action of equal weights of normal sugar and silver nitrate in concentrated solution. Its characters are not well known.

* **ĭn-ăc'-tū-āte,** *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (intens.), and Eng. *actuate* (q.v.).] To actuate; to move or excite to action.

"An infallible sign they are *inactuated* by the Spirit of God."—*H. More: Enthusiasm*, § 25.

* **ĭn-ăc-tū-ā'-tion,** *s.* [INACTUATE.] Operation, action.

"That they should be inconsistent in the supremest exercise and *inactuation*, is to me as probable."—*Glanvill: Pre-existence of Souls*, ch. xiii.

* **ĭn-ăd-ăp-tā'-tion,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *adaptation* (q.v.).] The quality or state of not being adapted or fitted.

ĭn-ăd'-ē-quą-çȳ, *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *adequacy* (q.v.).] The quality or state of being inadequate; insufficiency, incompleteness, defectiveness.

ĭn-ăd'-ē-quąte, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *adequate* (q.v.).] Not adequate; not equal to the purpose; falling below due proportion or what is required; insufficient, disproportionate, unequal.

"The means which had been furnished to him were altogether *inadequate*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch xiv.

ĭn-ăd'-ē-quąte-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *inadequate*; *-ly*.] In an inadequate manner or degree; not sufficiently, not fully; defectively, imperfectly.

"Though in some particulars that sense be *inadequately* conveyed to us."—*Hurd: Letter to Dr. Leland.*

ĭn-ăd'-ē-quąte-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *inadequate*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being inadequate; inadequacy.

"That may be collected generally from the *inadequateness* of the visible means to most notable productions."—*Goodman: Winter Evening Conferences*, p. 11.

* **ĭn-ăd-ē-quā'-tion,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *adequation* (q.v.).] Want or absence of exact correspondence.

ĭn-ąd-hĕr'-çnt, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *adherent* (q.v.).]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* Not adherent or adhering.

2. *Bot.* (*of petals, stamens, &c.*): Not adhering to any other organ, as the calyx; free.

* **ĭn-ăd-hē'-çion,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *adhesion* (q.v.).] Want of adhesion; the state of being inadherent.

ĭn-ąd-mĭs-sĭ-bĭl'-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *admissibility* (q.v.).] The quality or state of being inadmissible, or not fit or proper to be received: as, the *inadmissibility* of an argument.

ĭn-ąd-mĭs'-sĭ-ble, *a.* [Fr.] Not admissible; that cannot or should not be admitted, allowed, or received.

"The demand which was made upon himself was altogether *inadmissible*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

ĭn-ąd-mĭs'-sĭ-blȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *inadmissib(le)*; *-ly*.] In an inadmissible manner.

ĭn-ąd-vĕrt'-çnçe, *s.* [Fr.]

1. The quality or state of being inadvertent (q.v.); want of care, heedfulness, or circumspection; negligence, inattention, heedlessness.

"Charge him with the least passion or *inadvertence*."—*Evelyn: Memoirs*, vol. i.

2. An act or effect of negligence or heedlessness; an oversight; a mistake or fault arising from inadvertence.

* **ĭn-ąd-vĕrt-çn-çy,** *s.* [Eng. *inadvertent*; *-cy*.]

1. Inadvertence; heedlessness.

"*Inadvertency*, or want of attendance to the sense and intention of our prayers."—*Bp. Taylor: Works*, vol. i., ser. 5.

2. An oversight, an act of inadvertence.

"Small faults and *inadvertencies* should be candidly excused."—*Disc. on Christian Religion.* (Pref.)

ĭn-ąd-vĕrt'-çnt, * **ĭn-ąd-vĕrt'-ąnt,** *a.* [Lat. pref. *in-* = not, and *advertens* = paying attention, pr. par. of *adverto* = to pay attention.] [ADVERT.] Not paying attention or heed to things; heedless, careless, negligent.

"Oft, *inadvertent*, from the milky stream
They meet their fate." *Thomson: Summer*, 284.

ĭn-ąd-vĕrt'-çnt-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *inadvertent*; *-ly*.] In an inadvertent manner; from inadvertence or want of heed or care; heedlessly, carelessly.

"He had taken it *inadvertently* to save himself from a shower of rain."—*Tatler*, No. 254.

* **ĭn-ąd-vĕrt'-ąse-mĕnt,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *advertisement* (q.v.).] Want of care or heed; inadvertence.

* **ĭn-ăf-fą-bĭl'-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *affability* (q.v.).] Want or lack of affability; reserve.

* **ĭn-ăf'-fą-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *affable* (q.v.).] Not affable; reserved.

* **ĭn-ăf-fĕc-tā'-tion,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *affectation* (q.v.).] Freedom from or absence of affectation.

* **ĭn-ąf-fĕct'-ĕd,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *affected* (q.v.).] Not affected: free from affectation.

* **ĭn-ąf-fĕct'-ĕd-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *inafected*; *-ly*.] Unaffectedly; without affectation.

* **ĭn-āid'-ą-ble,** * **ĭn-āid'-ĭ-ble,** * **in-ąyd-ĭ-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *aidable* (q.v.).] That cannot be aided or assisted; aidless, helpless.

"Labouring Art can never ransome Nature
From her *inaydible* estate."
Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well, ii. 1.

In-a'-ja, *s.* [Brazilian Port., from the native Indian name (?).]

Bot.: The Brazilian name of *Maximiliana regia*, a splendid palm a hundred or more feet high, with leaves sometimes thirty to forty feet long, growing in the valley of the Amazon. Parts of it can be put to various uses.

In-ā-lĭ-ĕn-ā-bĭl'-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *alienability* (q.v.).] The quality or state of being inalienable.

In-ā'-lĭ-ĕn-ā-ble, *a.* [Fr.] That cannot or may not be alienated or transferred to another.

"The *inalienable* affection of a numerous clan."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

In-ā'-lĭ-ĕn-ā-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *inalienable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being inalienable; inalienability.

In-ā'-lĭ-ĕn-ā-blȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *inalienab(le); -ly.*] In an inalienable manner; in a manner not admitting of alienation.

* **In-ăl-ĭ-mĕnt'-al,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *alimental* (q.v.).] Not affording aliment or nourishment.

"The making of things *inalimental* to become alimental."—*Bacon.*

* **In-âl-tĕr-ā-bĭl'-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *alterability* (q.v.).] The quality or state of being inalterable or unchangeable.

* **In-âl'-tĕr-ā-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *alterable* (q.v.).] Not alterable; that cannot be altered or changed; unalterable; incapable of alteration.

* **In-ā'-mĭ-ā-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *amiable* (q.v.).] Not amiable; unamiable.

* **In-ā'-mĭ-ā-ble-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *inamiable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being unamiable.

* **In-ăm'-ĕl,** *v.t.* [ENAMEL.]

* **In-ăm'-ĕl-lĕr,** *s.* [ENAMELLER.]

* **In-ā-mĭs'-sĭ-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *amissible* (q.v.).] That cannot be lost.

"Fixt in an *inamissible* happiness from the beginning."—*Glanvill: Pre-existence of Souls*, ch. viii.

* **In-ā-mĭs'-sĭ-ble-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *inamissible; -ness.*] The quality or state of being inamissible.

* **In-a-mō-ra'-ta,** *s.* [Ital. *innamorata.*] A female in love; a mistress.

"The fair *inamorata*, who from far
Had spyed the ship."
Sherburne: Forsaken Lydia.

* **In-a-mō-ra'-tō,** *s.* [Ital. *innamorato*, from Lat. *amor* = love.] A male lover.

"These gentlemen are of that sort of *inamoratoes* who are not so very much lost to common sense."—*Steele: Spectator*, No. 20.

In-āne', *a. & s.* [Lat. *inanis* = empty.]

A. *As adj.:* Empty, void, purposeless; void of sense or intelligence; foolish, silly, senseless.

* **B.** *As subst.:* That which is void or empty; infinite void space.

"We sometimes speak of place in the great *inane*, beyond the confines of the world."—*Locke: Human Understanding*, bk. ii., ch. xv., § 7.

* **In-ăn'-gū-lar,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *angular* (q.v.).] Not angular.

* **In-ăn-ĭl'-ō-quĕnt,** * **In-ăn-ĭl'-ō-quŏus,** *a.* [Lat. *inanis* = empty, and *loquens*, pr. par. of *loquor* = to speak.] Given to empty, silly, or senseless talk; garrulous.

* **In-ăn'-ĭ-māte,** *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (intens.), and Eng. *animate* (q.v.).] To animate; to quicken; to infuse life, vigour, or spirit into.

"She which did *inanimate* and fill
The world."
Donne: Anat. of the World; First Anniversary.

In-ăn'-ĭ-māte, *a.* [Lat. *inanimatus*, from *in-* = not, and *animatus* = filled with life or spirit; *anima* = spirit, life.]

1. Not animate; void of life or spirit: as, stones, rocks, &c. are inanimate.

"What we commonly call the *inanimate* parts of the creation."—*Warburton: Div. Leg.*, bk. iii., § 2.

2. Lifeless, spiritless, dull, inactive, sluggish.

* **In-ăn'-ĭ-māt-ĕd,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *animated* (q.v.).] Deprived or destitute of life; lifeless.

"A senseless corpse, *inanimated* clay."
Pope: Homer; Iliad xxii. 561.

* **In-ăn-ĭ-māte-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *inanimate; -ness.*] The quality or state of being inanimate.

"By reason of the deadness and *inanimateness* of the subject moved."—*Montague: Devoute Essayes*, pt. i., tr. ii., § 4.

* **In-ăn-ĭ-mā'-tion,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (intens.), and Eng. *animation* (q.v.).] Animation; infusion or inspiring of life or vigour.

"From the *inanimation* of Christ living and breathing within us."—*Sp. Hall: Christ Mystical.*

* **In-ăn-ĭ'-ti-āte (ti as shĭ),** *v.t.* [Lat. *inanis* = empty; Eng. suff. *-ate.*] To affect with inanition; to exhaust for want of food or nourishment.

* **In-ăn-ĭ-ti-ā'-tion (ti as shĭ),** *s.* [INANITIATE.] The state of being inanitiated or exhausted for want of food or nourishment.

In-ā-nĭ'-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *inanis* = empty; Sp. *inanicion*; Ital. *inanizione.*]

1. The quality or state of being empty; emptiness, voidness.

"Repletion and *inanition* may both doe harme in two contrary extremities."—*Burton: Anat. of Melancholy*, p. 235.

2. Exhaustion from want of food or nourishment, arising either from partial or complete starvation, or disorder of the digestive organs.

In-ăn'-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Fr. *inanité*, from Lat. *inanitatem*, accus. of *inanitas* = emptiness; *inanis* = empty.]

1. The quality or state of being empty; emptiness; void space; vacuity.

"This opinion excludes all such *inanity*, and admits no vacuities."—*Digby: On Bodies.*

2. Silliness, foolishness, mental vacuity, senselessness.

3. Hollowness, emptiness, worthlessness.

In-ăn'-thĕr-āte, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2); Eng., &c. *anther*, and suff. *-ate.*]

Bot.: Destitute of an anther. Used of a sterile or abortive stamen.

* **In-ăp'-a-thȳ,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *apathy* (q.v.).] Feeling, sensibility, sensitiveness.

In-ā-pĕr'-toŭs, *a.* [Lat. *inapertus: in-* = not, and *apertus*, pa. par. of *aperio* = to open.]

Bot.: Not opened; not opening, though it might have been expected to do so.

In-ap-pēal'-a-ble, In-ap-pēl'-la-ble, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *appealable* (q.v.).] That may not or cannot be appealed from or against; not open to appeal.

"The absolute, undivided, and *inappellable* power of the dictator."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (1855), ii. 23

In-ăp'-pĕ-tĕnce, * **In-ăp'-pĕ-tĕn-cȳ,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *appetence, appetency* (q.v.).]

1. Want or absence of appetence or desire for nourishment; want of appetite.

"To beg some remedy for his *inappetence*."—*Boyle: Works*, vi. 23.

2. Lack or absence of desire or inclination.

"For youth project th' *inappetence* of age."
Brooke: Constantia.

* **In-ap-pēas'-a-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *appeasable* (q.v.).] That may not or cannot be appeased; unappeasable.

* **In-ap-pĕl-la-bĭl'-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *inappellable; -ity.*] Incapability of being appealed against or from.

* **In-ap-pĕl'-la-ble,** *a.* [INAPPEALABLE.]

In-ap-plĭc-a-bĭl'-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *applicability* (q.v.).] The quality or state of being inapplicable or not adapted to any particular purpose.

"The *inapplicability* of your own old principles to the circumstances."—*Burke: Letter to Sir H. Langrishe.*

In-ap-plĭc'-a-ble, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *applicable* (q.v.).] Not applicable or adapted to any particular purpose; not suited for the purpose; inappropriate, unsuitable, irrelevant.

"Such historical references would be useless and *inapplicable*."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (1855), i. 76.

* **In-ap-plĭc'-a-ble-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *inapplicable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being inapplicable; inapplicability.

In-ap-plĭc'-a-blȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *inapplicable; -ly.*] In an inapplicable manner.

* **In-ăp-plĭ-cā'-tion,** *s.* [Fr.] Want of application, energy, or assiduity; indolence, negligence; neglect of study or industry.

* **In-ăp-pō-site,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *apposite* (q.v.).] Not apposite; not pertinent or suitable; irrelevant: as, an *inapposite* comparison or argument.

* **In-ap'-pō-sĭte-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *inapposite; -ly.*] In an inapposite manner; not appositely, not pertinently.

In-ap-prē'-cĭ-a-ble (ci as shĭ), *a.* [Pre *in-* (2), and Eng. *appreciable* (q.v.).] Not ap preciable; incapable of being duly valued o estimated.

* **In-ap-prē-cĭ-ā'-tion (ci as shĭ),** *s.* [Pre *in-* (2), and Eng. *appreciation* (q.v.).] Wan of appreciation.

* **In-ăp-prē-hĕn'-sĭ-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2 and Eng. *apprehensible* (q.v.).] Not appre hensible; that cannot be apprehended o understood; unintelligible.

"With those celestial songs to others *inapprehensible*."—*Milton: Apol. for Smectymnuus.*

* **In-ăp-prē-hĕn'-sion,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2 and Eng. *apprehension* (q.v.).] Want or lac of apprehension.

"It is not envy but *inapprehension* which m them on work."—*Hurd: Sermons*, vol. vi., ser. 21.

* **In-ăp-prē-hĕn'-sive,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2 and Eng. *apprehensive* (q.v.).] Not apprehen sive; regardless.

"They . . . remain stupid and *inapprehensive*."—*Bp. Taylor: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 5.

In-ap-proāch'-a-ble, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), an Eng. *approachable* (q.v.).] That may not o cannot be approached; inaccessible; not t be drawn near to; unrivalled, unequalled.

* **In-ap-prōach'-a-blȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *inap proachab(le); -ly.*] So as not to be approached inaccessibly.

In-ap-prō'-prĭ-āte, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), an Eng. *appropriate* (q.v.).] Not appropriat not proper, unsuited, unfit, unsuitable: a *inappropriate* remedies, *inappropriate* la guage.

In-ap-prō'-prĭ-āte-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *inappropriate; -ly.*] In an inappropriate, or unsui able manner; not appropriately.

In-ap-prō'-prĭ-āte-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *inappropriate; -ness.*] The quality or state of bein inappropriate, unsuitable, or unfit; impro priety.

* **In-ăpt',** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *apt* (q.v.). Not apt, fit, or suited; unsuitable, unfitted.

* **In-ăpt'-ĭ-tūde,** *s.* [Fr.] [INEPTITUDE.] Unfitness, unsuitableness; want of aptitude.

"Hereby one may give a strong conjecture of the ap ness or *inaptitude* of one's capacity to that study a profession."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. i., § 1, let. 3.

In-ăpt'-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *inapt; -ly.*] Unfit unsuitably, inappropriately.

* **In-ăpt'-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *inapt; -ness.*] Unfi ness, inaptitude.

"*Inaptness* to perceive
General distress."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. i

* **In-ā'-quāte,** *a.* [Lat. *inaquatus*, pa. par of *inaquo* = to turn into water: *in-* = in into, and *aqua* = water.] Made into or em bodied in water.

"No more than the Holy Ghost is *inaquate*, that to say, made water."—*Cranmer: Answer to Bish Gardiner*, p. 268.

* **In-ā-quā'-tion,** *s.* [INAQUATE.] The stat of being inaquate.

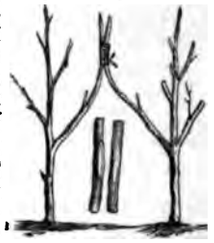
"The solution to the seconde reason is alwe soundely handled, alledynge from impenetrable to d *aquation*, although it was never mylde in Scripture this water is the Holy Ghoost."—*Bishop Gardiner: Explication. Transubstantiation*, fo. 137.

* **In-ăr'-a-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng *arable* (q.v.).] Not arable; not capable o being ploughed or tilled.

In-arch', *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *arch* (q.v.).] (See extract.)

"*Inarching* is a method of grafting, which is com monly called grafting by approach. This method o grafting is used when the stock and the tree may b joined: the branch to be *inarched* is fitted to the stock

at the proposed point of junction. The rind and wood on one side are pared away about three inches in length, as is the stock or branch in the place where the graft is to be united; a little tongue is cut upwards in the graft, and a notch made in the stock to admit it, to prevent their slipping, and for better union. The joint is clayed or waxed as usual. After four months the graft may be cut from the mother tree, sloping it off close to the stock. The operation is always performed in April or May, and is commonly practised upon oranges, myrtles, jasmines, walnuts, firs, and pines, which will not succeed by common grafting or budding."—*Miller: Gardener's Dict.*



INARCHING.

In-arch'-ing, *s.* [INARCH.] The process or operation of grafting by approach.

* **In-arm',** *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *arm* (q.v.).] To embrace, as in the arms.

"Warwickshire you might call Middle-Ingle for equality of distance from the *inarming* ocean."—*Selden: Illustr. to Drayton's Poly-Olbion*, s. 13.

In-ar-tĭc-ŭ-lā'-tą, *s. pl.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng., &c. *articulata* (q.v.).]

1. *Zool.:* The name introduced by Deshayes, in 1836, for the Brachiopoda having non-articulated valves. The articulated group possess an anal aperture, the inarticulated have none. Called also Tretenterata (q.v.). Families Craniadæ, Discinidæ, and Lingulidæ (q.v.).

2. *Paleont.:* All have fossil representatives. (See the families.)

In-ar-tĭc'-ŭ-lą̆te, *a.* [Lat. *inarticulatus* = indistinct: *in-* = not, and *articulatus* = articulate (q.v.); Fr. *inarticulé;* Ital. *inarticolato;* Sp. *inarticulado.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Not articulate; not uttered with distinct articulations of sounds; not distinct.

"*Inarticulate* sounds may be divided into musical sound and noise."—*Reattie: Moral Science*, pt. i., ch. i., § 4.

* 2. Not capable of articulating.

"The poor earl who is *inarticulate* with palsy."—*Walpole*, in *Annandale.*

II. *Biol.:* Not articulated, not jointed; spec., of or belonging to the Inarticulata (q.v.).

In-ar-tĭc'-ŭ-lāt-ĕd, *a.* [Eng. *inarticulat(e); -ed.*]

Zool.: The same as INARTICULATE (q.v.).

In-ar-tĭc'-ŭ-lą̆te-lĭ, *adv.* [Eng. *inarticulate; -ly.*] In an articulate manner; not articulately; not distinctly.

"Holy laws whispered *inarticulately* in our hearts."—*Hammond: Works*, iv. 497.

In-ar-tĭc'-ŭ-lą̆te-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *inarticulate; -ness.*] The quality or state of being inarticulate; want or absence of distinct articulation; indistinctness of utterance.

In-ar-tĭc-ŭ-lā'-tĭon, *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *articulation* (q.v.).] The quality or state of being inarticulate; indistinctness of sounds in speaking; inarticulateness.

* **In-ar-tĭ-fĭç'-ĭą̆l (ç as sh),** *a.* [Lat. *inartificialis* = not according to the rules of art.]

1. Not artificial; not formed, made, or done according to the rules of art; formed without art.

"An *inartificial* argument, depending upon a naked asseveration."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. i., ch. vii.

2. Simple, artless, open.

"To take advantage of any *inartificial* expression of the people's wishes."—*Burke: On the Economical Reform.*

* **In-ar-tĭ-fĭç'-ĭą̆l-lĭ (ç as sh),** *adv.* [Eng. *inartificial; -ly.*] Without art; in an artless manner; not according to the rules of art.

"I should speak a truth, though somewhat *inartificially.*"—*Bishop Taylor: Great Exemplar*, pt. i., dis. 4.

* **In-ar-tĭ-fĭç'-ĭą̆l-nĕss (ç as sh),** *s.* [Eng. *inartificial; -ness.*] The quality or state of being inartificial.

In-ąą'-mŭçh, *adv.* [IN, *prep.*, ¶.]

In-ąt-tĕn'-tĭon, *s.* [Fr.] A want or lack of attention; disregard, heedlessness, negligence.

"The universal indolence and *inattention* among us to things that concern the public."—*Tatler*, No. 187.

In-ąt-tĕn'-tĭve, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *attentive* (q.v.).] Not attentive; not fixing the mind dul. upon an object; heedless, careless, negligent, regardless.

"With an *inattentive* eye."
Wordsworth: White Doe of Rylstone, iv.

In-ąt-tĕn'-tĭve-lĭ, *adv.* [Eng. *inattentive; -ly.*] In an inattentive manner; without attention, heed, or care; heedlessly.

"Consciousness of behaviour *inattentively* deficient in respect."—*Johnson: Life of Pope.*

In-ąt-tĕn'-tĭve-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *inattentive; -ness.*] The quality or state of being inattentive; inattention.

"The perpetual repetition of the same form of words produces weariness and *inattentiveness* in the congregation."—*Paley: Moral Philosophy*, bk. v., ch. v.

In-âu-dĭ-bĭl'-ĭ-tĭ, *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *audibility* (q.v.).] The quality or state of being inaudible.

In-âu'-dĭ-ble, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *audible* (q.v.).] Not audible; incapable of being heard.

"Of streams *inaudible* by day."
Wordsworth: White Doe of Rylstone, iv.

In-âu'-dĭ-blĭ, *adv.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *audibly* (q.v.).] In an inaudible manner; so as not to be heard.

* **In-âu'-gŭr,** *v.t.* [Lat. *inauguro* = to inaugurate (q.v.).] To inaugurate.

"*Inaugured* and created king."—*Latimer.*

In-âu'-gŭ-rąl, *a. & s.* [Fr. & Ger., from Low Lat. *inauguralis.*] [INAUGURATE.]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining to or performed at an inauguration: as, an *inaugural* address.

* B. *As subst.:* An inaugural address.

* **In-âu'-gŭ-rąte,** *a.* [Lat. *inauguratus*, pa. par. of *inauguro* = to practise augury; to consult the birds in augury (q.v.).] Invested with office.

"In this manner being *inaugurate* and invested in the kingdome."—*P. Holland: Livius*, p. 14.

In-âu'-gŭ-rąte, *v.t.* [INAUGURATE, *a.* Fr. *inaugurer;* Sp. *inaugurar;* Ital. *inaugurare.*]

1. To install or induct into an office solemnly, or with appropriate ceremonies; to invest formally with office.

"The seat on which her kings *inaugurated* were."
Drayton: Poly-Olbion, s. 17.

2. To set in action, motion, or progress, especially something of weight, dignity, or importance; to commence or introduce with some degree of formality, solemnity, pomp, or dignity; to initiate: as, To *inaugurate* a reign.

3. To celebrate the completion of with pomp or solemnity; to perform public initiatory solemnities or ceremonies in connection with: as, To *inaugurate* a statue.

In-âu-gŭ-rā'-tĭon, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *inauguratio*, from *inauguratus*, pa. par. of *inauguro.*]

1. The act of inaugurating or inducting into office with ceremony and solemnities; a formal investing with office.

"The ceremony of the *inauguration* was distinguished from ordinary pageants."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

2. A formal or solemn commencement or initiation of any thing or business of weight, importance, or dignity: as, the *inauguration* of a statue, an exhibition, &c.

In-âu'-gŭ-rā-tŏr, *s.* [Eng. *inaugurat(e); -or.*] One who inaugurates.

* **In-âu'-gŭ-rā-tŏr-ĭ,** *a.* [Eng. *inaugurat(e); -ory.*] Of or pertaining to inauguration; inaugural.

"Addressed only as Mr. Rector in an *inauguratory* speech."—*Johnson: Journey to the Western Islands.*

* **In-âu'-rąte,** *a.* [Lat. *inauratus*, pa. par. of *inauro; aurum* = gold.] Covered with gold; gilt.

* **In-âu'-rąte,** *v.t.* [INAURATE, *a.*] To cover with gold; to gild.

* **In-âu-rā'-tĭon,** *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *inauratus*, pa. par. of *inauro.*] The act or process of covering with gold; gilding.

"Some sort of their *inauration*, or gilding, must have been much dearer than ours."—*Arbuthnot: On Coins.*

* **In-âus'-pĭ-cąte,** *a.* [Lat., from *in* = not, and *auspicatus* = auspicious (q.v.).] Ill-omened, unlucky, inauspicious; ominous of ill.

"Though it bore an *inauspicate* face it proved of a friendly event."—*Bacon: Hist. Richard III.*, p. 48.

In-âus-pĭ'-cĭous, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *auspicious* (q.v.).] Not auspicious; not lucky or fortunate; unlucky, unfortunate, ill-omened, unfavourable.

"What then must he attempt, whom niggard fate
Has fixed in such an *inauspicious* spot?"
Mason: English Garden, bk. i.

In-âus-pĭ'-cĭous-lĭ, *adv.* [Eng. *inauspicious; -ly.*] In an inauspicious manner; unfortunately, unluckily; with ill omen.

"The regicide enemies had broken up what had been so *inauspiciously* begun."—*Burke: On a Regicide Peace*, let. 2.

In-âus-pĭ'-cĭous-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *inauspicious; -ness.*] The quality or state of being inauspicious, unlucky, or unfavourable; unfavourableness.

* **In-âu-thŏr'-ĭ-tą̆-tĭve,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *authoritative* (q.v.).] Not authoritative; without authority.

* **In-barge',** *v.t. & i.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *barge* (q.v.).]

A. *Trans.:* To cause to embark in or as in a barge.

"His friends she caused him to *inbarge.*"
Drayton: Miseries of Queen Margaret.

B. *Intrans.:* To go into a bark or barge; to embark.

* **In-bēam'-ĭng,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (1); Eng. *beam*, and suff. *-ing.*] The ingress or entrance, as of a beam or ray of light.

"And for all these boastings of new lights, *inbeamings*, and inspirations."—*South: Sermons*, vol. iv., ser. 7.

* **In'-bē-ĭng,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *being* (q.v.).] Inherence; inherent existence; inherent, inseparable being.

"When we say the bowl is round, the boy is witty, these are proper or inherent modes; for they have a sort of *inbeing* in the substance itself."—*Watts: Logic*, pt. i., ch. ii.

* **In-bīnd',** *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *bind* (q.v.).] To bind or close in; to hem in.

"The green banks which that fair stream *inbound.*"
Fairfax.

* **In'-blōwn,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *blown* (q.v.).] Blown in. (*Cudworth: Intell. System*, bk. i., ch. iii., § 29.)

In'-bōard, *a. & adv.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *board* (q.v.).]

A. *As adj.:* Within the boards or sides of a ship or other vessel: as, *inboard* works.

B. *As adv.:* Within the hold of a vessel; on board of a vessel.

In'-bŏnd, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *bond* (q.v.).]

Arch.: A term applied to a stone or brick laid lengthwise across a wall; as distinguished from *outbond*, in which it is laid with its length parallel to the face of the wall. An *inbound and outbound* wall is one in which the stones or bricks are laid alternately across and in the direction of the face of the wall.

In'-born, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *born* (q.v.).] Innate; implanted by nature; natural, inherent.

"His *inborn* inextinguishable thirst
Of rural scenes." *Cowper: Task*, iv. 707.

In'-bŏund, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *bound.*] (See the compound.)

inbound-common, *s.*

Law: An unenclosed common, marked out, however, by boundaries. (*Wharton.*)

* **In'-brēăk,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *break* (q.v.).] A breaking or bursting in.

"Massacred at the first *inbreak.*"—*Carlyle: French Revolution*, pt. i., bk. vii., ch. x.

* **In'-brēăk-ĭng,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (1); Eng. *break; -ing.*] The act of breaking in; an inroad, an incursion.

* **In'-brēąthe,** *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *breathe* (q.v.).] To breathe in; to infuse by breathing; to inspire.

"That inward, holy thing, *inbreathed* then,
Which would rekindle heaven in him again."
Byron: Fragment.

* **In'-brēąthed,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *breathed.*] Inspired; infused by breathing.

"Dead things, with *inbreathed* sense, able to pierce."
Milton: At a Solemn Music.

In'-brĕd, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *bred* (q.v.).] Innate, inborn, natural.

"Those *inbred* sentiments which are the faithful guardians, the active monitors of our duty."—*Burke: On the French Revolution.*

3. To inflame or excite to angry passions; to exasperate, to provoke, to irritate; to make exceedingly angry; to fire.

"Much was the knight *incensed* with his lewd word."
Spenser: F. Q., V. iii. 36.

ĭn-çĕn'sed, * ĭn-çĕnst', *pa. par. & a.* [INCENSE (2), *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Excited or inflamed to violent anger; exasperated, irritated, provoked.

2. *Her.:* A term applied to the eyes, &c., of any wild creature when represented with fire issuing from them.

*** ĭn-çĕn'se-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *incense* (2), v.; *-ment.*] Irritation, exasperation, rage, heat, fury.

"His *incensement* at this moment is so implacable, that satisfaction can be none but pangs of death."—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, iii. 4.

*** ĭn-çĕns'-ĕr, * ĭn-çĕns'-ŏr,** *s.* [Eng. *incens(e)*, (2), v.; *-er,- or.*] One who incenses, provokes, or urges on another.

"Seneca understanding by the report of those that yet somewhat regarded virtue and honour, how these lewd *incensers* did accuse him."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 1,005.

*** ĭn-çĕn'-sĭon,** *s.* [Lat. *incensio*, from *incensus*, pa. par. of *incendo;* Ital. *incensione.*] The act of kindling or setting on fire; the state of being set on fire.

"Sena loosetb its windiness by decocting, and subtile or windy spirits are taken off by *incension* or evaporation."—*Bacon: Natural History*, § 23.

*** ĭn-çĕn'-sĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *incens(e); -ive.*] Tending to excite or provoke; inflammatory.

"Greatly *incensive* of humane passion."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 10.

*** ĭn-çĕns'-ŏr,** *s.* [INCENSER.]

*** ĭn-çĕn'-sŏr-ȳ,** *s.* [Low Lat. *incensorium*, from Lat. *incensum* = incense; Fr. *incensoir;* Sp. *incensario;* Ital. *incensorio.*] A vessel in which incense is burnt or offered; a censer (q.v.).

"Other saints lie here decorated with splendid ornaments, lamps, and *incensories* of great cost."—*Evelyn: Memoirs*, Feb. 17, 1645.

*** ĭn-çĕn'-sū-rą-ble (s as sh),** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *censurable* (q.v.).] Not censurable; not deserving of censure or blame.

*** ĭn-çĕn'-sū-rą-blȳ (s as sh),** *adv.* [Eng. *incensurabl(e); -y.*] In a manner not deserving of censure or blame.

ĭn-çĕn'-tĭve, *a. & s.* [Lat. *incentivus* = striking up a tune, hence provoking, inciting, from * *incentus*, pa. par. of *incino* = to blow or sound an instrument: *in* = into, and *cano* = to sing.]

*** A.** *As adjective:*

1. Inciting, provoking, urging, encouraging.

"She receiveth that *incentive* spirit of fury."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 932.

2. Adapted to kindle or set on fire; taking fire quickly. (In this sense probably connected by Milton with the Lat. *incendo* = to inflame.)

"Part *incentive* reed
Provide, pernicious with one touch of fire."
Milton: P. L., vi. 519.

B. *As subst.:* Anything which acts or operates upon the mind or passions; anything which incites, encourages, urges, or prompts to any end; that which acts as a motive, incitement, or spur.

"*Incentives* to a sacred love."
Cowper: Secrets of Divine Love. (Trans.)

*** ĭn-çĕn'-tĭve-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *incentive; -ly.*] In an incentive manner; like an incentive; encouragingly, incitingly.

*** ĭn-çĕpt'-ĭng,** *a.* [Lat. *inceptus*, pa. par. of *incipio* = to begin.] Incipient, beginning, inceptive.

ĭn-çĕp'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *inceptio*, from *inceptus*, pa. par. of *incipio* = to begin, lit., to seize on: *in* = on, and *capio* = to seize.]

* 1. The act of taking in or receiving; the state or process of being taken in or received; reception.

"The *inception* . . . of water into the lungs."—*E. A. Poe: Marie Roget.*

2. A beginning, a commencement.

*** ĭn-çĕp'-tĭve,** *a. & s.* [Lat. *incept(us)*, pa. par. of *incipio* = to begin; Eng. adj. suff. *-ive.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Beginning, commencing; noting the beginning; primary: as, an *inceptive* proposition.

"The grand *inceptive* caution is to think."
Byron: Art of English Poetry.

2. *Math.:* A term applied by Dr. Wallis to express such moments or first principles as, having no magnitude in themselves, are yet capable of producing results which have magnitude in themselves; thus a point is *inceptive* of a line, a line of a surface, and a surface of a solid.

B. *As subst.:* That which begins or notes the beginning, as a preposition or verb.

"*Inceptives* or desitives, which relate to the beginning or ending of anything."—*Watts: Logic*, pt. ii., c. 2, § 6.

*** ĭn-çĕp'-tĭve-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *inceptive; -ly.*] In an inceptive manner; so as to note the beginning.

*** ĭn-çĕp'-tŏr,** *s.* [Lat., from *inceptus*, pa. par. of *incipio* = to begin.]

1. A beginner; one who is in his rudiments.

2. One who is on the point of taking his degree in Arts.

"Mr. Hooker's grace was given him for *inceptor* of arts."—*Walton: Life of Hooker.*

*** ĭn-çĕr-ā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *inceratus*, pa. par. of *incero* = to cover with wax: *in-* = on, and *cera* = wax.] The act of covering or smearing with wax.

*** ĭn-çĕr'-ą-tĭve,** *a.* [Lat. *in-* = on, and *cera* = wax.] Cleaving or sticking like wax. (*Cotgrave.*)

*** ĭn-çĕr-ĕ-mō'-nĭ-oŭs,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *ceremonious* (q.v.).] Without ceremony; in a simple manner.

"Another approves better of a simple and *incere-monious* devotion."—*Sp. Hall*, Sol. 17.

*** ĭn-çĕr'-tąin, * in-cer-tayne,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *certain* (q.v.).] Uncertain, doubtful.

"Thys is a thinge moste *incertayne*, how long they shall live."—*Udal: James* iv.

*** ĭn-çĕr'-tąin-lȳ,** *adv.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *certainly* (q.v.).] Uncertainly, doubtfully.

*** ĭn-çĕr'-tąin-tȳ, * in-cer-tayn-tie,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *certainty* (q.v.).] Uncertainty, doubtfulness.

"Pacolet went on in deep morals on the *incertainty* of riches."—*Tatler*, No. 44.

*** ĭn-çĕr'-tĭ-tūde,** *s.* [Fr. from Low Lat. *incertitudo*, from Lat. *incertus* = uncertain (q.v.).] Uncertainty, doubtfulness, doubt.

"The cause of this *incertitude* and difficultie."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xviii., ch. xxv.

*** ĭn-çĕr'-tŭm, * ĭn-sĕr'-tŭm,** *s.* [Lat. *incertum*, neut. of *incertus* = doubtful.]

Anc. Arch.: A form of masonry made of a facing of square stones of irregular sizes and a filling of rubble; rubble-work.

*** ĭn-çĕss'-ą-ble,** *a.* [Lat. *incessabilis*, from *in* = not, and *cessabilis* = ceasing; *cesso* = to cease.] Unceasing, continual, unending.

"He heard likewise those *incessable* strokes."—*Shelton: Don Quixote*, vol. i., bk. iii., ch. vi.

*** ĭn-çĕss'-ą-bly,** *adv.* [Eng. *incessab(le); -ly.*] Unceasingly, continually.

*** ĭn-çĕss'-ąn-çȳ, * in-cess-an-cie,** *s.* [Eng. *incessant; -cy.*] The quality or state of being incessant; continuance, unceasingness.

"The *incessancie*
Of showres powrd downe vpon them."
Chapman: Homer; Odyssey i.

ĭn-çĕss'-ąnt, * in-cess-aunt, *a. & s.* [Lat. *incessans*, from *in* = not; *cessans* = ceasing; pr. par. of *cesso* = to cease.]

A. *As adj.:* Unceasing, unintermittent, continual, uninterrupted, constant, perpetual, ceaseless, continuous.

"The roar of the musketry was *incessant*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

* **B.** *As subst.:* The quality or state of being incessant.

ĭn-çĕss'-ąnt-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *incessant; -ly.*] Unceasingly, without intermission, continually.

"Some friends who rally me *incessantly*."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 191.

*** ĭn-çĕss'-ąnt-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *incess-ant; -ness.*] The quality or state of being incessant.

*** ĭn-çĕ'-ssion,** *s.* [Lat. *incessus* = a going; *incedo* = to go in.] Progress, motion.

"The *incession* or local motion of animals."—*Brown: Cyrus' Garden*, ch. iii.

ĭn'-çest, *s.* [Fr. *inceste*, from Lat. *incestus* = unchaste: *in-* = not, and *castus* = chaste.] The crime of sexual intercourse between persons related within the degrees wherein marriage is forbidden by the law of the country.

¶ *Spiritual incest:*

1. The crime of sexual intercourse between persons spiritually allied by baptism or confirmation.

2. The act of a vicar or other beneficiary who holds two benefices, the one dependent on the collation of the other.

ĭn-çĕs'-tu-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *incestuosus*, from *incestus* = unchaste; Fr. *incestueux.*]

1. Guilty of incest.

"In the arms of that *incestuous* queen."
Daniel: Octavia to Marcus Antony.

2. Involving the crime of incest.

"Virtuous love, not adulterous or *incestuous*."—*Warburton: Ded. to the Freethinkers.* (Pref.)

ĭn-çĕs'-tu-oŭs-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *incestuous; -ly.*] In an incestuous manner; with unnatural lust; in a manner to involve the crime of incest.

"Macareus and Canace, son and daughter to Æolus, god of the winds, loved each other *incestuously*."—*Dryden.*

ĭn-çĕs'-tu-oŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *incestuous-ness.*] The quality or state of being incestuous.

"The knowledge of the horrible *incestuousness* of his match."—*Bp. Hall: Cases of Conscience*, Add. ca.

ĭnch (1), *** inche, * unche, * ynche,** *s.* [A.S. *ynce*, from Lat. *uncia* = an inch, an ounce.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Lit.:* A lineal measure, being the twelfth part of a lineal foot, or the thirty-sixth part of a lineal yard. It is subdivided into half-inches, quarters, eighths, sixteenths, &c. for mechanical purpose, and also for scientific purposes decimally, and into lines, each line being the twelfth part of an inch. It was formerly also divided into three parts, called barley-corns, from the inch being supposed to be the length of three barley-corns. An inch is 2·54, or more accurately 2·5399772 centimetres; a square inch is 6·4516 square centimetres; a cubic inch is 16·387 cubic centimetres.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) The least quantity or degree.

"Death by *inches*." *Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, v.

* (2) A critical moment; the exact moment.

"Beldame, I think, we watched you at an *inch*."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., i.

B. *As adj.:* Measuring an inch in dimension, whether length, breadth, or thickness; generally in composition, as, a four-inch wall, &c., an *inch* board.

*** inch-of-candle auction,** *s.* An auction which commenced by lighting a piece of candle an inch long. Whoever had made the last bid before the candle went out got the article knocked down to him.

*** inch-meal,** *s.* A piece an inch long; by inch-meal = by inches. (*Shakesp.: Tempest*, ii. 2.)

inch-stuff, *s.*

Carp.: Deal planks sawed one inch thick.

ĭnch (2), *s.* [Gael. *innis* = an island.] An island. It appears frequently as an element in the names of small islands belonging to Scotland: as, *Inchcolm*, &c. In Ireland it appears in the original form of *Innis* or *Ea*.

"To *inch* and rock the sea-mews fly."
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, vi.

*** ĭnch,** *v.t. & i.* [INCH (1), *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To drive by inches.

"He gets too far into the soldiers' graces,
And *inches* out my master."
Dryden: Cleomenes, ii.

2. To deal out as it were by inches; to [illegible] sparingly.

B. *Intrans.:* To advance or retire by small degrees; to move slowly.

"[He] with slow paces measures back the field,
And *inches* to the walls."
Dryden: Virgil: Æneid ix. 1.

* **ĭn-çhāfe'**, *v.t.* Another spelling of ENCHAFE (q.v.).

* **ĭn-çhāin'**, *v.t.* Another spelling of ENCHAIN (q.v.).

* **ĭn-çhām'-bĕr**, *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *chamber* (q.v.).] To lodge in a chamber.

* **ĭn-çhānge-ą-bĭl'-ĭ-tȳ**, *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *changeability* (q.v.).] Unchangeableness.

* **ĭn-çhant'**, * **ĭn-çhant'-mĕnt**, &c. [ENCHANT, ENCHANTMENT, &c.]

* **ĭn-çharge'**, *v.t.* Another spelling of ENCHARGE (q.v.).

* **ĭn-çhăr'-ĭt-ą-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *charitable* (q.v.).] Not charitable; uncharitable.

"Proud, ignorant, suspicious, *incharitable*."—*Evelyn: Apol. for the Royal Party.*

* **ĭn-çhăr'-ĭ-tȳ**, *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *charity* (q.v.).] Want of charity; uncharitableness.

"By your *incharity* to his soul as well as body."—*Evelyn: Apol. for the Royal Party.*

* **ĭn-çhāse'**, *v.t.* Another spelling of ENCHASE (q.v.).

* **ĭn-çhāste'**, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and *chaste.*] The same as UNCHASTE. (*Peele: David & Beth.*)

* **ĭn-çhăs'-tĭ-tȳ**, *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *chastity* (q.v.).] Lewdness, incontinence.

"Stained with *inchastity's* foul blot."
Hannay: Shrovetide & Mariana.

ĭnched, * **ĭnçht**, *a.* [Eng. *inch; -ed.*] Containing inches in any dimension; used in composition: as, four-*inched.*

"To ride on a bay trotting-horse over four-*inched* bridges."—*Shakesp.: Lear*, iii. 4.

* **ĭn-çheër'**, *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (intens.), and Eng. *cheer* (q.v.).] To cheer, to enliven, to encourage, to gladden.

"Whereby the all *incheering* majesty
Shall come to shine at full in all her parts."
Daniel: Panegyricke to the King's Majesty.

* **ĭn-çhĕst'**, *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *chest* (q.v.).] To put up or shut up in a chest.

* **ĭnçh'-ĭ-pĭn**, *s.* [INCHPIN.]

* **ĭn'-çhō-āte**, *a.* [Lat. *inchoatus*, pa. par. of *inchoo* = to begin.] Begun; commenced; recent; existing in elements; incomplete.

"It is neither a substance perfect, nor a substance *inchoate*, or in the way of perfection."—*Raleigh: Hist. of the World.*

* **ĭn'-çhō-āte**, *v.t.* [INCHOATE, *a.*] To begin; to commence.

"The higher congruity of life, being yet but imperfectly *inchoated*."—*Glanvill: Pre-exist. of Souls*, ch. xiv.

* **ĭn'-çhō-āte-lȳ**, *adv.* [Eng. *inchoate; -ly.*] In an inchoate or incipient manner.

"*Inchoately* just by thy gracious inoperation."—*Bp. Hall: Beauties & Unities of the Church.*

* **ĭn-çhō-ā'-tĭon**, *s.* [INCHOATE.] The act of beginning; an inception; a beginning.

"The setting on foot some of those arts in those parts would be looked upon as the first *inchoation* of them."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind.*

* **ĭn'-çhō-ā-tĭve**, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *inchoativus*, from *inchoatus*, pa. par. of *inchoo*; Fr. *inchoatif*; Ital. & Sp. *incoativo.*]

A. *As adj.:* Expressing or denoting inchoation or beginning; inceptive: as, an *inchoative* verb.

B. *As subst.:* That which begins, or expresses the beginning or inception of anything; specif., in grammar, an inceptive verb.

"Verbes in *-sco* doce not signifie beginnyng, nor shoulde not be called *inchoatives* . . . but rather continuatives."—*Udall: Floores*, fo. 144.

* **ĭnçh'-pĭn**, * **ĭnne-pinne**, * **inche-pinne**, * **inch-ĭ-pin**, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; cf. Gael. *inne, innidh* = a bowel or entrail.] The sweetbread of a deer.

* **ĭn-çĭc'-ą-rą-ble**, *a.* [Lat. *incicur* = not tame: *in-* = not; *cicur* = tame, and Eng. *-able.*] That cannot be tamed; untamable.

* **ĭn-çīde'**, *v.t.* [Lat. *incido*, from *in-* = in, into, and *cædo* = to cut.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* To cut.

"Cutting or *inciding* the foreskin should be mentioned here as a practice adopted amongst them."—*Cook: Third Voyage*, bk. iii., ch. ix.

2. *Med.:* (See extract).

"Medicines are said to *incide* which consist of pointed and sharp particles; as acids, and most salts, by which the particles of other bodies are divided from one another."—*Quincy.*

ĭn'-çĭ-dęnçe, *s.* [Fr., from Low Lat. *incidentia*, from *incidens*, pr. par. of *incido* = to fall upon: *in-* = in, on, and *cado* = to fall; Sp. *incidencia*; Ital. *incidenza.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act or state of falling on or upon; a falling, a fall.

* 2. That which falls out or happens; an incident.

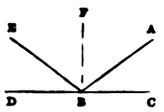
"The determination of these manner *incidences*."—*Bp. Hall: Contempl.; Salomon's Choice.*

II. *Phys.:* The manner of falling on, or the direction in which a body, or a ray of light, heat, &c., falls upon any surface.

"In equal *incidences* there is a considerable inequality of refractions."—*Newton: Opticks.*

¶ (1) *Angle of incidence:*

Optics, Physics, &c.: An angle formed by two straight lines, one the line of incidence [2] of a ray of light or heat, or of an elastic body moving to strike a plane, and the other a perpendicular to that plane. The angle formed by the perpendicular and the line of departure taken by the elastic body is called the angle of reflection, and is always equal to the former one. If in the figure, C D be the plane, A B the line of incidence, and F B a perpendicular to C D, then A B F is the angle of incidence, and F B E the angle of reflection. Formerly these terms were more commonly applied to the angles A B C and E B D [2].



(2) *Line of incidence:*

Optics, Physics, &c.: The straight line taken by a ray of light or heat, or an elastic body moving to strike a plane at an acute or right angle. [1.]

* **ĭn'-çĭ-dęn-çȳ**, *s.* [Low Lat. *incidentia.*] [INCIDENCE.]

1. A falling on or upon; incidence.

2. That which falls out; an incident; an event; an accident.

"Accidental moments and *incidencies*."—*Bp. Taylor: Of Repentance*, ch. iii., § 2.

ĭn'-çĭ-dęnt, *a.* & *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *incidens*, pr. par. of *incido* = to fall on, to happen; Ital. & Sp. *incidente.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Falling or striking on or upon, as a ray of light upon a reflecting surface.

2. Falling out or happening occasionally; casual; occasional; fortuitous; not in the usual course of things; happening beside expectation.

"Men's rarer *incident* necessities and utilities should be with special equity considered."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity.*

3. Liable or apt to happen, occur, or befall: naturally befalling, appertaining, or belonging; followed by *to.*

"Restraining the disorders *incident* to a prosperous state."—*Blair: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 10.

4. Appertaining to or following another thing, called the principal, as a court-baron is *incident* to a manor.

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. That which falls out or happens; an event; a casualty.

"I wyll speke therof as it wse don, as I was informed, and of the *incidentes* therof."—*Berners: Froissart; Cronycle*, vol. i., ch. ccclxxxi.

2. An event of minor importance occurring amongst others; an episode or subordinate action apart from the main plot or design.

"A writer of lives may descend, with propriety, to minute circumstances and familiar *incidents*."—*Blair*, lect. 38.

II. *Law:* Something necessarily depending upon, appertaining to, or passing with something else which is more worthy or principal.

Incident proposition:

Logic: A proposition introduced by the pronouns *who, which, whose, whom*, &c.

"The additional proposition is called an *incident* proposition."—*Watts: Logick.*

¶ For the difference between *incident* and *circumstance*, see CIRCUMSTANCE; for that between *incident* and *event*, see EVENT.

ĭn-çĭ-dĕnt'-ąl, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *incident; -al.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Happening occasionally, or as an occasional event; casual, accidental, undesigned, fortuitous.

"A hatred either natural or *incidental*."—*Milton: Doctrine of Divorce*, bk. ii., ch. xvii.

2. Not necessary to the main action or design; subordinate; happening or done by the way.

"My *incidental* explications of the rarefaction and condensation of the air."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 194.

3. Falling out or happening undesignedly as a result; contingent.

"The direct and proper purpose of the act, and the *incidental* effect of it."—*Hurd: Dis. Christ driving the Buyers, &c., out of the Temple.*

* **B.** *As subst.:* An incident.

ĭn-çĭ-dĕnt'-ąl-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *incidental; -ly.*] In an incidental manner or way; casually, incidentally; apart from the main design or purpose; undesignedly, without intention; not of set purpose; by the way.

"A grave constitutional question was *incidentally* raised."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

ĭn-çĭ-dĕnt'-ąl-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *incidental; -ness.*] The quality or state of being incidental.

* **ĭn-çĭ-dĕnt'-ą-rȳ**, *a.* [Eng. *incident; -ary.*] Occasional; occurring at long intervals. (*Hackst: Life of Williams*, ii. 208.)

* **ĭn'-çĭ-dęnt-lĕss**, *a.* [Eng. *incident; -less.*] Uneventful. (*Mad. D'Arblay: Diary*, ii. 158.)

* **ĭn'-çĭ-dęnt-lȳ**, *adv.* [Eng. *incident; -ly.*] Occasionally, by the way, incidentally.

"And *incidently* it is by the messenger moued, yt there shoulde seme no necessitie for christen folke to resorte to any churches."—*Sir T. More: Workes*, p. 118.

* **ĭn-çĭn'-dĕr-mĕnt**, *s.* [Pref. *in-* (1); Eng. *cinder*, and suff. *-ment.*] Reduction to ashes; incineration. (*Davies: Holy Roods.*)

* **ĭn-çĭn'-ĕr-ą-ble**, *a.* [Lat. *in-* = in, into, and *cinis* (genit. *cineris*) = ashes.] Capable of being reduced to ashes.

"But other *incinerable* substances were found so fresh, that they could feel no sindge from fire."—*Browne: Urne Burial*, ch. iii.

ĭn-çĭn'-ĕr-āte, *v.t.* [INCINERATE, *a.*] To burn or reduce to ashes.

"Yet it is the fire only that *incinerates* bodies."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 464.

* **ĭn-çĭn'-ĕr-āte**, *a.* [Low Lat. *incineratus*, from Lat. *in-* = in, into, and *cinis* (genit. *cineris*) = ashes.] Burnt or reduced to ashes; thoroughly consumed.

ĭn-çĭn-ĕr-ā'-tĭon, *s.* [Fr., from Low Lat. *incineratio*, from *incinero* = to reduce to ashes.] The act of burning or reducing to ashes; the state of being reduced to ashes by combustion.

"Not producible by any known way, without *incineration*."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 466.

ĭn-çĭp'-ĭ-ęnçe, **ĭn-çĭp'-ĭ-ęn-çy**, *s.* [Eng. *incipient; -ce, -cy.*] A beginning, a commencement, an inception.

ĭn-çĭp'-ĭ-ęnt, *a.* [Lat. *incipiens*, pr. par. of *incipio* = to take in hand, to begin: *in-* = in, into, and *capio* = to take; Ital. & Sp. *incipiente.*] Beginning, commencing, starting; beginning to show itself.

"Some sorts of head-aches, palsies, *incipient* apoplexies, &c."—*Boyle: Works*, iv. 641.

* **ĭn-çĭp'-ĭ-ęnt-lȳ**, *adv.* [Eng. *incipient; -ly.*] In an incipient manner.

* **ĭn-çĭr'-cle**, *v.t.* Another spelling of ENCIRCLE (q.v.).

* **ĭn-çĭr'-clĕt**, *s.* [ENCIRCLET.]

* **ĭn-çĭr-cŭm-scrĭp'-tĭ-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *circumscriptible* (q.v.).] That cannot be circumscribed or limited; incapable of circumscription.

"Both in heaven, and earth, invisible, *incircumscriptible*."—*Bp. Hall: The Old Religion*, § 2.

* **ĭn-çĭr-cŭm-scrĭp'-tĭon**, *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *circumscription* (q.v.).] The quality or state of being incircumscriptible.

* **ĭn-çĭr'-cŭm-spĕct**, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *circumspect* (q.v.).] Not circumspect; heedless, inadvertent, careless, unwary.

"They carye those that be simple and *incircumspecte* into shipwrake."—*Udal: Jude* 10.

* **ĭn-çĭr-cŭm-spĕc′-tion,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *circumspection* (q.v.).] Want of circumspection, heed, or care; heedlessness.

"An unexpected way of delusion, whereby he more easily led away the *incircumspection* of their belief."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours,* bk. i., ch. xii.

* **ĭn-çīse′,** *v.t.* [Fr. *inciser,* from Lat. *incisus,* pa. par. of *incido* = to cut into: *in* = in, into, *cædo* = to cut.] To cut in, to grave, to carve.

"I on thy grave this epitaph *incise.*"
Carew: On the Death of Dr. Donne.

INCISED LEAF.

ĭn-çīsed′, *pa. par. & a.* [Incise.]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Cut; inflicted by a cutting instrument: as, an *incised* wound.

2. *Bot.:* Regularly divided by deep incisions.

* **ĭn-çīse′-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *incise; -ly.*] In the manner of incisions or notches.

ĭn-çĭ′-sion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *incisionem,* accus. of *incisio* = a cutting into, from *incisus,* pa. par. of *incido* = to cut into.]

I. *Literally:*

1. The act of incising or cutting into a substance.

"To sever by *incision.*"—*Milton: Tetrachordon.*

2. That which is produced by incising; a cut, a gash; a separation of the parts of any substance made by a sharp instrument.

"They deep *incision* make, and talk the while
Of England's glory." *Thomson: Autumn,* 506.

* 3. The division, separation, or dissolution of viscosities by means of medicines or drugs.

* **II.** *Fig.:* Sharpness, trenchancy, decision: as, To do anything with *incision.*

ĭn-çĭ′-sīve, *a.* [Fr. *incisif,* from Lat. *incisus,* pa. par. of *incido.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. Having the quality of cutting into or dividing the substance of any body.

* 2. Having the quality of dividing or dissolving viscosities.

"It [endive] is naturally cold, profitable for hot stomachs; *incisive,* and opening obstructions of the liver."—*Evelyn: Acetaria.*

II. *Fig.:* Sharp, penetrating, trenchant, acute.

incisive-bones, *s. pl.*

Anat.: The bones of the upper jaw containing the incisors; the premaxillary bones.

† **incisive-teeth,** *s. pl.* [Incisor, A. 1.]

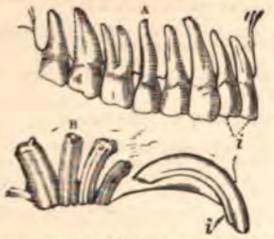
ĭn-çĭ′-sīve-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *incisive; -ly.*] In an incisive, sharp, or penetrating manner; with incision.

ĭn-çĭs′-ŏr, *s. & a.* [Mod. Lat., from *incisus,* pa. par. of *incido* = to cut into or through.]

A. *As substantive:*

Anatomy:

1. *Human:* A tooth adapted for cutting or dividing the food. There are four permanent



UPPER JAW OF (A) MAN, AND (B) PATAGONIAN CAVY.
i, i. Incisors.

incisors in each jaw. Their crowns are chisel-shaped, and have a sharp cutting edge, which by continued use is bevelled off behind in the upper teeth, but in the lower set is worn down in front. The fang is long, single, conical, and compressed at the sides, where it is somewhat slightly furrowed.

2. *Compar.:* In the several orders of mammals the incisors vary in number; thus, in the carnivora there are uniformly six in each jaw; of the Ruminantia, only the camels and llamas have incisors in the upper jaw, a callous pad taking their place.

B. *As adjective:*

1. Adapted for cutting. [Incisor-teeth.]

2. Of, belonging to, or in any way connected with the incisors. There are an incisor foramen, fissure, fossa, and nerve.

† **ĭn-çĭ-şōr′-ĭ-ŭm,** *s.* [Mod. Lat., from *incido* = to cut in or through.]

Surgery:

1. A table on which a patient is laid to have an incision made in his body. (*Parr.*)

2. A body to be dissected. (*Parr.*)

* **ĭn-çĭs′-ōr-ȳ,** *a.* [Fr. *incisoire;* Ital. & Sp. *incisorio.*] Having the quality of incising or cutting; incisive.

* **ĭn-çĭ′-sure (s as zh),** *s.* [Lat. *incisura,* from *incisus,* pa. par. of *incido;* Fr. *incisure;* Ital. & Sp. *incisura.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A cut, a gash, an incision.

"In others with a much shorter *incisure,* for the gathering and holding of herbaceous food."—*Derham: Physico-Theology,* bk. iv., ch. xi.

2. *Anat.:* A notch. There are *incisures* of the acetabulum, of the ethmoid, &c.

* **ĭn′-çĭ-tant,** *a. & s.* [Lat. *incitans,* pr. par. of *incito* = to stir up, to incite (q.v.).]

A. *As adj.:* Exciting, stimulating, stirring up.

B. *As subst.:* That which excites or stimulates; a stimulant.

ĭn-çĭ-tā′-tion, *s.* [Lat. *incitatio,* from *incitatus,* pa. par. of *incito;* Fr. *incitation;* Sp. *incitacion;* Ital. *incitazione.*]

1. The act of inciting, stimulating, or exciting to action; incitement.

"Styring and *incitations* toward deadly sinfull dedes."—*Sir T. More: Workes,* p. 551.

2. That which incites or stimulates to action; an incentive, a stimulant, an impulse, a motive, an incitement.

"The strongest and noblest *incitation* to honest attempts."—*Fuller,* No. 23.

ĭn′-çĭ-tā-tīve, *s.* [Eng. *incita(nt); t* connec. and suff. *-ive.*] A provocative, a stimulant. (*Jarvis: Don Quixote,* pt. ii., bk. iv., ch. ii.)

ĭn-çīte′, *v.t.* [Fr. *inciter,* from Lat. *incito* = to urge forward: *in-* = in, on, and *cito* = to urge; Sp. *incitar;* Ital. *incitare.*] To stir up; to urge on; to move or stimulate to action; to spur on; to animate, to instigate, to provoke, to prompt, to encourage.

"These Mars *incites,* and those Minerva fires."
Pope: Homer; Iliad iv. 499.

¶ For the difference between to *incite* and to *encourage,* see Encourage; for that between to *incite* and *excite,* see Excite.

ĭn-çīte′-mĕnt, *s.* [Eng. *incite; -ment.*]

1. The act of inciting, urging, or stimulating; the state of being incited.

2. That which incites or moves to action; a stimulus, an incentive, a motive.

"He cuts off the *incitements* to a virtuous ambition."
—*Burke: On the Economical Reform.*

ĭn-çīt′-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *incit(e); -er.*] One who or that which incites or moves to action.

"The first *inciters,* beginners, and more than to the third part actors of all that followed."—*Milton: A Free Commonwealth.*

ĭn-çīt′-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Incite.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of moving or stimulating to action; incitement.

ĭn-çīt′-ĭng-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *inciting; -ly.*] In an inciting manner; so as to incite or stir to action.

ĭn-çĭ′-tō-, *pref.* [Lat. *incito* = to set in rapid motion.] [Etym.]

incito-motor, incito-motory *a.*

Anat.: Of or belonging to that function of the nervous system by which an impression is transmitted from a centre so as to produce contraction of a muscle; the opposite of cito-motor (q.v.).

* **ĭn-çĭv′-ĭl,** *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *incivilis.*] Impolite, unpolished.

ĭn-çĭ-vĭl′-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Fr. *incivilité.*]

1. A state of rudeness or ignorance, o[illegible] of civilization.

"Brought from their idolatry, bloody s[illegible] ignorance, and *incivility,* to the worshipping [illegible] true God."—*Sir W. Raleigh: Voyage for Guiana.*

2. Rudeness, impoliteness; want of [illegible]tesy or civility; rudeness of manners.

"I had been treated with some *incivility.*"
Second Voyage, bk. i., ch. ii.

3. An act of rudeness, impoliteness, [illegible] breeding.

"No person offered me the least *incivility.*"
[illegible]low: Memoirs, i. 88.

* **ĭn-çĭv-ĭl-ī-zā′-tion,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2) [illegible] Eng. *civilization* (q.v.).] The state of [illegible] uncivilized; a want of civilization; barb[illegible]

* **ĭn-çĭv′-ĭl-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *incivil; -ly.*] [illegible] an incivil, rude, or impolite manner; [illegible] incivility; uncivilly.

* **ĭn′-çĭv-ĭşm,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and [illegible] *civism* (q.v.); Fr. *incivisme.*] Want of [illegible] want of patriotism or love to one's co[illegible] unfriendliness to the country or state of [illegible] one is a citizen.

* **ĭn-clasp′,** *v.t.* [Enclasp.]

* **ĭn-clą-mā′-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *inclamatio,* [illegible] *inclamo* = to cry out, to call upon an[illegible] A calling or crying out; a shout, a cry.

"These . . . now rend their throats with [illegible] *tions.*"—*Bp. Hall: Contempl.; Elijah with the [illegible]*

ĭn-claŭ′-dent, *a.* [Pref. *in-* = not, a[illegible] *claudens,* pr. par. of *claudo* = to shut.]

Bot.: Not closing. (*Paxton.*)

* **ĭn-clāv′-āt-ĕd,** *a.* [Lat. *in* = in, a[illegible] *vatus,* pa. par. of *clavo* = to fasten with [illegible] *clavus* = a nail.] Set, fixed fast.

ĭn-clāve′, *a.* [Lat. *in-* = in, and *clavus* = [illegible]

Her.: Having a form resembling [illegible] the parts of a dovetail joint; said of [illegible] division on the borders of ordinaries.

* **ĭn′-cle,** *s.* [Inkle.]

ĭn-clĕm′-ęn-çȳ, *s.* [Fr. *inclémence,* fr[illegible] *inclementia,* from *inclemens* = rough, severe.]

1. The quality of being inclement; c[illegible] severity, harshness, roughness, rigour.

"The *inclemency* of the late pope labouring [illegible] stall him."—*Bp. Hall: Impresse of God,* pt. ii.

2. Roughness, severity, storminess, [illegible] rousness.

"Withstood . . . the *inclemencies* of the s[illegible]
Swinburne: Travels in Spain, let. 44.

ĭn-clĕm′-ęnt, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *in[illegible]* from *in* = not, and *clemens* = kind, c[illegible] Ital. & Sp. *inclemente.*]

* 1. Not clement; without clemency; [illegible] cruel, unmerciful, severe, merciless.

2. Rough, severe, boisterous, storm[illegible] verely cold.

"The *inclement* and the perilous days."
Wordsworth: Excursion,

* **ĭn-clĕm′-ęnt-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *inclem[illegible]* In an inclement manner; roughly, s[illegible] harshly.

* **ĭn-clīn′-ą-ble,** *a.* [Lat. *inclinabilis,* [illegible] *inclino* = to bend: *in* = in, towards, a[illegible] = to lean; Sp. *inclinable;* Ital. *inclin[illegible]*

1. Having a tendency; leaning, tend[illegible]

2. Having a propensity or inclination [illegible] or feelings; inclined, disposed, willing.

"*Inclinable* now grown to touch or taste
Milton: P. L., [illegible]

* **ĭn-clīn′-ą-ble-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *incl[illegible] -ness.*] The quality or state of being i[illegible] ble; inclination.

"Her *inclinableness* to conform to the le[illegible] lishment of it."—*Strype: Memorials: Edw[illegible]* (an. 1551).

ĭn-clĭn-ā′-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *incl[illegible]* pa. par. of *inclino* = to bend, to incli[illegible] *inclinacion;* Ital. *inclinazione.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) The act of inclining or bending: *inclination* of the head.

(2) A tendency towards any point; a deviation from any direction or position regarded as the normal one.

"A pleasant arbour, not by art
But by the trees' own *inclination* made."
Spenser: F. Q., III. vi. 44.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) A leaning or bent of the mind or will; tendency, disposition, proclivity, or propensity; a desire.

"New situations give a different cast
Of habit, *inclination*, temper, taste."
Cowper: Tirocinium, 440.

* (2) Natural aptness.

"The natural *inclination* of the soil leans that way."
—*Addison.*

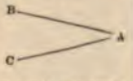
* (3) A person for whom or a thing for which one has a great liking or preference.

"Monsieur Hoeft, who was a great *inclination* of mine."—*Sir W. Temple.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Compass:* [DIP, s., II. 1.]

2. *Geom. & Math.:* The mutual approach, tendency, or leaning of two bodies, lines, or planes towards each other, so as to make an angle where they meet, or where the lines of their direction meet. This angle is called the *angle of inclination.* Thus in the figure, the angle B A C is the angle of inclination of the two lines B A, C A.



"The other lying at an *inclination* of twenty-three and a half degrees."—*Derham: Astro-Theology*, bk. iv., ch. iv.

3. *Pharm.:* The act by which a clear liquor is poured off from some fæces or sediment by only stooping the vessel; also called decantation.

¶ For the difference between *inclination* and *bent*, see BENT; for that between *inclination* and *disposition*, see DISPOSITION.

¶ *Inclination of an orbit:*

Astron.: The angle at which the orbit meets the ecliptic.

* **ĭn-clĭn′-ā-tōr-ĭ-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *inclinatory; -ly.*] In an inclined manner; obliquely with inclination or deviation.

"Whether they be refrigerated *inclinatorily*, or somewhat equinoxially."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. ii., ch. ii.

* **ĭn-clĭn′-ā-tōr-ȳ,** *a.* [Lat. *inclinat(us)*, pa. par. of *inclino;* Eng. adj. suff. *-ory.*] Having the quality of leaning or inclining.

"If that *inclinatory* virtue be destroyed by a touch."
—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. ii., ch. iv.

ĭn-clīne′, * **ĕn-cline′,** * **ĭn-clyne,** *v.i. & t.* [Fr. *incliner*, from Lat. *inclino* = to incline: *in* = towards, and *clino* = to lean; O. Fr. *encliner;* Sp. & Port. *inclinar;* Ital. *inclinare.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To deviate from any direction which is regarded as the normal one; to lean, to bend down, to tend.

2. *Fig.:* To be disposed; to have a propensity, proneness, or inclination; to feel a wish, desire, or inclination; to be favourably disposed.

"Which *inclines* alternately to Whiggism and Toryism."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.* ch. iv.

B. *Transitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To cause to deviate from a line or direction; to give an inclination or leaning to; to direct.

"To this his steps the thoughtful prince *inclined.*"
Pope: Homer; Odyssey i. 528.

2. To bend down, to bow, to stoop: as, To *incline* the head or body as an act of reverence or civility.

"Then softe himself *inclyning* on his knee
Down to that well." *Spenser: F. Q.*, II. ii. 3.

II. *Fig.:* To dispose, to turn; to give a tendency, propensity, or inclination to.

"*Incline* our hearts to keep this law."—*Book of Common Prayer: Response to Commandments.*

ĭn′-clīne, *s.* [INCLINE, *v.*] An inclination; an inclined plane; an ascent or descent, as in a road; a gradient.

ĭn-clīned′, *pa. par. & a.* [INCLINE, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

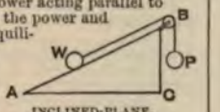
I. *Ord. Lang.:* Deviating from the normal line or direction; having a tendency; disposed. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"But yet his horse was not a whit
Inclined to tarry there." *Cowper: John Gilpin.*

II. *Bot.:* Bent out of a perpendicular direction, or into a curve with the convex side uppermost.

inclined-plane, *s.*

Physics: One of the mechanical powers. It consists of a plane, inclined obliquely to the horizon. If A B be the plane, A C its base, B C its height, P a power acting parallel to the plane A B, then the power and the weight are in equilibrio, if the power be to the weight as the height of the plane to its length. The velocity acquired by a body descending an inclined plane is the same as if it had fallen perpendicularly from the same height. The inclined-plane is used for the descent of bodies; also for the ascent, by vehicles, &c., of hills far too steep to be directly scaled by wheeled carriages.



INCLINED-PLANE.

Inclined-plane wheels:

Mach.: A name for Hooker's gearing.

inclined-strata, *s. pl.*

Geol.: Strata which dip at an angle with the horizon.

ĭn-clĭn′-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *inclin(e); -er.*] One who or that which inclines; spec., an inclined dial.

ĭn-clĭn′-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [INCLINE, *v.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* (See the verb).

2. *Bot.:* Falling back from the perpendicular. Similar to reclining, but in a greater degree.

ĭn-clĭn-ŏm′-ĕt-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *incline; o* connective, and Eng. *meter.*]

1. An instrument to detect the inclination or dip, the vertical element of the magnetic force. [DIPPING-NEEDLE.]

2. [BATTER-RULE].

* **ĭn-clĭp′,** *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *clip* (q.v.).] To embrace, to surround, to encircle.

"Whate'er the ocean pales, or sky *inclips*,
Is thine." *Shakesp.: Ant. & Cleop.*, ii. 7.

* **ĭn-clōīs′-tēr,** *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and *cloister* (q.v.).] To shut up in a cloister; to enclose.

"*Incloisters* here this narrow floor."
Lovelace: Death of Mrs. Elizabeth Filmer.

ĭn-clōse′, *v.t.* [ENCLOSE.]

1. To shut in, to shut up; to surround or confine on all sides; to encompass; to close in all round.

"Shall one, and he *inclosed* within your wall,
One rash, imprisoned warrior vanquish all."
Pitt: Virgil; Æneid ix.

2. To fence in; to separate from common ground by a fence.

"There are cases in which the lord may *inclose* and abridge the common."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 8.

3. To put into or cover with a case, wrapper, or envelope; to put one thing inside another for transmission or carriage.

"I now dispatch the *inclosed* copies of the treaty."
—*Sir W. Temple: Letter to Lord Arlington.*

* 4. To harness; to put into harness. (*Chapman.*)

ĭn-clōs′-ēr, *s.* [ENCLOSER.]

ĭn-clōs′-ūre, ĕn-clōs′-ūre (s as zh), *s.* [Eng. *inclos(e); -ure.*]

1. The act of inclosing; specif., the act of separating or cutting off land from common land by a fence.

"There are many difficulties . . . in acting upon them, which has led to many *enclosures* being effected under private Acts of Parliament."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 8.

2. The state of being inclosed, shut in, or encompassed.

3. That which is inclosed; a space of ground inclosed or fenced in. (Often of something, as a document, cheque, or other article of value, sent inside a letter.

"The two fountains . . . rose within the *inclosure.*"
—*Guardian*, No. 173.

* 4. That which incloses or shuts in, as a fence.

"Breaking our *inclosures* every morne."
Browne: Brit. Pastorals, bk. i., s. 3.

inclosure acts, *s. pl.*

Law: Numerous acts regulating the subject of inclosures. [COMMON, C. ¶.]

inclosure commissioners, *s. pl.*

Law: Commissioners appointed under the Inclosure Acts.

* **ĭn-clōūd′,** *v.t.* Another spelling of ENCLOUD (q.v.).

ĭn-clūde′, *v.t.* [Lat. *includo*, from *in-* = in, and *claudo* = to shut; Fr. *enclore;* Sp. & Port. *incluir;* Ital. *inchiudere.*]

1. To inclose, to shut in, to confine within, to contain, to hold.

"Anchises . . . in pleasant vale surveying was
The souls *included* there."
Phaer: Virgil; Æneid vi.

2. To comprise, to comprehend, to contain. (Of material and immaterial things.)

"Whether it [Flanders] only bordered upon, or *included* the lower parts of the vast woods of Ardenna."
—*Sir W. Temple: The United Provinces*, ch. i.

* 3. To terminate, to conclude.

"We will *include* all jars with triumphs."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, v. 4.

¶ For the difference between to *include* and to *comprise*, see COMPRISE.

ĭn-clūd′-ĕd, *pa. par. & a.* [INCLUDE.]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Inclosed, contained, comprised, comprehended.

2. *Bot.* (*of stamens, styles, &c.*): Not projecting beyond the mouth of the corolla.

* **ĭn-clūd′-ĭ-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *include; -able.*] Capable of being included.

ĭn-clū′-sa, *s. pl.* [Neut. nom. pl. of *inclusus*, pa. par. of *includo* = to shut in.]

Zool.: In Cuvier's classification, the fifth family of Testaceous Acephala. It consisted of bivalve molluscs, with a double tube projecting from the gaping shell. It included Mya, Solen, Teredo, &c.

ĭn-clū′-şion, *s.* [Lat. *inclusio*, from *inclusus*, pa. par. of *includo* = to include (q.v.).] The act of including, comprising, or comprehending; the state of being included.

"To make no peace without the *inclusion* of their allies."—*Temple: To the Duke of Ormond* (1673).

ĭn-clū′-sĭve, *a.* [Fr. *inclusif*, from Lat. *inclusus*, pa. par. of *includo;* Ital. & Sp. *inclusivo.*]

1. Including, inclosing, containing, comprehending, encircling.

"The Persian, zealous to reject
Altar and image, and the *inclusive* walls
And roofs of temples built by human hands."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vi.

2. Comprehended in the sum or number; comprehending the stated limits or extremes: as from Wednesday to Saturday *inclusive*, that is, all the days between Tuesday and Sunday.

* 3. Included, contained.

"Each note *inclusive* melody reveals."
Brooke: Universal Beauty, bk. ii.

ĭn-clū′-sĭve-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *inclusive; -ly.*] In an inclusive manner; so as to include.

"From the first to the twentieth verse *inclusively.*"
—*Bp. Bull: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 8.

* **ĭn-clyne,** *v.t.* [INCLINE.]

* **ĭn-cōach′,** *v.t.* Another spelling of ENCOACH (q.v.).

* **ĭn-cō-ăct′,** * **ĭn-cō-act′-ĕd,** *a.* [Lat. *incoactus*, from *in-* = not, and *coactus*, pa. par. of *cogo* = to compel.] Not compelled; not under compulsion; unconstrained.

* **ĭn-cō-ăg′-ū-la-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *coagulable* (q.v.).] Incapable of coagulation or concretion.

"The remaining and *incoagulable* part of it."—*Boyle: Works*, iii. 527.

* **ĭn-cō-ā-lĕs′-çençe,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *coalescence* (q.v.).] Want or absence of coalescence.

* **ĭn-cōct′-ĕd,** *a.* [Lat. *incoctus*, from *in-* = not, and *coctus*, pa. par. of *coquo* = to cook.] Not digested, indigestible.

* **ĭn-cō-ĕr′-çĭ-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *coercible* (q.v.).]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* That cannot be coerced or compelled; incapable of being compelled or forced.

2. *Chem.:* A term formerly applied to certain gases, incapable of being reduced to a liquid form by any amount of pressure.

3. A term sometimes applied to the imponderable fluids—heat, light, electricity, &c.—which cannot be confined in or excluded from vessels like ordinary gases.

*** ĭn-cō-ĕx-ĭst′-ĕnçe,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *coexistence* (q.v.).] The quality or state of not being coexistent; non-association of existence.

"The coexistence, or *incoexistence* (if I may so say) of different ideas."—*Locke: Human Understanding*, bk. iv., ch. iii., § 12.

ĭn-cŏg′, *a.* or *adv.* An abbreviation for INCOGNITO (q.v.).

*** ĭn-cŏg′-ĭt-ą-bĭl′-ĭ-tĭ,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *cogitability* (q.v.).] The quality of being incogitable, or incapable of being made the object of thought.

*** ĭn-cŏg′-ĭt-ą-ble, * in-cog-yt-a-ble,** *a.* [Lat. *incogitabilis*, from *in-* = not, and *cogito* = to think.] Not cogitable; that cannot be thought of; incapable of being made the object of thought.

"Neuer ceasyng to mynyster by subtylle and *incogytable* meanes."—*Sir T. More: Workes*, p. 78.

*** ĭn-cŏg′-ĭ-tąnçe, * ĭn-cŏg′-ĭ-tąn-çy,** *s.* [Lat. *incogitantia* = thoughtlessness, from *in-* = not, and *cogitantia* = thought; *cogito* = to think.] Want of thought; want of the power of thinking.

"The stupid and meerly vegetable state of *incogitancy*."—*Decay of Piety.*

*** ĭn-cŏg′-ĭ-tąnt,** *a.* [Lat. *incogitans*, from *in-* = not, and *cogitans*, pr. par. of *cogito* = to think.] Thoughtless; not thinking; heedless.

"The bar will blush at this most *incogitant* woodcock."—*Milton: Colasterion.*

*** ĭn-cŏg′-ĭ-tąnt-lĭ,** *adv.* [Eng. *incogitant*; *-ly.*] In a thoughtless manner; thoughtlessly; without thought or consideration.

"I do not *incogitantly* speak of irregularities."—*Boyle: Works*, v. 217.

*** ĭn-cŏg′-ĭ-tā-tĭve,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *cogitative* (q.v.).] Wanting the power of thought.

"Cogitative and *incogitative* beings: which to our present purpose, if for nothing else, are, perhaps, better terms than material and immaterial."—*Locke: Human Understanding*, bk. iv., ch. x., § 9.

*** ĭn-cŏg′-ĭ-tą-tĭv′-ĭ-tĭ,** *s.* [Eng. *incogitativ(e)*; *-ity.*] The quality or state of being incogitative; want of thought or the power of thinking.

"God may superadd a faculty of thinking to *incogitativity*."—*Wollaston: Religion of Nature*, § 9.

ĭn-cŏg′-nĭ-tą, *s.* [Ital.] [INCOGNITO.] A female who is unknown or in disguise; the state of a female who is unknown or in disguise.

ĭn-cŏg′-nĭ-tō, *a.* or *adv.* & *s.* [Ital., from Lat. *incognitus* = unknown: *in-* = not, and *cognitus*, pa. par. of *cognosco* = to know.]

A. *As adj.* or *adv.*: Unknown; in disguise or concealment; in or under an assumed name or character.

"A Jew may travel *incognito* from Perpignan to Lisbon."—*Swinburne: Travels in Spain*, let. 9.

B. *As substantive:*

1. One who is unknown, in disguise, or under an assumed name or character.

2. The state of being unknown or in disguise; the assumption of an assumed name or character: as, He preserved his *incognito*.

*** ĭn-cŏg′-nĭz-ą-ble, * ĭn-cŏg′-nĭs-ą-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *cognizable* (q.v.).] Not cognizable; incapable of being known, recognised, or distinguished; incapable of being explored or investigated.

"Ah! let us make no claim
On life's *incognisable* sea,
To too exact a steering of our way."
Matthew Arnold: Human Life.

*** ĭn-cŏg′-nĭz-ąnce, * ĭn-cŏg′-nĭs-ąnçe,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *cognizance* (q.v.).] A failure to know, recognize, or understand.

*** ĭn-cŏg-nŏs-çĭ′-bĭl′-ĭ-tĭ,** *s.* [Eng. *incognoscible*; *-ity.*] The quality or state of being incognoscible. (*Southey: The Doctor*, interchap. xix.)

*** ĭn-cŏg-nŏs′-çĭ-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *cognoscible* (q.v.).] Not cognoscible; incapable of being known, comprehended, or distinguished; incognizable. (*Southey: The Doctor*, interchap. xx.)

ĭn-cō-hër′-ĕnçe, ĭn-cō-hër′-ĕn-çy, *s.* [Fr. *incohérence*, from Lat. *in-* = not, and *cohærens* = cohering.] [COHERENT.]

1. The quality of being incoherent; want or absence of cohesion or adherence; looseness or unconnected state of material parts, as in a powder.

"The smallness and *incoherence* of the parts do make them easy to put into motion."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 383.

2. Want of coherence or connection in ideas, language, &c.; incongruity; inconsequence; inconsistency; want of agreement or connection of parts, as of an argument, a principle, &c.

"There is an *incoherency* in their words now."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

3. An incoherent, inconsistent, or disconnected statement.

"Their crude *incoherencies*, saucy familiarities with God, and nauseous tautologies."—*South: Sermons*, vol. iv., ser. i.

ĭn-cō-hër′-ĕnt, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *in-* = not, and *cohærens* = cohering, pr. par. of *cohæreo* = to stick together; Ital. *incoerente*; Sp. *incoherente.*] [COHERENT.]

1. Wanting cohesion of parts; loose; disconnected, as the particles of a powder.

"The dash of the waves has destroyed large tracts of land where the cliffs are composed of soft and *incoherent* materials."—*Dawkins: Early Man in Britain*, ch. xiv.

2. Wanting in coherence or connection; inconsequential; inconsistent; wanting in agreement or dependence of one part upon another.

"And on the thought my words broke forth,
All *incoherent* as they were." *Byron: Mazeppa*, vi.

*** ĭn-cō-hër-ĕnt-ĭf′-ĭc,** *a.* [Eng. *incoherent*, and Lat. *facio* = to make.] Causing incoherence. (*Coleridge.*)

ĭn-cō-hër′-ĕnt-lĭ, *adv.* [Eng. *incoherent*; *-ly.*] In an incoherent manner; without coherence of parts.

"A little too *incoherently* to be rightly understood."—*Guardian*, No. 56.

ĭn-cō-hër′-ĕnt-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *incoherent*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being incoherent; want of coherence; incoherence.

*** ĭn-cō-hër′-ĭng,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *cohering.*] Not cohering; wanting cohesion of parts.

"They entirely, or for the most part, consist of lax *incohering* earth."—*Derham: Physico-Theology*, bk. iii., ch. ii.

*** ĭn-cō-ĭn′-çĭ-dĕnçe,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *coincidence* (q.v.).] Want or absence of coincidence or agreement.

*** ĭn-cō-ĭn′-cĭ-dĕnt,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and *coincident* (q.v.).] Not coincident or coinciding; not agreeing in time, place, or principle.

*** ĭn-cō-lŭm′-ĭ-tĭ,** *s.* [Lat. *incolumitas*, from *incolumis* = safe.] Safety, security.

"The *incolumity* and welfare of a country."—*Howel: Letters.*

*** ĭn-cŏm-bīne′,** *v.i.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *combine* (q.v.).] To refuse to combine together; to disagree; to differ.

"Two incoherent and *incombining* dispositions."—*Milton: Doct. & Discip. of Divorce*, bk. i., ch. i.

*** ĭn-com-brous,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (intens.), and Eng. *cumbrous* (q.v.).] Cumbrous, cumbersome.

*** ĭn-cŏm-bŭs-tĭ-bĭl′-ĭ-tĭ,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *combustibility* (q.v.).] The quality or state of being incombustible.

"The stone in the Apennines is remarkable for its shining quality, and the amianthus for its *incombustibility*."—*Ray: On the Creation*, pt. ii.

ĭn-cŏm-bŭs′-tĭ-ble, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *combustible* (q.v.).] That cannot be consumed by fire; incapable of being burnt, decomposed, or consumed by fire.

"The lean and *incombustible* corpuscles of air."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 103.

*** ĭn-cŏm-bŭs′-tĭ-ble-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *incombustible*; *-ness.*] The same as INCOMBUSTIBILITY (q.v.).

*** ĭn-cŏm-bŭs′-tĭ-blĭ,** *adv.* [Eng. *incombustib(le)*; *-ly.*] In an incombustible manner; so as to resist combustion.

ĭn′-cŏme, *s.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *come* (q.v.).]

* 1. A coming in; an entrance.

"At mine *income* I lowted lowe."
Brant: Horace, bk. i., sat. 6.

* 2. The coming in, the accomplishment, the fulfilment.

"Pain pays the *income* of each precious thing."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 334.

3. That gain which a person derives from his labour, business, profession, or property of any kind; the annual receipts of any person or corporation; the receipts or emoluments regularly accruing from an office or property.

"Friend Jerkin had an *income* clear,
Some fifteen pounds, or more, a year."
Lloyd: Spirit of Contradiction.

4. A disease affecting any part of the body, which has no known or apparent cause, as distinguished from a disease induced by accident or contagion. (*Scotch.*)

* 5. Inspiration.

"A lowly-minded Christian talks of no immediate *incomes* or communications."—*Glanvill: Sermon* i.

income-tax, *s.*

1. *Polit. Econ.*: A tax, for State purposes, upon a person's income. Theoretically, it looks the fairest of all taxes and the most consistent of all with Free Trade, for it allows a man unrestrictedly to make his income from any honest source he pleases, and then taxes him according to its amount. Practically speaking, it is far from fair. One man makes £500 a year from the interest of money invested in the Funds, without ever trenching on his capital; a professional man pays the same sum on £500, dependent for its continuance on his health; and, worse than all, a life annuitant on the payment which means part of his capital as well as his interest. Then there is such an impossibility of raising a tax on small incomes that the great mass of the people pay nothing at all. The tax is, moreover, inquisitorial, demoralising, and fitted to sow disaffection to the government. Most people keenly feel being asked to state their income; the unconscientious call it less than it really is, and in many cases the conscientious man, after making a correct return, finds it rejected; the State, by its officers, thus impeaching his veracity and honesty.

2. *Hist.*: The income-tax bears a certain relation to the subsidies sometimes required from the commons and clergy when war was meditated; but in its modern form it came into existence on January 9, 1799, during the protracted and expensive struggle with France, consequent on the Revolution of 1789. On incomes above £150 it was, in 1803, five per cent., raised, in 1805, to six and a half per cent., and, in 1806, to ten per cent. It was abolished in 1816, soon after peace was concluded. The first Afghan war and the protectionist system having deranged the finances of the country during the Liberal administration which came to an end in 1841, Sir Robert Peel, who succeeded to power, proposed and carried a bill imposing income-tax for three years. It became law on Jan. 22, 1842, and enabled its author to remove many vexatious imposts interfering greatly with commerce, while yielding but little to the revenue. Since then it has never been abolished, but has often varied in amount. In 1855, during the Crimean war, it rose to 1s. 4d. in the pound, levied on all incomes above £150; on April 23, 1874, it was as low as 2d. in the pound. At present (1884) it is 5d., and is levied in full on all incomes above £400; on those from £400 to £150, with an abatement of £120 of the income; while those under £150 are wholly exempt from its operation. There are five schedules:—A, on the ownership of land, houses, mines, railways, canals, &c.; B, on their tenancy; C, on the incomes of fund-holders; D, on income from trades and professions; E, on the salaries of public servants. The income-tax shows the rapid increase, since Free Trade was established, of the national resources. At first it yielded £750,000 for every penny imposed; ten years later, about £1,000,000. In 1865, Mr. Gladstone said each penny produced £1,300,000; in 1874, Sir S. Northcote estimated it at £1,840,000. In 1875, it rose above £2,000,000, a rate it has since maintained.

ĭn′-cŏm-ër, *s.* [Eng. *incom(e)*; *-er.*]

1. One who comes in; one who succeeds another, as a tenant of a house, business, &c.

2. One who is resident in a place, but is not a native; one who enters a company, society, &c. (*Scotch.*)

ĭn′-cŏm-ĭng, * in-com-ming, *a.* & *s.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *coming* (q.v.).]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Coming in or entering into possession, as a tenant, &c.

2. Coming in or accruing, as the produce or result of labour, business, property, &c.

"The farmer should have a full *incoming* profit on the product of his labour."—*Burke: On Scarcity.*

3. Ensuing, following: as, the *incoming* week. (*Scotch.*)

B. *As substantive:*

1. The act of coming in or entering; an entrance.

"Hee at his first *incomming*, charged his speare
At him." *Spenser: F. Q.*, IV. iv. 40.

2. That which comes in; income, gain, revenue.

* **ĭn-cŏm′-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *comity* (q.v.).] Want of comity or courtesy; incivility, rudeness.

ĭn-cŏm-mĕns-ū-rą-bĭl′-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Eng. *incommensurable; -ity.*] The quality or state of being incommensurable.

"Aristotle mentions the *incommensurability* of the diagonal of a square to its side."—*Reid: On the Intell. Powers*, ess. 6, ch. vii.

ĭn-cŏm-mĕns′-ū-rą-ble, *a.* & *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *commensurable* (q.v.).]

A. *As adj.:* Two quantities of the same kind are incommensurable with respect to each other, when they have not a common unit—that is, when there is no quantity of the same kind so small that it is contained in both an exact number of times. Thus the diagonal and side of a square are incommensurable, for it has been shown that if we denote the side of the square by 1, the diagonal will be denoted by $\sqrt{2}$; but $\sqrt{2}$ is incommensurable with 1, because the square root of an imperfect square cannot be expressed in exact terms of 1.

"The one hundred and seventeenth proposition of Euclid's tenth book proves the side and diagonal of a square to be *incommensurable*."—*Boyle: Works*, iv. 418.

B. *As subst.:* One of two or more quantities which are incommensurable.

ĭn-cŏm-mĕns′-ū-rą-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *incommensurable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being incommensurable; incommensurability.

"The *incommensurableness* of the side and diagonal of a square."—*Boyle: Works*, iv. 468.

ĭn-cŏm-mĕns′-ū-rą-blȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *incommensurab(le); -ly.*] In an incommensurable manner.

ĭn-cŏm-mĕns′-ū-rąte, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *commensurate* (q.v.).]

1. Not commensurate; not admitting of a common measure; incommensurable.

"Though the less space be *incommensurate* to the greater."—*Holden: On Time.*

2. Not adequate or sufficient; not of adequate or equal measure; inadequate.

"His improvement grows continually more *incommensurate* to his life."—*Rambler*, No. 127.

ĭn-cŏm-mĕns′-ū-rąte-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *incommensurate; -ly.*] In an incommensurate manner; not in equal or due measure or proportion.

ĭn-cŏm-mĕns′-ū-rąte-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *incommensurate; -ness.*] The quality or state of being incommensurate.

* **ĭn-cŏm-mĭs′-çĭ-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2); Lat. *com-* = *con-* = with, and Eng. *miscible* (q.v.).] That cannot be commixed or mixed together.

* **ĭn-cŏm-mĭx′-ture,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *commixture* (q.v.).] A state of not being mixed or mingled; a state of separation.

"In what parity and *incommixture* the language of that people stood."—*Browne: Miscellanies*, tract viii.

* **ĭn-cŏm′-mō-dāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *incommodatus*, pa. par. of *incommodo*, from *incommodus* = inconvenient: *in* = not, and *commodus* = convenient.] To incommode, to inconvenience.

"*Incommodated* with a troubled and abated instrument."—*Bp. Hall: Funeral Sermon on Lady Carbery.*

* **ĭn-cŏm-mō-dā′-tion,** *s.* [INCOMMODATE.] A state of being incommoded or inconvenienced.

ĭn-cŏm-mōde′, *v.t.* [Fr. *incommoder*, from Lat. *incommodo*, from *incommodus*.] [INCOMMODATE.] To cause trouble or inconvenience to; to hinder, to trouble, to disquiet, to embarrass, to wrong, to discommode, to inconvenience.

"They . . . would have poisoned, starved, or greatly *incommoded* one another."—*Derham: Physico-Theology*, bk. iv., ch. ix.

* **ĭn-cŏm-mōde′,** *s.* [INCOMMODE, *v.*] That which incommodes; an inconvenience; embarrassment, hindrance, obstruction.

"In avoiding sundry *incommodes* and inconveniences that might follow thereof."—*Strype: Memorials* (an. 1518).

* **ĭn-cŏm-mōde′-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *incommode; -ment.*] The act of incommoding; the state of being incommoded.

ĭn-cŏm-mō′-dĭ-ŏŭs, *a.* [Lat. *incommodus.*] Not commodious; that incommodes or inconveniences; inconvenient, embarrassing, annoying.

"Horribly cumbersome and *incommodious*."—*Cowley: Essays; Of Greatness.*

ĭn-cŏm-mō′-dĭ-ŏŭs-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *incommodious; -ly.*] In an incommodious, inconvenient, or embarrassing manner; inconveniently.

"Long time elapsed or e'er our rugged sires
Complained, though *incommodiously* pent in,
And ill at ease." *Cowper: Task*, i. 69.

ĭn-cŏm-mō′-dĭ-ŏŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *incommodious; -ness.*] The quality or state of being incommodious; inconvenience, incommodity.

"Diseases, disorders, and the *incommodiousness* of external nature, are inconsistent with happiness."—*Burnet: Theory of the Earth.*

* **ĭn-cŏm-mŏd′-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Fr. *incommodité*, from Lat. *incommoditatem*, accus. of *incommoditas*, from *incommodus* = inconvenient.] Inconvenience, trouble.

"Had I not found *incommodity* there, I had not forsaken it at all."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

ĭn-cŏm-mūn-ĭ-cą-bĭl′-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *communicability* (q.v.).] The quality or state of being incommunicable.

"The *incommunicability* of this peace with many of his church."—*Hales: Remains*, p. 181.

ĭn-cŏm-mū′-nĭ-cą-ble, *a.* [Fr.] [COMMUNICABLE.]

1. That cannot be communicated, imparted to, or shared with another.

"Such glooms immerse
That *incommunicable* sight."
Shelley: Revolt of Islam, i. 50.

2. That cannot be communicated, imparted, or told to another.

"The infiniteness of his duration is . . . *incommunicable* to any created being."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind*, p. 117.

* 3. Incommunicative; not inclined to communicate information to others. (*Southey.*)

ĭn-cŏm-mūn′-ĭ-cą-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *incommunicable; -ness.*] The same as INCOMMUNICABILITY (q.v.).

ĭn-cŏm-mūn′-ĭ-cą-blȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *incommunicab(le); -ly.*] In an incommunicable manner; in a manner not to be communicated or imparted.

"To annihilate is . . . as *incommunicably* the effect of a power divine, and above nature, as is creation itself."—*Hakewill: On Providence.*

* **ĭn-cŏm-mūn′-ĭ-cāt-ĭng,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2); Eng. *communicat(e); -ing.*] Having no communication or intercourse with each other.

"The administration was by several *incommunicating* hands."—*Hale: Common Law.*

* **ĭn-cŏm-mūn′-ĭ-cāt-ĭve,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *communicative* (q.v.).]

1. Not communicative; not free or ready to communicate or impart to others.

2. Not disposed to hold intercourse, communion, or fellowship with others; reserved.

* **ĭn-cŏm-mūn′-ĭ-cāt-ĭve-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *incommunicative; -ly.*] In an incommunicative manner.

* **ĭn-cŏm-mūn′-ĭ-cāt-ĭve-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *incommunicative; -ness.*] The quality or state of being incommunicative; reserve.

* **ĭn-cŏm-mūt-ą-bĭl′-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *incommutable; -ity.*] The quality or state of being incommutable.

* **ĭn-cŏm-mūt′-ą-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *commutable* (q.v.).] Not commutable; that cannot be exchanged with another.

* **ĭn-cŏm-mūt′-ą-ble-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *incommutable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being incommutable; incommutability.

* **ĭn-cŏm-mūt′-ą-blȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *incommutab(le); -ly.*] In an incommutable manner; without reciprocal change.

* **ĭn-cŏm-păct′,** * **ĭn-cŏm-păct′-ĕd,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *compact, compacted* (q.v.).] Not compact; not having the parts joined together; not solid.

"The other four elements might be variously blended, but would remain *incompacted*."—*Boyle: Works* i. 346.

ĭn-cŏm′-pąr-ą-ble, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *incomparabilis*; Sp. *incomparable*; Ital. *incomparabile.*] Not comparable; excellent above compare; admitting of no comparison with others; unequalled, peerless.

"His excellent majesty and *incomparable* nature."—*Wilkins: Natural Religion*, bk. i., ch. xii.

ĭn-cŏm′-pąr-ą-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *incomparable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being incomparable; excellence beyond comparison.

ĭn-cŏm′-pąr-ą-blȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *incomparab(le); -ly.*] In an incomparable manner or degree; beyond comparison or competition.

"He was, for example, an *incomparably* better administrator than Torrington."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

* **ĭn-cŏm-pāred′,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *compared* (q.v.).] Beyond compare; incomparable, matchless.

"That Mantuane poet's *incompared* spirit."
Spenser: To Sir F. Walsingham.

* **ĭn-cŏm′-păss,** *v.t.* [ENCOMPASS.]

* **ĭn-cŏm-pă′-ssion,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *compassion* (q.v.).] Want of compassion or pity.

"We are full of *incompassion*."—*Saunderson: Serm.*

* **ĭn-cŏm-pă′-ssion-ąte,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *compassionate* (q.v.).] Without compassion; void of pity or tenderness.

* **ĭn-cŏm-pă′-ssion-ąte-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *incompassionate; -ly.*] In an incompassionate manner; without pity or compassion.

* **ĭn-cŏm-pă′-ssion-ąte-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *incompassionate; -ness.*] The quality or state of being incompassionate; want of compassion or pity.

ĭn-cŏm-păt-ĭ-bĭl′-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Fr. *incompatibilité*, from *incompatible*; Sp. *incompatibilidad*; Ital. *incompatibilità.*] The quality or state of being incompatible; inconsistency.

"The *incompatibility* or agreeableness of incidents."—*Burke: Hints for an Essay on the Drama.*

ĭn-cŏm-păt′-ĭ-ble, * **ĭn-cŏm-pĕt′-ĭ-ble,** *a.* & *s.* [Fr.] [COMPATIBLE.]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* Inconsistent with something else, or between themselves; incapable of harmonizing or subsisting with something else; incongruous.

"That a belief in creation is *incompatible* with a philosophy of the Absolute was clearly seen by Fichte."—*G. Manuel: Bampton Lectures*, ii. (Note 22.)

¶ It was formerly followed by *to*, now only by *with*.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Logic:* [INCOMPATIBLE-TERMS].

2. *Pharm.:* A term used of medicines not suitable to be prescribed together, because one would counteract the effect of the other.

B. *As subst.:* One of two or more things which cannot co-exist: specif., in chemistry, one of two or more salts or other substances which cannot be united in solution without decomposition or chemical change.

incompatible-terms, *s. pl.*

Logic: Terms which cannot both be affirmed of the same subject.

ĭn-cŏm-păt′-ĭ-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *incompatible; -ness.*] The quality or state of being incompatible; incompatibility.

"The *incompatibleness* of space and spirit."—*Law: Enquiry*, ch. iv.

ĭn-cŏm-pát′-ĭ-blȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *incompatib(le); -ly.*] In an incompatible manner; inconsistently.

* **ĭn-cŏm-pĕn′-są-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *compensable* (q.v.).] Not compensable; incapable of being compensated.

ĭn-cŏm′-pĕ-tençe, ĭn-cŏm′-pĕ-tęn-çȳ, *s.* [Fr. *incompétence*; Sp. *incompetencia.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* The quality or state of being incompetent; want of competence, qualification, or adequate ability; incapacity, inadequacy; inability physical, moral, or intellectual.

"And therefore no *incompetence* of mine
Could do them wrong."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. viii.

II. *Law:*

1. Want of legal fitness to be heard as a witness in a trial in court, or to sit as a juror, or to enter into any legal contract; legal disqualification.

2. Want of jurisdiction on the part of a judge to hear or take cognizance of a case brought before him.

in-cŏm'-pĕ-tent, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *incompetens;* Ger. *inkompetent;* Sp. & Ital. *incompetente.*]

1. Not competent; lacking adequate power, means, capacity, or qualifications to perform any act or duties; incapable, unfit.

"*Incompetent* as he was, he bore a commission which gave him military rank in Scotland next to Dundee." —*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

2. Wanting legal or constitutional fitness or qualification; not permissible, not admissible: as, an *incompetent* witness, an *incompetent* defence.

3. Inadequate, insufficient.

"An *incompetent* cause for the formation of a world." —*Bentley.* (*Todd.*)

¶ For the difference between *incompetent* and *incapable*, see INCAPABLE.

in-cŏm'-pĕ-tent-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *incompetent; -ly.*] In an incompetent manner; inadequately, insufficiently.

* **in-cŏm-pĕt'-ĭ-ble,** *a.* [INCOMPATIBLE.]

* **in-cŏm-plē'-tæ,** *s. pl.* [Lat., nomin. fem. pl. of *incompletus* = incomplete.]

Bot.: Apetalous plants, a sub-class of Exogens. (*Lindley: Nat. Syst. Bot.*)

in-cŏm-plēte', * **in-com-pleat,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *complete* (q.v.).] Not complete, not finished, not perfect; imperfect.

"The measures of his government must become disjointed and *incomplete.*"—*Blair: Sermons*, vol. iv., ser. 14.

incomplete-equation, *s.*

Math.: An equation, some of whose terms are wanting; or an equation in which the coefficient of some one or more of the powers of the unknown quantity is equal to 0.

incomplete-flower, *s.*

Bot. (*Of a flower*): Destitute of calyx, corolla, or of both.

in-cŏm-plēte'-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *incomplete; -ly.*] In an incomplete manner; imperfectly.

"When one was accused of any crime which was proved *incompletely.*"—*Burnet: Hist. Reform.* (an. 1522).

in-cŏm-plēte'-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *incomplete; -ness.*] The quality or state of being incomplete; incompletion, imperfectness.

"The *incompleteness* of the theory of cold."—*Boyle: Works*, ii. 469.

in-cŏm-plē'-tion, *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *completion* (q.v.).] Want of completion or completeness; incompleteness. (*E. B. Browning: The Lost Bower.*)

* **in-cŏm'-plĕx,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *complex* (q.v.).] Not complex, simple.

"The ear is in birds the most simple and *incomplex* of any animal's ear."—*Derham: Physico-Theology*, bk. vii., ch. ii. (Note 4.)

* **in-cŏm-plī'-ą-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *compliable* (q.v.).] Not disposed to comply; not compliant; incompliant.

* **in-cŏm-plī'-ąnçe,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *compliance* (q.v.).] The quality or state of being incompliant; refusal or failure to comply; unyielding, impracticable, or intractable temper.

"Caused by the *incompliance* of such as opposed the rights."—*Strype: Life of Parker* (an. 1565).

* **in-cŏm-plī'-ąnt,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *compliant* (q.v.).] Not compliant; indisposed or refusing to yield to solicitation or request; intractable.

"We find three *incompliant* prelates more this year under confinement."—*Strype: Memorials* (an. 1560).

* **in-cŏm-plī'-ąnt-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *incompliant; -ly.*] In an incompliant manner; not compliantly.

* **in-cŏm-pōrt'-ą-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *comportable.*] Intolerable. (*North: Examen*, p. 39.)

* **in-cŏm-pōsed',** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *composed* (q.v.).] Put out of order; disturbed, discomposed, disquieted.

"The strong laborious ox, of honest front,
Which *incomposed* he shakes."
Thomson: Summer, 491.

* **in-cŏm-pōs'-ĕd-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *incomposed; -ness.*] The quality or state of being incomposed.

* **in-cŏm'-pŏs-ite,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *composite* (q.v.).] Not composite; not compound; simple.

incomposite-number, *s.* The same as PRIME-NUMBER (q.v.).

* **in-cŏm-pŏs-sĭ-bĭl'-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *compossibility* (q.v.).] The quality or state of being incompossible; incapability of joint existence; inconsistency with something.

"The *incompossibility* of infinitude with multitude." —*Hale: Orig. of Mankind*, p. 109.

* **in-cŏm-pŏs'-sĭ-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *compossible* (q.v.).] Incapable of joint existence; not possible together; inconsistent, incompatible.

"By an actual attendance to things *incompossible.*" —*Bishop Taylor: Rule of Conscience*, bk. iv., ch. i.

* **in-cŏm-prĕ-hĕnse',** *a.* [Lat. *in-* = not, and *comprehensus*, pa. par. of *comprehendo* = to understand.] Incomprehensible. (*Marston.*)

in-cŏm-prĕ-hĕn-sĭ-bĭl'-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Fr. *incomprehensibilité*, from *incomprehensible.*] The quality or state of being incomprehensible, or beyond the reach of human intellect; inconceivableness.

"Alledging *incomprehensibility* for one of its properties."—*Law: Enquiry; Of Space*, ch. i.

in-cŏm-prĕ-hĕn'-sĭ-ble, *a.* [Fr.] [COMPREHENSIBLE.]

*1. Impossible to be contained within limits.

"Spaces *incomprehensible*, for such
Their distance argues." *Milton: P. L.*, viii. 20.

2. Impossible to be comprehended, conceived, or understood; beyond the reach of human intellect; inconceivable.

"*Incomprehensible* are his wales."—*Prynne: Workes* fo. 84.

in-cŏm-prĕ-hĕn'-sĭ-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *incomprehensible; -ness.*] The quality or state of being incomprehensible; incomprehensibility.

"*Incomprehensibleness* of the joys of another world." —*Stillingfleet: Works*, vol. iv., ser. 4.

in-cŏm-prĕ-hĕn'-sĭ-blȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *incomprehensib(le); -ly.*] In an incomprehensible manner or degree; inconceivably.

* **in-cŏm-prĕ-hĕn'-sion,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *comprehension* (q.v.).] Want of comprehension or understanding.

"The remote standing or placing thereof that breedeth these mazes and *incomprehensions.*"—*Bacon: Advancement of Learning*, bk. ii.

* **in-cŏm-prĕ-hĕn'-sive,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *comprehensive* (q.v.).]

1. Not comprehensive; limited; not extensive.

"A most *incomprehensive* and inaccurate title [sc. to Hall's *Satyres*, 1599]."—*Warton: Hist. Eng. Poetry*, vol. iv.

2. Not confined; unlimited.

"Wisdom dwells replete,
Incomprehensive through his sacred seat."
Brooke: Universal Beauty, bk. iii.

* **in-cŏm-prĕ-hĕn'-sive-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *incomprehensive; -ly.*] Not comprehensively; in a limited manner or degree.

* **in-cŏm-prĕ-hĕn'-sive-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *incomprehensive; -ness.*] The quality or state of being incomprehensive.

in-cŏm-prĕs-sĭ-bĭl'-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *compressibility* (q.v.).] The quality or state of being incompressible or of being incapable of compression; incapacity to be compressed.

in-cŏm-prĕs'-sĭ-ble, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *compressible* (q.v.).] That cannot be compressed; incapable of being compressed by force into less space or compass; resisting compression.

* **in-cŏm-prĕs'-sĭ-ble-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *incompressible; -ness.*] The same as INCOMPRESSIBILITY (q.v.).

* **in-cŏm-pūt'-ą-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *computable* (q.v.).] Not computable; incapable of being computed, reckoned, or calculated.

in-cŏn-çeal'-ą-ble, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *concealable* (q.v.).] Not concealable; that cannot be concealed; incapable of concealment.

"The *inconcealable* imperfections of ourselves will hourly prompt us our corruption."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. vii., ch. x.

in-cŏn-çeiv-ą-bĭl'-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Eng. *inconceivable; -ity.*] The same as INCONCEIVABLENESS (q.v.).

in-cŏn-çeiv'-ą-ble, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *conceivable* (q.v.).] Not conceivable; incomprehensible; that cannot be conceived by the mind; incapable of being explained by the the human intellect or according to known principles or agencies.

"Agents that are not only invisible but *inconceivable.*"—*Boyle: Works*, iii. 278.

in-cŏn-çeiv'-ą-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *inconceivable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being inconceivable; incomprehensibility.

"The unaccountableness and *inconceivableness* of other gospel-doctrines."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. vi., ser. 13.

in-cŏn-çeiv'-ą-blȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *inconceiv-ab(le); -ly.*] In an inconceivable manner or degree; in a manner or degree beyond human comprehension.

"This vital warmth too cold, these visual orbs,
Though *inconceivably* endowed, too dim."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iv.

* **in-cŏn-çĕp'-tĭ-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *conceptible* (q.v.).] Not conceptible in the mind; not conceivable; inconceivable; incomprehensible.

"It is *inconceptible* how any such man that had stood the shock of an eternal duration without corruption, should after be corrupted."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind*, p. 96.

* **in-cŏn-çērn'-ing,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *concerning.*] Not of concern; trivial; unimportant.

* **in-cŏn'-çinn,** *a.* [Lat. *inconcinnus.*] Unsuitable; incongruous.

"*Inconcinn* molecula—*i.e.*, atoms of different magnitude and figures."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 18.

* **in-cŏn-çin'-nĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Lat. *inconcinnitas*, from *inconcinnus.*] Want of concinnity; unsuitableness; incongruousness.

* **in-cŏn-çin'-nŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *inconcinnus.*] Unsuitable; incongruous; disagreeable to the ear; discordant.

* **in-cŏn-clûd'-ent,** *a.* [Lat. *in-* = not, and *concludens*, pr. par. of *concludo* = to conclude.] Not conclusive; inferring no consequence.

"The depositions of witnesses themselves, as being false, various, contrariant, single, *inconcludent.*"—*Ayliffe: Parergon.*

* **in-cŏn-clûd'-ing,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *concluding.*] Inferring no consequence.

* **in-cŏn-clû'-sive,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *conclusive* (q.v.).] Not conclusive; not concluding, closing, or settling a point in debate or a doubtful question; producing no conclusion; not exhibiting or containing cogent evidence.

"In an age of contemporary registration, the silence counts are obscure and *inconclusive.*"—*Lewis: Cred. Early Rom. Hist.* (1855), ii. 318.

in-cŏn-clû'-sive-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *inconclusive; -ly.*] In an inconclusive manner.

in-cŏn-clû'-sive-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *inconclusive; -ness.*] The quality or state of being inconclusive.

* **in-cŏn-cŏct',** * **in-cŏn-cŏct'-ĕd,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *concoct, concocted* (q.v.).] Not concocted; not matured or ripened; immature.

"It is all that while crude and *inconcoct.*"—*Bacon: Natural History*, § 838.

* **in-cŏn-cŏct'-ĕd,** *a.* [INCONCOCT.]

* **in-cŏn-cŏc'-tion,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *concoction* (q.v.).] The state of being inconcoct, immatured, or unripe; immaturity.

"*Inconcoction*, which is a kind of putrefaction."—*Bacon: Natural History*, § 838.

* **in-cŏn'-crēte,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *concrete.*] Not concrete; abstract. (*Andrewes: Sermons*, i. 88.)

in-cŏn-cŭr'-ring, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *concurring* (q.v.).] Not concurring; not in agreement.

"They derive effects not only from *inconcurring* causes, but things devoid of all efficiency."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. ii., ch. iv.

* **in-cŏn-cŭs'-sĭ-ble,** *a.* [Lat. *in-* = not, and *concussibilis* = that can be shaken; concussible (q.v.).] Not concussible; incapable of being shaken.

* **ĭn-cŏn-dĕn-sa-bĭl′-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *incondensable; -ity.*] The quality or state of being incondensable.

* **ĭn-cŏn-dĕn′-sa-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *condensable* (q.v.).] Not condensable; incapable of being condensed or made more dense or compact.

* **ĭn-cŏn-dĕn-sĭ-bĭl′-ĭ-ty,** *s.* [INCONDENSABILITY.]

* **ĭn-cŏn-dĕn′-sĭ-ble,** *a.* [INCONDENSABLE.]

* **ĭn-cŏn′-dĭte,** *a.* [Lat. *inconditus*, from *in-* = not, and *conditus*, pa. par. of *condo* = to store up, to lay together: *con-* = *cum* = with, and *do* = to give, to place.] Irregular, disarranged, confused, disordered, ill-composed, rude.

"Now sportive youth
Carol *incondite* rhymes." *Philips: Cider*, ii.

* **ĭn-cŏn-dĭ′-tion-al,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *conditional* (q.v.).] Not conditional; without any condition or limitation; unrestricted by any terms; unconditional.

"From that which is but true in a qualified sense, an *inconditional* and absolute verity is inferred."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. i., ch. iv.

* **ĭn-cŏn-dĭ′-tion-ate,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *conditionate* (q.v.).] Free from conditions, limitations, or stipulations; unconditional, free, unrestricted.

"An eternal, unchangeable, and *inconditionate* decree of election or reprobation."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 277.

* **ĭn-cŏn-fĭrm′,** *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *confirm* (q.v.).] Not to confirm; to refuse or neglect to confirm.

* **ĭn-cŏn-form′,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *conform*, a.] Disagreeing with; not conformed to. (*Gauden: Tears of the Church*, p. 291.)

* **ĭn-cŏn-form′-a-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *conformable* (q.v.).] Not conformable; not in conformity; unconformable.

ĭn-cŏn-form′-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *conformity* (q.v.).] Want of conformity; incompliance with the practice, rules, customs, or principles of others; nonconformity.

"Utter *inconformity* with the Church of Rome was not an extremity whereunto we should be drawn for a time."—*Hooker: Ecclesiastical Polity.*

* **ĭn-cŏn-fūsĕd′,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *confused* (q.v.).] Not confused; distinct, separate.

"The voice of man or birds will enter into a small cranny *inconfused*."—*Bacon: Natural History*, § 192.

* **ĭn-cŏn-fū′-sion,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *confusion* (q.v.).] Freedom from confusion; distinction.

"The *inconfusion* in species visible."—*Bacon: Natural History*, § 192.

* **ĭn-cŏn-fūt′-a-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *confutable* (q.v.).] That cannot be confuted or disproved.

* **ĭn-cŏn-fūt′-a-blȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *inconfutab(le); -ly.*] In an inconfutable or unanswerable manner; unanswerably.

"Eternally and *inconfutably*."—*Taylor: Dis. from Popery*, ch. i., § 1.

* **ĭn-cŏn-ge̅al′-a-ble,** * **ĭn-con-gel-a-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *congealable* (q.v.).] Not congealable; incapable of being congealed or frozen.

"The *incongealable* liquor reached into the pipe."—*Boyle: Works*, ii. 601.

* **ĭn-cŏn-ge̅al′-a-ble-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *incongealable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being incongealable.

* **ĭn-cŏn-ge̅n′-ĭ-al,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *congenial* (q.v.).] Not congenial, unsuitable; not of a like nature.

* **ĭn-cŏn-ge̅n-ĭ-ăl′-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *incongenial; -ity.*] The quality or state of being incongenial; unlikeness of nature; unsuitableness.

* **ĭn-cŏn′-grū-ence,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *congruence* (q.v.).] The quality or state of being incongruent; want of congruence; unsuitableness, incongruity.

"The congruity or *incongruence* of the component particles of the liquor."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 391.

* **ĭn-cŏn′-grū-ent,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *congruent* (q.v.).] Not congruent, incongruous, unsuitable, inconsistent.

"It shall not be *incongruent* to our matter."—*Elyot: The Governour*, bk. i., ch. xiii.

ĭn-cŏn-grū′-ĭ-tȳ, * **in-con-gru-i-tie,** *s.* [Fr. *incongruité.*]

1. The quality or state of being incongruous; want of congruity; unsuitableness; inconsistency; impropriety.

"There is such a congruity or *incongruity* betwixt the terms of a proposition."—*Wilkins: Nat. Religion*, bk. i., ch. i.

2. Unsuitableness of one part to another; inconsistency of parts; want of symmetry.

"She, whom after what form soe'er we see,
Is discord and rude *incongruity*."
Donne: Anatomy of the World.

3. That which is incongruous; that which exhibits a want of congruity.

"To avoid absurdities and *incongruities*, is the same law established for both arts."—*Dryden: Dufresnoy.*

ĭn-cŏn′-grū-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *incongruus*, from *in-* = not, and *congruus* = agreeing; Fr. *incongru.*] Not congruous; unsuitable; inconsistent; not fitting; improper; not harmonizing in parts.

"If metre be not *incongruous* to the nature of an epic composition."—*Hurd: Idea of Universal Poetry.*

ĭn-cŏn′-grū-oŭs-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *incongruous; -ly.*] In an incongruous manner; unsuitably; unfitly; inconsistently.

"He drops this construction; and passes very *incongruously* to the personification of art."—*Blair: Lect.* 23.

* **ĭn-cŏn-nĕct′-ĕd,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *connected* (q.v.).] Not connected, unconnected, disconnected.

"A number of *inconnected* and quite different subjects."—*Hurd: On Epistolary Writing.*

* **ĭn-cŏn-nĕc′-tion,** * **ĭn-cŏn-nĕx′-ion (x as ksh),** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *connection, connexion* (q.v.).] Want of connection; a loose, disjointed state.

* **ĭn-cŏn-nĕxĕd′,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), Eng. *connex*, and suff. *-ed.*] Not connected, unconnected, without connection.

* **ĭn-cŏn-nĕx′-ĕd-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *inconnexed; -ly.*] In an unconnected manner; without any connection or dependence.

"Others ascribed hereto, as a cause, what perhaps but casually or *inconnexedly* succeeds."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iv., ch. ix.

* **ĭn-cŏn′-scion-a-ble (sci as sh),** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *conscionable* (q.v.).] Not conscionable; unable to discriminate between good and evil; having no conscience.

"So *inconscionable* are these common people, and so little feeling have they of God, or their own souls' good."—*Spenser: On Ireland.*

* **ĭn-cŏn′-scioŭs (sci as sh),** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *conscious* (q.v.).] Not conscious, unconscious.

"Hear thou, of Heav'n *inconscious!*"
Beattie: Judgment of Paris.

ĭn-cŏn′-sĕ-quence, *s.* [Lat. *inconsequentia*, from *inconsequens* = inconsequent (q.v.); Fr. *inconséquence;* Ital. *inconsequenza.*] The quality or state of being inconsequent; inconclusiveness; want of logical argument.

"Strange! that you should not see the *inconsequence* of your own reasoning."—*Hurd: Letter to Rev. Dr. Leland.*

ĭn-cŏn′-sĕ-quent, *a.* [Lat. *inconsequens*, from *in-* = not, *con-* = *cum* = together, and *sequens*, pr. par. of *sequor* = to follow; Fr. *inconséquent;* Ital. *inconsequente.*]

1. Not following regularly from the premises; not consequential.

"[This] is illogicall and *inconsequent*."—*Glanvill: Pre-existence of Souls*, ch. ii.

* 2. Not of consequence; of little or no moment.

* **ĭn-cŏn-sĕ-quĕn′-tial (ti as sh),** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *consequential* (q.v.).]

1. Not consequential; not following regularly or by logical inference or deduction from the premises; inconsequent.

"Upon other reasons it seems utterly *inconsequential*."—*Hale: Origin of Mankind*, p. 276.

* 2. Of little or no consequence or moment; trivial.

"My time is not wholly *inconsequential*."—*Mad. D'Arblay: Cecilia*, bk. ix., ch. iii.

* **ĭn-cŏn-sĕ-quĕn-tĭ-ăl′-ĭ-tȳ (ti as shi),** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *consequentiality* (q.v.).] The quality or state of being inconsequential.

* **ĭn-cŏn-sĕ-quĕn′-tial-lȳ (ti as sh),** *adv.* [Eng. *inconsequential; -ly.*] In an inconsequential manner; without regular or logical deduction or inference. (*Warburton: View of Bolingbroke's Philosophy*, let. 3.)

* **ĭn-cŏn′-sĕ-quent-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *inconsequent; -ness.*] The quality or state of being inconsequent; inconsequence.

ĭn-cŏn-sĭd′-ĕr-a-ble, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *considerable* (q.v.).] Not considerable; not deserving of consideration or notice; unimportant, trivial, insignificant.

"Perth's words were adopted with *inconsiderable* modifications."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

* **ĭn-cŏn-sĭd′-ĕr-a-ble-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *inconsiderable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being inconsiderable; small importance; insignificance.

"The *inconsiderableness* of most of their persons."—*Evelyn: State of France.*

ĭn-cŏn-sĭd′-ĕr-a-blȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *inconsiderab(le); -ly.*] In an inconsiderable manner or degree; to an insignificant amount or degree.

* **ĭn-cŏn-sĭd′-ĕr-a-çȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *inconsidera(te); -cy.*] The quality or state of being inconsiderate; inconsiderateness, thoughtlessness.

ĭn-cŏn-sĭd′-ĕr-ate, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *considerate* (q.v.).]

* 1. Not considerate; acting without due regard to the circumstances of the case; careless, heedless, rash, hasty, incautious.

"Whose counsels then did guide
Th' *inconsiderate* king."
Drayton: Poly-Olbion, s. 22.

* 2. Thoughtless; acting without thought or consideration; rude; unlearned.

"Doth the *inconsiderate* take salve for l'envoy, and the word l'envoy, for a salve?"—*Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost*, iii. 1.

3. Acting or speaking without consideration or regard for the feelings of others.

* 4. Inconsiderable.

"A little *inconsiderate* piece of brass."—*Ed. Terry* (1665).

ĭn-cŏn-sĭd′-ĕr-ate-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *inconsiderate; -ly.*] In an inconsiderate or thoughtless manner; without consideration or thought; carelessly; rashly.

"He *inconsiderately* told her . . . the private orders he had left behind him."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. i. 1.

ĭn-cŏn-sĭd′-ĕr-ate-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *inconsiderate; -ness.*] The quality or state of being inconsiderate; want of consideration, thought, or care; thoughtlessness, carelessness, inadvertence.

* **ĭn-cŏn-sĭd-ĕr-ā′-tion,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (?), and Eng. *consideration;* Fr. *inconsidération.*] Want of due consideration or thought; thoughtlessness; inattention to consequences.

ĭn-cŏn-sĭst′-ence, ĭn-cŏn-sĭst′-en-çȳ, *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *consistence, consistency* (q.v.); Fr. *inconsistance;* Ital. *inconsistencia.*]

1. The quality or state of being inconsistent; such a state of opposition that one proposition infers the negation of the other; such contrariety that both cannot subsist or be together; opposition or discordance in the nature of things.

"Excellent harmony, without any dissonance or *inconsistency*."—*Wilkins: Natural Religion*, bk. ii., ch. ix.

2. Incongruity in action or conduct; want or absence of consistency; changeableness; unsteadiness.

"His Jacobite friends loudly blamed his *inconsistency*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

3. Absurdity in argument or narration; self-contradiction; want of congruity or harmony in parts.

"What *inconsistency* is this?"—*Bentley: Free-thinking*, § 1.

ĭn-cŏn-sĭst′-ent, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *consistent* (q.v.).]

1. Not consistent; incompatible; disagreeing; discordant; at variance; incongruous; not suitable. (Followed by *with.*)

"It had never been thought *inconsistent* with the duty of a Christian."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

2. Without uniformity of conduct, sentiment, principle, or the like; exhibiting inconsistency of thought or conduct; fickle; changeable; unsteady; fitful.

"The conduct of his followers was as irresolute and *inconsistent* as his own."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

ĭn-cŏn-sĭst′-ent-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *inconsistent; -ly.*] In an inconsistent manner; incongruously; without consistence or uniformity of conduct or principle.

"The only crime in which your leading politicians could have acted *inconsistently*."—*Burke: On the French Revolution.*

* **ĭn-cŏn-sĭst′-ĕnt-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *inconsistent; -ness.*] The quality or state of being inconsistent; inconsistency.

* **ĭn-cŏn-sĭst′-ĭ-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2); Eng. *consist,* and suff. *-ible* = *-able.*] Variable, fickle, changeable. (*North: Examen,* p. 629).

* **ĭn-cŏn-sĭst′-ĭng,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *consisting.*] Not consistent; inconsistent.

"The persons and actions of a farce are all unnatural, and the manners false; that is, *inconsisting* with the characters of mankind."—*Dryden: Dufresnoy.*

ĭn-cŏn-sōl′-ą-ble, *a.* [Fr.] Not to be consoled or comforted; incapable of consolation; beyond susceptibility of comfort; disconsolate.

"I abandoned myself to despair, and remained *inconsolable.*"—*Dryden: Life; Letter from Lady Eliz. Dryden.*

* **ĭn-cŏn-sōl′-ą-ble-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *inconsolable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being inconsolable.

ĭn-cŏn-sōl′-ą-blȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *inconsolab(le); -ly.*] In a manner or degree incapable of consolation.

* **ĭn-cŏn′-sō-lą̈te-lȳ,** *adv.* [Lat. *in-* = not, and *consolatus,* pa. par. of *consolo* = to console; Eng. suff. *-ly.*] Inconsolably; disconsolately.

"Transitory honors, titles, treasures, which will at the last leave you *inconsolately* sorrowfull."—*Bp. Hall: Ser. Preached to his Majesty, Gal.* ii. 20.

* **ĭn-cŏn′-sō-nąnçe,** * **ĭn-cŏn′-sō-nąn-çȳ,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *consonance, consonancy* (q.v.).] Want of consonance, harmony, or agreement; inconsistent; incongruous.

* **ĭn-cŏn′-sō-nąnt,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *consonant* (q.v.).] Not consonant or agreeing; not in consonance; inconsistent; discordant.

"That they carried them out of the world with their feet forward, not *inconsonant* unto reason."—*Browne: Urne Burial,* ch. iv.

* **ĭn-cŏn′-sō-nąnt-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *inconsonant; -ly.*] In an inconsonant manner or degree; inconsistently; discordantly; incongruously.

ĭn-cŏn-spĭc′-ū-ŏŭs, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *conspicuous* (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Not conspicuous; not readily discernible by the sight; not easily perceptible.

"Rendered *inconspicuous* by a more powerful attraction."—*Guardian,* No. 126.

* 2. Not discernible with the eyes; not visible to human sight; invisible.

"Socrates in Xenophon has the same sentiment, and says that the Deity is *inconspicuous.*"—*Jortin: Rem. on Eccles. Hist.*

II. *Botany:*

1. Small in size, not easily discerned.

2. Ill-defined, obscure.

ĭn-cŏn-spĭc′-ū-ŏŭs-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *inconspicuous; -ly.*] In an inconspicuous manner.

"The few particles of the air . . . *inconspicuously* lurk within the bladder."—*Boyle: Works,* i. 180.

ĭn-cŏn-spĭc′-ū-ŏŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *inconspicuous; -ness.*] The quality or state of being inconspicuous.

"The air let in, in the Torricellian experiment, reduces the air in the bladder to its former *inconspicuousness.*"—*Boyle: Works,* i. 181.

ĭn-cŏn′-stąn-çȳ, * **in-con-stance,** * **in-con-staunce,** *s.* [Fr. *inconstance,* from Lat. *inconstantia,* from *inconstans* = inconstant (q.v.).; Ital. *inconstanza.*]

1. The quality or state of being inconstant: changeableness; mutability or fickleness of temper; unsteadiness, inconsistency.

"The imputation of *inconstancy* which is so frequently thrown on the common people."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. v.

2. Dissimilitude, diversity; want of sameness or uniformity.

3. Variableness, changeableness, mutability.

"Lightness and *inconstancy* in love."
Spenser: F. Q., I. iv. 1.

ĭn-cŏn′-stąnt, * **in-con-staunt,** *a.* [Fr.]

1. Not constant or firm in resolution, opinions, feelings, or inclinations; changeable, fickle, volatile, capricious, unsteady, wavering.

"*Inconstant* man, that loved all he saw."
Spenser: F. Q., I. iv. 26.

2. Variable, uncertain.

"*Inconstant* Fortune is his constant friend."
Pomfret: Fortunate Complaint.

3. Changing, mutable, variable.

"Of light and shade's *inconstant* race."
Scott: Marmion, iii. (Introd.)

ĭn-cŏn′-stąnt-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *inconstant; -ly.*] In an inconstant manner; not steadily.

"They flutter still about *inconstantly.*"
Cowley: Monopoly.

* **ĭn-cŏn-sūm′-ą-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *consumable* (q.v.).] Not consumable; incapable of being wasted or consumed; indestructible.

"Napkins, shirts, and coats, *inconsumable* by fire."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours,* bk. iii., ch. xiv.

ĭn-cŏn-sūm′-ą-blȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *inconsumab(le); -ly.*] In an inconsumable or indestructible manner; so as to be inconsumable.

* **ĭn-cŏn-sŭm′-mąte,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *consummate* (q.v.).] Not consummated, not finished, not complete.

"Prosecution for such conspiracies and *inconsummate* attempts."—*Hale: Hist. Pleas of the Crown,* ch. xiii.

* **ĭn-cŏn-sŭm′-mąte-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *inconsummate; -ness.*] The quality or state of being inconsummate; incompleteness.

* **ĭn-cŏn-sŭmp′-tĭ-ble,** *a.* [Lat. *in-* = not, and *consumptus,* pa. par. of *consumo* = to consume; Fr. *inconsomptible.*] That cannot be consumed, destroyed, or reduced to nothing; inconsumable.

"Before I give any answer to this objection of pretended *inconsumptible* lights, I would gladly see the effect unidoubtedly proved."—*Digby: On Bodies,* ch. viii.

* **ĭn-cŏn-tăm′-ĭ-nąte,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *contaminate* (q.v.); Fr. *incontaminé.*] Uncontaminated, undefiled, unpolluted, inviolate; free from contamination.

"Being [as you are] free and *incontaminate,* well borne."—*Evelyn: Memoirs,* i.; *Lett. to Col. Morley.*

* **ĭn-cŏn-tăm′-ĭ-nąte-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *incontaminate; -ness.*] The quality or state of being free from contamination; an uncorrupted state.

* **ĭn-cŏn-tĕn-tā′-tion,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *contentation* (q.v.).] The quality or state of not being content; discontent, dissatisfaction.

* **ĭn-cŏn-tĕs-tą-bĭl′-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *incontestable; -ity.*] The quality or state of being incontestable; incontestableness.

ĭn-cŏn-tĕst′-ą-ble, *a.* [Fr.] That cannot be contested, disputed, or called in question; incontrovertible, indisputable, undeniable, unquestionable.

"Consequences as *incontestable* as those in mathematics."—*Locke: Human Understanding,* bk. iv., ch. iii., § 18.

ĭn-cŏn-tĕst′-ą-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *incontestable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being incontestable or indisputable.

ĭn-cŏn-tĕst′-ą-blȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *incontestab(le); -ly.*] In an incontestable manner; indisputably, incontrovertibly, indubitably; so as not to admit of question or dispute.

"A hero, a personage apparently and *incontestably* superior to the rest."—*Rambler,* No. 156.

* **ĭn-cŏn-tĕst′-ĕd,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *contested.*] Uncontested, undisputed.

"We may lay this down as an *incontested* principle."—*Addison: Spectator,* No. 543.

* **ĭn-cŏn-tĭg′-ū-ŏŭs,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *contiguous* (q.v.).] Not contiguous; not touching each other; not adjoining.

* **ĭn-cŏn-tĭg′-ū-ŏŭs-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *incontiguous; -ly.*] Not contiguously; separately.

ĭn-cŏn′-tĭ-nençe, ĭn-cŏn′-tĭ-nen-çȳ, *s.* [Fr. *incontinence,* from *incontinent* = incontinent (q.v.); Sp. & Port. *incontinencia;* Lat. *incontinentia.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A failure to restrain the passions or appetites; want of self-restraint or continence; indulgence of the passions or appetites, especially of sexual desire; indulgence in lust; lewdness.

"The fairest capital of all the world;
By riot and *incontinence* the worst."
Cowper: Task, i. 699.

2. *Path.:* Inability to restrain the natural evacuations. Used chiefly in the expression, *incontinence* of urine.

ĭn-cŏn′-tĭ-nent, *a.* & *adv.* [Fr., from Lat. *incontinens,* from *in-* = not, and *continens* = holding in or back; Sp., Port., & Ital. *incontinente.*] [CONTINENT.]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* Not restraining the passions or appetites, especially sexual desire; lustful, lewd, unchaste.

"Not licentious in the prime
And heat of youth, not then *incontinent.*"
Daniel: A Panegyric; To the Ki

II. *Path.:* Not able to restrain natural evacuations.

B. *As adv.:* Immediately; at once; straightway; incontinently.

"Come, mourn with me for what I do lament,
And put on sullen black *incontinent.*"
Shakesp.: Richard II., v.

* **C.** *As subst.:* One who is given to incontinence; one who indulges the sexual passions unduly; an unchaste or lewd person.

ĭn-cŏn′-tĭ-nent-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *incontinent; -ly.*]

* 1. Without due restraint of the passions or appetites; unchastely; lewdly.

† 2. At once; straightway; immediately; forthwith.

"*Incontinently* I left Madrid, and have been driven and waylaid through several nations."—*Arbuthnot: Pope: Martin Scriblerus.*

* **ĭn-cŏn-trăct′-ĕd,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *contracted* (q.v.).] Not contracted; not shortened.

"This dialect uses the *incontracted* termination in nouns and verbs."—*Blackwall: Sacred Classics,* i., p. 228.

ĭn-cŏn-trōl′-ą-ble, * **in-con-troul-able,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *controllable* (q.v.).] Not controllable; that cannot be controlled or restrained.

"Absolute, irresistible, *incontrollable* power."
Montague: Appeale to Cæsar, ch. v.

ĭn-cŏn-trōl′-ą-blȳ, * **in-con-troul-ably,** *adv.* [Eng. *incontrollab(le); -ly.*] In an incontrollable manner; in a manner admitting of no control.

"Then . . . most *incontrollably* he acts himself."
South: Sermons, vol. viii., ser. 1.

ĭn-cŏn-trō-vĕrt′-ĭ-bĭl′-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Eng. *incontrovertible; -ity.*] The quality or state of being incontrovertible.

ĭn-cŏn-trō-vĕrt′-ĭ-ble, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *controvertible.*] That cannot be controverted, questioned, disputed, or contested; incontestable; indisputable; unquestionable; admitting of no controversy or dispute; indubitable.

"The thing itself whereon the opinion depends . . . is not *incontrovertible.*"—*Browne: Vulgar Errours,* bk. vii., ch. xxiii.

ĭn-cŏn-trō-vĕrt′-ĭ-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *incontrovertible; -ness.*] The quality or state of being incontrovertible.

ĭn-cŏn-trō-vĕrt′-ĭ-blȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *incontrovertib(le); -ly.*] In an incontrovertible manner or degree; so as not to admit of controversy or question; indubitably; indisputably.

"The Hebrew is *incontrovertibly* the primitive and surest text."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours,* bk. vi., ch.

ĭn-cŏn-vē′-nĭ-ençe, * **ĭn-cŏn-vē′-nĭ-ençy,** *s.* [Lat. *inconvenientia,* from *inconveniens* = unsuitable, inconvenient (q.v.); Fr. *inconvenance;* Ital. *inconvenienza.*]

1. The quality or state of being inconvenient; unsuitableness; unfitness; inexpedience: as, the *inconvenience* of an arrangement.

"Who has already found the *inconveniences* of pleasures."—*Dryden: Virgil; Georgics.* (Dedic.)

2. That which inconveniences, troubles, embarrasses; a hindrance; a disadvantage; cause of uneasiness or difficulty.

"Need is no vice at all, though here it be
With men a loathed *inconveniency.*"
Herrick: Hesperides; Wast.

ĭn-cŏn-vē′-nĭ-ençe, *v.t.* [INCONVENIENCE, *s.*] To put to inconvenience; to incommode; to embarrass.

"For it is not the variety of opinions, but our perverse wills, who think it meet, that all should be conceited as our selves are, which hath so *inconvenienced* the church."—*Hales: Remains; Rem.* xiv. 1.

* **ĭn-cŏn-vē′-nĭ-ęn-çȳ,** *s.* [INCONVENIENCE.]

ĭn-cŏn-vē′-nĭ-ent, * **in-con-ve-ny-ent,** [O. Fr. *inconvenient,* from Lat. *inconveniens* = inconsistent, improper: *in-* = not, and *veniens* = fit, suitable; Fr. *inconvenant;* Ital. Sp. *inconveniente.*]

1. Not convenient; incommodious; disadvantageous; causing or tending to cause

convenience, trouble, uneasiness, or difficulty; inopportune.

"He found it *inconvenient* to be poor."
Cowper: Charity, 128.

2. Unfit; inexpedient; unsuitable.

"No *inconvenient* diet, nor too light fare."
Milton: P. L., v. 405.

In-con-vē'-nĭ-ent-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *inconvenient*; *-ly*.] In an inconvenient manner; unsuitably; inopportunely; so as to cause inconvenience, trouble, difficulty, or uneasiness.

"I could spare
So much but *inconveniently*."
Byron: Churchill's Grave.

* **In-con-vĕrs'-a-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *conversible* (q.v.).] Not conversable; unsocial; reserved; not inclined to free conversation; not affable.

* **In-con'-vĕrs-ant**, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *conversant* (q.v.).] Not conversant; not familiar; not versed.

* **In-con-vĕrt'-ed**, *a.* [Lat. *in-* = not, and *converto* = to turn.] Not turned; unchanged.

In-con-vĕrt-ĭ-bĭl'-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *convertibility* (q.v.).] The quality or state of being inconvertible or incapable of being converted into or exchanged for something else.

In-con-vĕrt'-ĭ-ble, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *convertible* (q.v.).] Not convertible; incapable of being converted into or exchanged for something else.

"It entereth not the veins, but . . . accompanieth the *inconvertible* portion unto the siege."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iii., ch. x.

* **In-con-vĕrt'-ĭ-ble-nĕss**, *s.* [Eng. *inconvertible*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being inconvertible; inconvertibility.

In-con-vĕrt'-ĭ-blȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *inconvertib(le)*; *-ly*.] So as not to be convertible or transmutable.

* **In-con-vĭct'-ed-nĕss**, *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *convicted*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of not being convicted.

* **In-con-vĭn'-çĭ-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *convincible* (q.v.).] Not to be convinced; not open to or capable of conviction.

"None are so *inconvincible* as your half-witted persons."—*Government of the Tongue*, p. 196.

* **In-con-vĭn'-çĭ-blȳ**, *adv.* [Eng. *inconvincib(le)*; *-ly*.] In a manner not admitting of conviction.

"It is injurious unto knowledge obstinately and *inconvincibly* to side with any one."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. i., ch. vii.

* **In'-coŏn-ȳ**, *a.* [Etym. doubtful. Perhaps from *in-* = not, and *con* = A.S. *cunnan* = to know; cf. Ger. *unkundig*.]

1. Artless, delicate, fine.

"O' my troth, most sweet jests, most *incony* vulgar wit."
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, iv. 1.

2. Mischievous, unlucky. (*Scotch.*)

* **In-cor'-nished**, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *cornice* (q.v.).] Having cornices.

"*Incornished* with festoons and nitches."—*Evelyn: Memoirs*, April 11, 1646.

* **In-cor'-pō-ral**, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *corporal*, a. (q.v.).] Not consisting of body or matter; immaterial, incorporeal.

"[You] with the *incorporal* air do hold discourse."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, iii. 4.

* **In-cor-pō-răl'-ĭ-tȳ**, *s.* [Fr. *incorporalité*.] The quality or state of being incorporeal; incorporeality.

* **In-cor-pō-ral-lȳ**, *adv.* [Eng. *incorporal*; *-ly*.] In an incorporal manner; immaterially; without matter or body.

In-cor'-pō-ate (1), * **in-cor-por-at**, *a.* [Lat. *incorporatus*, pa. par. of *incorporo* = to furnish with a body: *in-* = in, into, and *corpus* (genit. *corporis*) = a body; Fr. *incorporé*; Ital. *incorporato*; Sp. *incorporado*.]

* 1. Furnished with a body; embodied.

"Both death and I
Are found eternal, and *incorporate* both."
Milton: P. L., x. 816.

* 2. Made into one body.

"*Incorporate* then they seem."
Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis, 540.

* 3. Embodied; closely united.

"*Incorporate* to our attempts."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, i. 3.

4. Formed into a corporation or body politic. (*Scotch.*)

* 5. Fixed closely and firmly in the mind.

"And the vertues wel *incorporate*, nourishe many enviens."—*Golden Boke*, ch. xv.

* **In-cor'-pō-ate** (2), *a.* [Lat. *in-* = not, and *corporatus*.] [INCORPORATE (1).]

1. Not consisting of matter; not having a material body; incorporeal.

"Moses forbore to speak of angels and things invisible and *incorporate*."—*Raleigh: Hist. of the World.*

2. Not corporate; not existing as a corporation.

In-cor'-pō-āte, *v.t. & i.* [INCORPORATE (1), *a.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To unite, combine, or mingle different ingredients so as to form one mass or body.

"Mixed and *incorporated*, yea and resolved (as it were) into a kind of paste."—*P. Holland: Pliny*, bk. xviii., ch. vii.

2. To unite with a body, mass, or substance already formed; to unite intimately; to combine into a structure or organization: as, To *incorporate* passages in a book.

3. To give bodily or material form to; to incarnate; to embody.

4. To form into a corporation or body politic.

"The said felowship . . . shal at al time & times from henceforth be *incorporated*, named and called onely by the name of the felowship of English merchants."—*Hacklugt: Voyages*, i. 370.

* 5. To fix closely and firmly.

"As sone as I had eaten it . . . so sone as I had *incorporate* it in my mynde."—*Bale: Image*, pt. i.

6. To adopt or receive into a corporation or body politic.

"Hence, merchants, unimpeachable of sin . . .
Incorporated, seem at once to lose
Their nature."
Cowper: Task, iv. 678.

B. *Intransitive:*

* 1. To form or unite into one body.

"They resolved to treat only about an *incorporating* union, that should put an end to all distinctions."—*Burnet: Hist. Own Time* (an. 1706).

2. To unite with another substance, so as to form one body or mass; to become incorporated.

* 3. To unite, to join; to become closely associated.

"He never suffers wrong so long to grow,
And to *incorporate* with right so far."
Daniel: Civil Wars, v. 49.

In-cor-pō-ā'-tion, * **in-cor-por-a-cion**, *s.* [Lat. *incorporatus*, pa. par. of *incorporo*; Fr. *incorporation*; Sp. *incorporacion*; Ital. *incorporazione*.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act or process of incorporating or mixing two or more ingredients so as to form one mass.

"The more exquisite mixture and *incorporation* of the ingredients."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 546.

2. The act of uniting with a mass, body, or substance, already formed; the act of combining into a structure or organization.

3. The act of placing in a body or of giving corporeal or material form to; incarnation, embodiment.

4. The act of forming into a legal or political body by the union of individuals under certain conditions, rules, and laws: as, the *incorporation* of a city.

5. The act of adopting or receiving into an incorporated body.

"He was, by *incorporation*, an Athenian.—*Jortin: Remarks on Eccles. Hist.*

6. A state of close and intimate union.

"There ought to be complete *incorporation*, if such *incorporation* be possible."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

7. That which is incorporated; a legal or political body formed by the union of individuals under certain conditions, rules, and laws, and having certain privileges and perpetual succession; a corporation.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Law:* [I. 4 & 7].

2. *Pharm.:* A mixture or combination of medicine with liquids (or soft solids) to give them greater consistence.

* **In-cor'-pō-ra-tive**, *a.* [Eng. *incorporat(e)*; *-ive*.] Incorporating or tending to incorporate: specif., in philology, applied to languages such as the Basque and those of the North American Indians, which run a whole phrase into one very long word.

In-cor-pōr'-ē-al, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *corporeal*; Lat. *incorporeus*; Ital. & Sp. *incorporeo*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Not corporeal; not consisting of matter; not having a material form; immaterial.

"All the words . . . to denote the substance of God or soul, must either be thus metaphorical, or else merely negative, as *incorporeal*, or immaterial."—*Bentley: Of Free-thinking*, § 18.

2. *Law:* Intangible; not capable of actual visible seizin or possession; existing only in the eyes of the law.

"An ejectment will not lie of an advowson, a rent, a common, or other *incorporeal* hereditament."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 7.

In-cor-pōr'-ē-al-ĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *incorporeal*; *-ism*.] The condition or state of being incorporeal; immateriality; spiritual nature or existence.

"So, in like manner, did all the other ancient atomists generally before Democritus, joyn theology and *incorporealism* with their atomical physiology."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 27.

* **In-cor-pōr'-ē-al-ĭst**, *s.* [Eng. *incorporeal*; *-ist*.] One who believes in the doctrine of incorporealism.

"Those atomick physiologies, that were before Democritus and Leucippus, were all of them *incorporealists*."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 68.

* **In-cor-pōr-ē-ăl'-ĭ-tȳ**, *s.* [Eng. *incorporeal*; *-ity*.] The state of being incorporeal; incorporealism.

"The idea that demons shunned *incorporeality*."—*Strauss: Life of Jesus* (ed. Evans, 1846), ii. 208.

* **In-cor-pōr'-ē-al-īze**, *v.t.* [Eng. *incorporeal*; *-ize*.] To assert to be incorporeal; to regard as incorporeal.

* **In-cor-pōr'-ē-al-lȳ**, *adv.* [Eng. *incorporeal*; *-ly*.] In an incorporeal manner; without body; immaterially.

"Hearing striketh the spirits more . . . *incorporeally* than the smelling."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 194.

* **In-cor-pōr-ē'-ĭ-tȳ**, *s.* [Pref. *in-*, (2) and Eng. *corporeity* (q.v.).] Immateriality, incorporealism. (*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 23.)

* **In-cor'-pōr-īng**, *a.* [Fr. *incorporer*, from Lat. *in-* = in, into, and *corpus* (genit. *corporis*) = a body.] Joining in one body. (*Sylvester: All is not Gold*, xvi.)

* **In-corpse'**, *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *corpse* (q.v.).] To incorporate; to unite or form into one body.

"As he had been *incorpsed* and demi-natured
With the brave beast."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, iv. 7.

In-cŏr-rĕct', *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *incorrectus*, from *in-* = not, and *correctus* = correct (q.v.).]

1. Faulty, wrong, not exact; not according to established rules.

"The piece you think is *incorrect*; why take it."
Pope: Prol. to Satires, 45.

2. Not according to truth or the facts; inaccurate, inexact; as, an *incorrect* statement.

* 3. Improper; wrong; unbecoming.

"The wit of the last age was yet more *incorrect* than their language."—*Dryden: Def. of Ep. to Conquest of Granada.*

* 4. Not chastened; not subdued.

"It shows a will most *incorrect* to heaven."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 2.

* **In-cŏr-rĕc'-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *correction* (q.v.).] Want of correction.

In-cŏr-rĕct'-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *incorrect*; *-ly*.] In an incorrect manner; not correctly; inaccurately.

"This Statute was never printed in the Statute Book, and but *incorrectly* by another."—*Burnet: Hist. Reform.* (an. 1539).

In-cŏr-rĕct'-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *incorrect*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being incorrect; inaccuracy; want of correctness or exactness.

"To reprove an *incorrectness* and want of care in the Roman writers."—*Hurd: Horatii Ars Poetica; Comm.*

* **In-cŏr-rĕ-spŏnd'-çnçe**, * **in-cŏr-rĕ-spŏnd'-çn-çy**, *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *correspondence*, *correspondency* (q.v.).] Want or absence of correspondence; the state or quality of being disproportionate.

* **In-cŏr-rĕ-spŏnd'-ĭng**, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *corresponding* (q.v.).] Not corresponding.

* **In-cŏr-rĭg-ĭ-bĭl'-ĭ-tȳ**, *s.* [Eng. *incorrigible*; *-ity*.] The quality or state of being incorrigible or beyond correction.

In-cŏr'-rĭg-ĭ-ble, *a. & s.* [Fr., from Lat. *incorrigibilis*, from *in-* = not, and *corrigibilis* = capable of correction.] [CORRECT, *a.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Incapable of being corrected, amended, or improved.

"The soil of Judea was absolutely *incorrigible.*"—*Warburton: Divine Legation*, bk. v., § 1.

2. Bad beyond hope of amendment; depraved beyond correction.

B. *As subst.:* A person who is incorrigible or bad beyond hope of amendment.

ĭn-cŏr′-rĭg-ĭ-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *incorrigible; -ness.*] The quality or state of being incorrigible; depravity beyond hope of correction or amendment.

"What we call penitence becomes a sad attestation of our *incorrigibleness.*"—*Decay of Piety.*

ĭn-cŏr′-rĭg-ĭ-blȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *incorrigib(le); -ly.*] In a degree of depravity beyond hope of correction or amendment.

"Some men appear *incorrigibly* mad."
Roscommon.

ĭn-cŏr-rŭpt′, *a.* [Lat. *incorruptus*, from *in-* = not, and *corruptus* = corrupt (q.v.).]

1. Not corrupt; not affected with corruption or decay; not decayed, spoiled, or impaired.

2. Not depraved or defiled; pure; untainted; above the influence of bribery or corruption; upright.

"The most luste and *incorrupt* luge without spotte."
—*Joye: Exposicion of Daniel*, ch. vii.

* **ĭn-cŏr-rŭpt′-ĕd,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *corrupted* (q.v.).] Not corrupted; pure.

"As *incorrupted* Nature did them sow."
Spenser: F. Q., I. xi. 47.

ĭn-cŏr-rŭpt-ĭ-bĭl′-ĭ-tȳ, * **in-cor-rupt-i-bil-y-te,** *s.* [Eng. *incorruptible; -ity.*] The quality or state of being incorruptible; incapability of corruption.

"Thys *corruptyble* must put on *incorruptibilyte.*"—1 *Cor.* xv. (1551.)

ĭn-cŏr-rŭpt′-ĭ-ble, *a.* & *s.* [Fr.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Not corruptible; incapable of corruption, decay, or dissolution.

"So doth the piercing soul the body fill, . . .
Indivisible, *incorruptible* still."
Davies: Immort. of the Soul. (Introd.)

2. Incapable of being corrupted or bribed; upright; just; high-principled.

¶ As an epithet, this term was applied to Robespierre (1759–1794) by his friends.

"Myself *incorruptible*, I ne'er could bribe them."
S. T. Coleridge: Fall of Robespierre, i.

B. *As substantive:*

Church Hist. (*Pl.*): A section of Monophysites (q.v.). They arose in Alexandria in the time of Justinian, and were called Incorruptibles because they held that the body of Jesus was incorruptible. Called also Aphthardocetæ, Incorrupticolæ, Julianists, and Phantasiastæ. (*Shipley.*)

ĭn-cŏr-rŭpt′-ĭ-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *incorruptible; -ness.*] The quality or state of being incorruptible; incorruptibility.

ĭn-cŏr-rŭpt′-ĭ-blȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *incorruptib(le); -ly.*] In an incorruptible manner.

ĭn-cŏr-rŭp′-tion, *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *corruption* (q.v.).] The quality or state of being incorrupt; absence of, or freedom from, corruption.

"It is raised in *incorruption.*"—1 *Cor.* xv. 42.

* **ĭn-cŏr-rŭp′-tĭve,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *corruptive* (q.v.).] Not liable to corruption, decay, or dissolution; incorruptible.

"To twine the wreath of *incorruptive* praise."
Akenside: Pleasures of Imagination, i.

ĭn-cŏr-rŭpt′-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *incorrupt; -ly.*] In an incorrupt manner; without corruption; uprightly.

"To demean themselves *incorruptly* in the settled course of affairs."—*Milton: Reason of Church Government*, bk. i. ch. i.

ĭn-cŏr-rŭpt′-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *incorrupt; -ness.*]

1. Freedom or exemption from corruption, decay, or dissolution; a state of incorruption.

2. Purity of manners or principles; probity; integrity.

"Probity of mind, integrity, and *incorruptness* of manners, is preferable to fine parts and subtle speculations."—*Woodward.* (*Todd.*)

* **ĭn-coŭn′-tĕr,** *v.* & *s.* [ENCOUNTER.]

* **ĭn-cour′-age (age as ĭj),** *v.t.* [ENCOURAGE.]

* **ĭn-crā′-şĭon,** *s.* (Gr. ἐν (*en*) = in, and κρᾶσις (*krasis*) = mixing.] A mixing together; an immingling. (*Sylvester: Tobacco Battered*, 454.)

* **ĭn-crăs′-sāte,** *v.t.* & *i.* [INCRASSATE, *a.*]

A. *Trans.:* To make thick or thicker; to thicken, as fluids, by the mixture of substances less fluid, or by evaporation.

"To *incrassate* fresh water with ashes or gravell stones."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 540.

B. *Intrans.:* To become thick or thicker.

ĭn-crăs′-sāte, *a.* [Lat. *incrassatus*, pa. par. of *incrasso* = to make thick: *in-* = in, into, and *crasso* = to make thick.] [CRASS.]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* Thickened; made thick or thicker.

2. *Bot.:* Thickened; becoming thicker by degrees.

* **ĭn-crăs′-sāt-ĕd,** *a.* [Eng. *incrassat(e); -ed.*] Thickened; made or become thicker.

* **ĭn-crăs-sā′-tion,** *s.* [INCRASSATE, *v.*]

1. The act or process of thickening or making thick.

2. The state of becoming thick or thicker.

"It receiveth a corpulency or *incrassation* progressional unto its conversion."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iii., ch. xx.

* **ĭn-crăs′-są-tĭve,** *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *incrassat(e); -ive.*]

A. *As adj.:* Having the quality of thickening or tending to thicken.

B. *As subs.:* That which incrassates or has the quality of making thick; a medicine intended to thicken the humours when too thin.

* **ĭn-crēas′-ą-ble,** * **ĭn-crēase′-ą-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *increas(e); -able.*] Capable of being increased.

"They would be no longer *increasable.*"—*Law: Enquiry*, ch. i.

* **ĭn-crēas′-ą-ble-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *increasable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being increasable.

"We find an indefinite *increasableness* of some of our ideas, or an impossibility of supposing any end of them."—*Law: Enquiry*, ch. i.

ĭn-crēase′, *v.i.* & *t.* [Norm. Fr. * *encreser*, from Lat. *in-* = in, into, and *cresco* = to grow.]

A. *Intransitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To grow more in number; to become greater in bulk, quantity, number, value, degree, intensity, authority, power, wealth, substance, &c.; to grow; to be augmented; to advance.

"Hear and observe to do it, that it may be well with thee, and that ye may *increase* mightily."—*Deut.* vi. 3.

2. To be fruitful or fertile; to multiply by the production of young.

"Fishes are more numerous or *increasing* than beasts or birds."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind.*

II. *Astron.* (*Of the moon* or *an inferior planet*): To have a greater portion of its surface illumined; to wax.

"While the stars burn, the moons *increase.*"
Tennyson: To J. S., 71.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To augment or make greater in number, bulk, quantity, or amount; to add to, to extend, to lengthen, to enlarge, to aggravate: as, to *increase* riches, love, zeal, &c.; to *increase* guilt; to *increase* distance.

ĭn′-crēase, *s.* [INCREASE, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Augmentation; the act, state, or process of increasing or becoming more, greater, or larger, as in number, bulk, quantity, extent, value, authority, power, wealth, intensity, reputation, &c.; growth, enlargement, extension.

"Of the *increase* of his government and peace there shall be no end."—*Isaiah* ix. 7.

2. Increment; that by which anything is increased; that which is added to the original stock, and by which the original stock is augmented, enlarged, or extended; accession.

"Ye are risen up in your fathers' stead, an *increase* of sinful men."—*Numbers* xxxii. 14.

* 3. Interest, profit.

"Take thou no usury of him, nor *increase.*"—*Leviticus* xxv. 36.

4. Produce, production.

"An infinite *increase*, that breeds
Tumultuous trouble." *Spenser: F. Q.*, IV. i. 25.

* 5. Progeny, issue, offspring.

"All the *increase* of thy house shall die in the flower of their age."—1 *Samuel* ii. 3.

* 6. Generation.

"Dry up in her the organs of *increase.*"
Shakesp.: Lear, i.

II. *Astron.* (*Of the moon* or *an inferior planet*): The illumination of a continu[illegible] larger and larger portion of the lumi[illegible] the state of waxing as opposed to waning.

"Seeds, hair, nails, hedges, and herbs, will [illegible] soonest, if set or cut in the *increase* of the moon."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*

increase-twist, *s.*

Rifling: A rifle-groove which has an [illegible] creased angle of twist as it approaches [illegible] muzzle, allowing the projectile to be e[illegible] started and giving it an increased velocit[illegible] rotation as it proceeds. The increase-twi[illegible] credited to Tamisier, and is comparati[illegible] modern.

* **ĭn-crēase′-fŭl,** *a.* [Eng. *increase; -ful.*] Full of increase; producing abundantly; [illegible] lific.

"To cheer the plowman with *increasefull* crops."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, [illegible]

* **ĭn-crēase′-mĕnt,** * **ĭn-crēas′-mĕnt,** [Eng. *increase; -ment.*] Increase.

"Upon the *increasement* of their strength."—*Golding: Justine*, fo. 145.

ĭn-crēas′-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *increas(e); -er.*] [illegible] who or that which increases.

"A lover, and *increaser* of his people."
Beaum. & Fletc.: Valentinian, v.

ĭn-crēas′-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [INCREASE, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adj.:* Prolific; productive.

C. *As subst.:* The act of augmenting; [illegible] state of becoming augmented or increased; [illegible] crease.

increasing-function, *s.*

Math.: A function that increases as [illegible] variable increases, and of course decreases [illegible] the variable decreases. [FUNCTION.]

ĭn-crēas′-ĭng-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *increasi[illegible] -ly.*] In an increasing manner or degree; w[illegible] increase or growth; growingly.

* **ĭn-crĕ-āte′,** *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and [illegible] *create* (q.v.).] To create within.

* **ĭn′-crĕ-āte,** *a.* [Lat. *in-* = not, and *cre[illegible]* pa. par. of *creo* = to create.] Not created; [illegible] created.

"Bright effluence of bright essence *increate.*"
Milton: P. L., iii. [illegible]

* **ĭn-crĕ-āt′-ĕd,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and [illegible] *created* (q.v.).] Uncreated.

"A fruitive contemplation of the *increated* [illegible]"—*Mountague: Devoute Essayes*, pt. i., tr. xvi. 11.

ĭn-crĕd-ĭ-bĭl′-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Fr. *incrédibilité*, fr[illegible] Lat. *incredibilitas*, from *incredibilis* = incre[illegible] ble (q.v.); Ital. *incredibilità*; Sp. *incredi[illegible] dad.*]

1. The quality or state of being incredib[illegible]

"The inefficacy and *incredibility* of a mythol[illegible] tale."—*Johnson: Life of Smith.*

2. That which is incredible or beyond bel[illegible]

"He had no further care than to . . . beat his [illegible] with *incredibilities.*"—*Rambler*, No. 4.

ĭn-crĕd′-ĭ-ble, *a.* [O. Fr., from Lat. *incredibilis*, from *in-* = not, and *credibilis* = credi[illegible] (q.v.); Fr. *incroyable*; Sp. *increíble*; It. *incredibile.*]

1. Not credible; impossible to be believ[illegible] or credited; passing belief; too extraordin[illegible] or improbable to admit of belief or credit.

"This [story] is not *incredible.*"—*Norck: Plut[illegible]* p. 48.

2. Extraordinarily great.

"A plague . . . swept away *incredible* numbers [illegible] people."—*Temple: United Provinces*, ch. vii.

ĭn-crĕd′-ĭ-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *incredib[illegible] -ness.*] The quality or state of being incre[illegible] ble; incredibility.

ĭn-crĕd′-ĭ-blȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *incredib(le); -[illegible]* In an incredible manner or degree; in a [illegible] or manner not to be believed or credited.

"He was miraculously preserved, and afterwa[illegible] he was *incredibly* brought up."—*North: Plut[illegible]* p. 83.

* **ĭn-crĕd′-ĭt-ą-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (1), a[illegible] Eng. *creditable* (q.v.).] Discreditable. (*[illegible] Instructed*, p. 245).

* **ĭn-crĕd′-ĭt-ĕd,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), [illegible] *credit*, and suff. *-ed.*] Unbelieved. (*Adam[illegible] Works*, ii. 354.)

ĭn-crĕ-dū′-lĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Fr. *incrédulité*, fr[illegible] Lat. *incredulitas*, from *incredulus* = incredu[illegible]

(q.v.); Sp. *incredulidad;* Ital. *incredulità.*] The quality or state of being incredulous; hardness of belief; indisposition to believe; scepticism; unbelief.

"The stare of petulant *incredulity.*"—*Rambler,* No. 11.

ĭn-crĕd′-ū-loŭs, *a.* [Lat. *incredulus,* from *in* = not, and *credulus* = believing; *credo* = to believe; Fr. *incrédule.*]

1. Not credulous; indisposed to believe; sceptical; refusing or withholding belief; unbelieving.

"A fantastical *incredulous* fool."—*Wilkins: Nat. Relig.,* bk. ii., ch. ix.

2. Exhibiting or marked by incredulity.

"An *incredulous* smile."
Longfellow: Discovery of the North Cape.

* 3. Not to be believed; incredible.

"No *incredulous* or unsafe circumstance."—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night,* iii. 4.

ĭn-crĕd′-ū-loŭs-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *incredulous; -ly.*] In an incredulous manner; with incredulity.

ĭn-crĕd′-ū-loŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *incredulous; -ness.*] The quality or state of being incredulous; incredulity.

* **ĭn-crĕm′-ą-ble,** *a.* [Lat. *in-* = not, and *cremo* = to burn.] Not consumable by fire; incapable of being burnt.

"Incombustible sheets made with a texture of asbestos, *incremable* flax, or salamander's wool.—*Browne: Urne Burial,* ch. iii.

* **ĭn′-crē-māte,** *v. t.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *cremate* (q.v.).] The same as CREMATE. (*Annandale.*)

* **ĭn-crē-mā′-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *incrematus,* pa. par. of *incremo* = to burn, to consume by fire.] The act of burning or consuming by fire; a conflagration.

ĭn′-crē-mĕnt, *s.* [Lat. *incrementum,* from *incresco* = to increase; Fr. *incrément;* Ital. and Sp. *incremento.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act or process of increasing; a growing or increasing in bulk, quantity, number, value, or amount; increase; augmentation.

"That gave it foundation and *increment* and firmness."—*Bp. Taylor: Liberty of Prophesying,* § 16.

2. That which is added to an original stock, and by which the original stock is increased or augmented; an addition; an increase.

"This stratum is expanded at top, serving as the seminary that furnisheth matter for the formation and *increment* of animal and vegetable bodies."—*Woodward: On Fossils.*

3. Produce; production; increase.

"The loosen'd roots then drink
Large *increment.*" *Philips: Cider,* ii.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Math.:* A quantity, generally variable, added to the independent variable in a variable expression. The function also undergoes a corresponding change, which is called an increment, or decrement, according as the function is increasing or decreasing. When the increment or decrement is infinitely small, it is called a differential (q.v.).

2. *Rhet.:* An amplification without a strict climax, as in the following passage:

"Finally, brethren, whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are honest, whatsoever things are just, whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are lovely; whatsoever things are of good report; if there be any virtue and if there be any praise, think of these things."—*Phil.* iv. 18.

* **ĭn′-crē-pāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *increpatum,* sup. of *increpo* = to make a noise, to chide.] To chide; to rebuke; to reprove.

* **ĭn-crē-pā′-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *increpatio,* from *increpatum,* sup. of *increpo;* Fr. *increpation.*] The act of chiding or rebuking; a rebuke.

"Which words are only an *increpation* of them, not any reflection upon God."—*South: Sermons,* vol. viii., ser. 1.

* **ĭn-crĕs′-ĕnt,** *a.* [Lat. *increscens,* pr. par. of *incresco* = to increase (q.v.).]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* Increasing, growing, swelling.

"Between the *increscent* and decrescent moon."
Tennyson: Gareth & Lynette, 878.

2. *Her.:* A term employed to denote the moon when represented with the horns towards the dexter side of the shield.

* **ĭn-crĕst′,** *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *crest* (q.v.).] To cover or adorn as with a crest.

"Which did their top with coral red *increst.*"
Drummond: Sonnets, pt. i., s. 18.

ĭn-crē′-tion-ą-rȳ, *a.* [First element from Lat. *incresco* = to grow, to increase, on the analogy of *accretion,* from *accresco;* Eng. suff. *-ary.*] (For def. see extract.)

"I have used *incretionary* as implying an accumulation of mineral matter from the circumference of a cavity towards its centre, as in the case of an agate."—*Dawkins: Cave-Hunting,* p. 57. (Note.)

ĭn-crĭm′-ĭ-nāte, *v.t.* [Low Lat. *incriminatus,* pa. par. of *incrimino:* Lat. *in-* = in, into, and *crimen* (genit. *criminis*) = a charge, a crime.] To charge with or involve in a crime or fault; to accuse; to criminate.

* **ĭn-crĭm′-ĭ-nāt-ŏr-ȳ,** *a.* [Eng. *incriminat(e); -ory.*] Tending to incriminate; charging with crime.

* **ĭn-crōaçh′,** *v.* [ENCROACH.]

* **ĭn-crōaçh′-mĕnt,** *s.* [ENCROACHMENT.]

* **ĭn-crû′-çi-āt-ĕd (çi as shi),** *a.* [Lat. *in-* = not, and *cruciatus* = tortured.] Free from torture or torment.

* **ĭn-crû-ĕn′-tąl,** *a.* [Lat. *incruentus,* from *in-* = not, and *cruentus* = bloody; *cruor* = blood.] Not bloody; not attended with bloodshed.

ĭn-crŭst′, *v.t.* [Fr. *incruster,* from Lat. *incrusto,* from *in-* = in, on, and *crusta* = a crust; Ital. *incrostare;* Sp. *incrustar.*] To cover with or as with a crust or hard coating; to form a crust upon the surface of.

"A black *incrusted* substance, which he found in Mendippe hills."—*Boyle: Works,* vi. 387.

* **ĭn-crŭs′-tāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *incrustatus,* pa. par. of *incrusto* = to incrust (q.v.).] To incrust; to attach as a crust.

"It is strewed upon, or, as it were, *incrustated* about, small branches of the Canadian pine."—*Cook: Third Voyage,* bk. iv., ch. iii.

ĭn-crŭs′-tāte, *a.* [INCRUSTATE, *v.*]

Botany:

1. Coated with earthy matter.

2. A term used of seeds growing so firmly to their pericarp that they seem to have but one integument.

ĭn-crŭs-tā′-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *incrustatio,* from *incrustatus,* pa. par. of *incrusto* = to incrust (q.v.).]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of incrusting or forming a crust or hard coating upon the surface of any substance; the act of lining or covering with a foreign substance, as marble, stone, &c.; the state of being incrusted.

"The old foundation became quite lost in these new *incrustations.*"—*Warburton: Div. Legation,* bk. iv., § 4.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Masonry:* A facing or covering to a wall of a different material from that of which it is mainly built, such as marble or stone.

"A chapell built by Lewis XIII., all of jasper, with several *incrustations* of marble in the inside."—*Evelyn: Memoirs; Fontainbleau* (an. 1644).

2. *Carp.:* [VENEERING].

3. *Steam-engine:* The deposit from the water adhering to the inside of a boiler.

* **ĭn-crŭst′-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *incrust; -ment.*] An incrustation.

* **ĭn-crȳs′-tąl-līz-ą-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *crystallizable* (q.v.).] Not crystallizable; uncrystallizable.

ĭn′-cū-bāte, *v.i.* [Lat. *incubatus,* pr. par. of *incubo: in* = on, and *cubo* = to lie down.] To sit, as on eggs for hatching.

ĭn-cū-bā′-tion, *s.* [Lat. *incubatio,* from *incubatus,* pa. par. of *incubo;* Fr. *incubation.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* The act of sitting upon eggs for the purpose of hatching young.

"The eggs of birds . . . require to be hatched by the *incubation* of females or other birds."—*Boyle: Works,* iii. 300.

2. *Fig.:* A brooding, as of a hen upon eggs.

"But the *incubation* of this Spirit of God did not so much excite as give a new vital power to the several parts of the chaos."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind,* p. 292.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Path.:* The maturation of morbific matter introduced into the system.

2. *Compar. Relig.:* The act of sleeping for oracular dreams. The sick who visited the temples of Æsculapius had to spend at least one night in his sanctuary (Paus., ii. 27, § 2), observing certain rules prescribed by the priests, and the fitting remedies were usually revealed by the god in a dream. Cicero (*de Div.,* ii. 59) jestingly asks why this power should only be exercised by Æsculapius and Serapis, and not by other divinities.

"It was in allusion to this *incubation* that the temples of Æsculapius contained statues of Sleep and Death."—*Smith: Dict. Biol. & Myth.,* ii.

¶ (1) *Artificial incubation:* The hatching of eggs by means of heat artificially applied. The Egyptians have long done so successfully by means of heated ovens. Some years ago it was calculated that a hundred million chickens were thus annually produced in Egypt. The French attempted, but less successfully, to imitate the process, nor have attempts here been more effective.

(2) *Period of incubation:*

Path.: The period that elapses between the introduction of morbific matter into the body, and the commencement of the disease thence resulting. In measles this is from ten to fourteen days; in scarlet fever, four to six days; in small-pox, twelve days; and in chicken-pox, four (?) days.

ĭn′-cū-bā-tĭve, *a.* [Eng. *incubat(e); -ive.*] Of or pertaining to incubation or the period of incubation; relating to the period during which a disease exists in the system without showing itself.

ĭn′-cū-bā-tŏr, *s.* [Eng. *incubat(e); -or.*]

1. One who or that which incubates; a bird which shows a disposition to sit upon eggs, as distinguished from one which does not.

2. An apparatus or device for hatching eggs by artificial heat.

ĭn-cū′-ą-tŏr-ȳ, *a.* [Eng. *incubat(e); -ory.*] Serving for incubation.

* **ĭn-cūb′-ą-tụre,** * **ĭn-cūb′-ĭ-tụre,** *s.* [Lat. *incubito,* freq. from *incubo* = to lie upon.] The act of incubating; incubation.

* **ĭn-cūbe′,** *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *cube* (q.v.).] To make a cube of; to fix firmly and solidly.

"To inglobe or *incube* herself among the Presbyters."—*Milton: Reason of Church Govern.,* bk. i., ch. vi.

ĭn-cūb′-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *incubo* = to lie in or upon; Eng. suff. *-ous.*]

Bot. (*Of the leaves of Jungermanniaceæ*): Imbricated over each other from the base to the apex. Opposed to succubous (q.v.).

ĭn′-cụ-bŭs, *a.* [Lat., from *incubo* = to lie upon; Fr. *incube.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* [II. 2].

2. *Fig.:* Anything which weighs heavily, as upon the mind; a heavy weight or burden; an incumbrance; a dead weight.

"The Duke of York was an intolerable *incubus.*"—*J. S. Brewer: English Studies,* p. 190.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Anthrop.:* A lascivious spirit appearing only by night, credited with the power of producing supernatural births by actual intercourse with women. Such a belief existed among the Jews, "for a wicked spirit loveth her" (Tobit vi. 41). Allusion to it is found in Augustine's *De Civ. Dei* (xv. 23); in the Middle Ages it was fully accepted by theologians and lawyers, and scores of women were burnt for an impossible crime. How long a belief in incubi lingered in England may be seen in Burton's *Anat. of Melancholy* (pt. iii., § 2, mem. 1,) where copious references are given; and Leuret (*Fragmens Psychologiques* (Paris, 1834), p. 257) may be consulted for the views of St. Bernard and those of the physicians of La Salpetrière on the subject. [LAMIA, SUCCUBUS.] According to Tylor (*Prim. Cult.* (1873), ii. 190), a belief in incubi still exists among many races of low culture. [NIGHTMARE, VAMPIRE.]

2. *Path.:* A sensation of an oppressive weight at the epigastrium during sleep, and of an incapability of moving or speaking; nightmare (q.v.).

ĭn-cūl′-cāte, *v.t.* [Lat. *inculcatus,* pa. par. of *inculco* = to tread in: *in-* = in, into, and *calco* = to tread.] To impress upon the mind by frequent admonitions; to enforce by constant repetitions; to instil into the mind.

"Two persons charged to *inculcate* moderation."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. vi.

ĭn-cūl-cā′-tion, *s.* [Lat. *inculcatio,* from *inculcatus,* pa. par. of *inculco.*] The act or pro-

cess of inculcating or impressing upon the mind by frequent admonitions.

"The dayes that are to follow must pass in the *inculcation* of precepts already collected."—*Rambler*, No. 151.

ĭn-cŭl′-cā-tŏr, *s.* [Lat., from *inculcatus*, pa. par. of *inculco.*] One who inculcates or enforces.

"The greatest example and *inculcator* of this suspension [of assent]."—*Boyle: Works*, iv. 153.

* **ĭn-cŭlk′,** *v.t.* [Lat. *inculco* = to tread in.] To inculcate; to reiterate.

"Their bookes be open, and the wordes playne, *inculked* agayne and againe."—*Sir T. More: Works*, p. 260.

* **ĭn-cŭlp′,** *v.t.* [Lat. *in-* = in, and *culpa* = a fault.] To bring into blame.

"Why should mine honest proceeding and care be *inculped* therewithal?"—*Shelton: Don Quixote*, bk. ii., ch. vi.

* **ĭn-cŭl′-pa-ble,** *a* [Lat. *inculpabilis*, from *in-* = not, and *culpabilis* = blamable, culpable (q.v.).] Not culpable; unblamable; without fault; free from blame; blameless.

"No ignorance of things, lying under necessary practice, can be totally *inculpable*."—*South: Works*, vol. vii., ser. 10.

* **ĭn-cŭl′-pa-ble-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *inculpable*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being inculpable; blamelessness.

"The great thing to be attended to . . . is the culpableness or *inculpableness*."—*Sharp: Works*, vol. ii., *A Dis. of Conscience.*

* **ĭn-cŭl′-pa-blĭ,** *adv.* [Eng. *inculpab(le)*; *-ly.*] Unblamably, blamelessly, without blame.

"They are *inculpably* ignorant."—*Bp. Taylor: Great Exemplar*, pt. iii., dis. 17.

* **ĭn-cŭl′-pāte,** *v.t.* [Low Lat. *inculpatus*, pa. par. of *inculpo*, from Lat. *in-* = in, into, and *culpa* = fault, blame.] To expose or bring into fault or blame; to accuse of crime; to impute crime to; to incriminate.

* **ĭn-cŭl-pā′-tion,** *s.* [Low Lat. *inculpatio*, from *inculpo.*] The act of inculpating or incriminating; incrimination; the state of being inculpated or incriminated.

* **ĭn-cŭl′-pa-tŏr-ȳ,** *a.* [Eng. *inculpat(e)*; *-ory.*] Tending to inculpate or incriminate; incriminatory; it is the opposite to *exculpatory* (q.v.).

* **ĭn-cŭlt′,** *a.* [Lat. *incultus*, from *in-* = not, and *cultus*, pa. par. of *colo* = to cultivate; Fr. *inculte.*]

1. Uncultivated, untilled.

"Her foreste huge
Inculte, robust, and tall, by Nature's hand,
Planted of old." *Thomson: Autumn*, 883.

2. Rude, unpolished, uncivilized.

* **ĭn-cŭl′-tĭ-vāte,** * **ĭn-cŭl′-tĭ-vāt-ĕd,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *cultivate.*]

1. Not cultivated, uncultivated, untilled.

2. Uncivilized, unpolished.

"The barbarism of the *inculti*vate heathen."—*Glanvill: Vanity of Dogmatizing*, ch. xii.

* **ĭn-cŭl-tĭ-vā′-tion,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *cultivation* (q.v.).] A state of want of cultivation; an uncultivated state.

"That state of *incultivation* which Nature in her luxuriant fancies loves to form."—*Berrington: History of Abeillard*, p. 108.

* **ĭn-cŭl′-tȳre,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *culture* (q.v.).] Want or neglect of culture.

"The *inculture* of the world would perish into a wilderness."—*Felham: Resolves*, pt. ii., res. 49.

ĭn-cŭm′-bẹn-çȳ, *s.* [Eng. *incumbent*; *-cy.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. *Literally:*

(1) The act or state of being incumbent; lying or resting upon something.

(2) That which is physically incumbent; a weight or burden.

* 2. *Fig.:* That which is morally incumbent; a duty; an obligation.

II. *Eccles.:* The state of holding or being in possession of a benefice; the time during which a person is an incumbent.

"They have now the same right by their *incumbency* that they then had."—*Burnet: Hist. Reform.*, vol. ii. (Pref.)

ĭn-cŭm′-bẹnt, *a. & s.* [Lat. *incumbens*, pr. par. of *incumbo* = to lie upon: *in* = in, on, and *cumbo* = to lie; Fr. *incumbant*; Sp. *incumbente.*]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Lying or resting upon. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"Two *incumbent* figures gracefully leaning on it towards one another."—*Reliquiæ Wottonianæ*, p. 61.

2. Leaning over; overhanging. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"They frowned *incumbent* o'er the spot."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, iii. 26.

3. *Fig.:* Lying, resting, or imposed upon one as a duty or obligation morally binding and necessary to be performed.

II. *Bot.:* A term used of the cotyledons of a seed when they are folded with their backs upon the radicle.

B. *As subst.:* A person who holds or is in possession of any property, benefice, or office; specifically, a clergyman in possession of an ecclesiastical benefice.

"There will sometimes be good reason for the *incumbent* to desire . . . an occasional suspension, or relaxation, at least, of the general rule.—*Hurd: Charge to the Clergy of Worcester.*

* **ĭn-cŭm′-bẹnt-ĕss,** *a. & s.* [Eng. *incumbent*; *-ess.*] A female incumbent. (*Walpole: Works*, iii. 371.)

* **ĭn-cŭm′-bẹnt-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *incumbent*; *-ly.*] In an incumbent manner; as a duty or moral obligation.

* **ĭn-cŭm′-bĕr,** *v.t.* [ENCUMBER.]

* **ĭn-cŭm-bĭ′-tion,** *s.* [Eng. *incumb(ent)*, a.; *-ition.*] Incubation. (*Sterne: Tristram Shandy*, i. 181.)

* **ĭn-cŭm′-brạnçe,** *s.* [ENCUMBRANCE.]

* **ĭn-cŭm′-brạnç-ĕr,** *s.* [ENCUMBRANCER.]

* **ĭn-cŭm′-brŏus,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *cumbrous* (q.v.).] Cumbrous, cumbersome, hard, difficult.

"For hard language, and hard matere
Is *incombrous* for to here."
Chaucer: Hous of Fame, bk. ii.

ĭn-cụ-năb′-ụ-lŭm (*pl.* **ĭn-cụ-năb′-ụ-lạ**), *s.* [Lat. *incunabula* = a cradle-bed, a birthplace, an origin: *in-* = in, and *cunabula* = a cradle, from *cunæ* = a cradle.]

Bibliog.: A book printed during the early period of the art; specif., a book printed before the year A.D. 1500.

ĭn-cūr′, * **in-curre,** *v.t. & i.* [Lat. *incurro* = to run upon: *in-* = in, on, and *curro* = to run.]

A. *Transitive:*

* 1. To run against, to meet.

"No longer affected with a benefit than it *incurs* the sense."—*Barrow: Works*, vol. i., ser. 8.

2. To run into, as something from which danger, harm, or inconvenience may arise; to expose one's self to; to become liable or obnoxious to; to render one's self liable or subject to.

"He that blames what they have blindly chose,
Incurs resentment." *Cowper: Hope*, 285.

3. To contract; to bring on: as, To *incur* a debt.

* 4. To occasion; to render liable or subject to. (*Chapman.*)

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To enter, to pass, to occur. (Usually followed by *to.*)

"The motions of the minute parts of bodies are invisible, and *incur* not to the eye."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 98.

ĭn-cūr-ạ-bĭl′-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Fr. *incurabilité*, from *incurable* = incurable (q.v.).] The quality or state of being incurable; impossibility of cure or remedy.

"The *incurability* of the former, and facile cure of the other."—*Harvey: On Consumption.*

ĭn-cūr′-ạ-ble, *a. & s.* [Fr., from Lat. *incurabilis*, from *in-* = not, and *curabilis* = curable (q.v.); Ital. *incurabile*; Sp. *incurable.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. That cannot be cured or healed; not to be removed by medicine or medical treatment; beyond the healing power or skill of medicine; irremediable.

2. That cannot be remedied, amended, or corrected; hopeless, irreparable: as, an *incurable* evil.

"An *incurable* propensity to dark and crooked ways."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

B. *As subst.:* A person suffering from an incurable disease or affection: as, a hospital for *incurables.*

ĭn-cūr′-ạ-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *incurable*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being incurable; incurability. (*Boyle: Works*, ii. 93.)

ĭn-cūr′-ạ-blȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *incurabl(e)*; In an incurable manner or degree; by the power or skill of medicine; irretrievably; hopelessly.

"Those punishments which infinite justice and dom may see cause to inflict on the *incurably* wic —*Blair: Sermons*, vol. v., ser. 20.

* **ĭn-cūr-ĭ-ŏs′-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (?), Eng. *curiosity* (q.v.).] The quality or sta being incurious; want of or freedom f curiosity or inquisitiveness; indifference.

"His *incuriosity* or indifference when truth offered to be laid before him."—*Warburton*: vol. ix., ser. 1.

* **ĭn-cūr′-ĭ-ŏŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *incuriosus*, from = not, and *curiosus* (q.v.).] Free from curi or inquisitiveness; not curious or inquisit destitute of curiosity; indifferent, inattent careless, heedless.

"He that is most *incurious* of the issues of his —*Taylor: Great Exemplar; An Exhortation*, § i.

* **ĭn-cūr′-ĭ-ŏŭs-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *incurious*; In an incurious, indifferent, or inattent manner; without curiosity or inquisitive

"Let me be learnedly ignorant and *incuriously* vout."—*Bp. Hall: Invisible World*, bk. i., § 1.

* **ĭn-cūr′-ĭ-ŏŭs-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *incurio -ness.* The quality or state of being incu incuriosity.

"We may lessen them by our *incuriousness*."— *Taylor: Set Forms of Liturgie*, § 22.

* **ĭn-cūr′-rençe,** *s.* [Lat. *incurrens*, pr. p of *incurro* = to incur (q.v.).] The act of curring, subjecting, or rendering one's liable to: as, the *incurrence* of guilt.

ĭn-cūr′-sion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *incursio* accus. of *incursio* = a running in or against, irruption, from *incursus*, pa. par. of incu Sp. *incursion*; Ital. *incursione.*] [INCUR.]

1. A running into; an entering into a ter tory with hostile intent, but without per nent or continued occupation; an inroad; irruption.

"To make an hostile invasion, or *incursion*, their havens."—*Bacon: War with Spain.*

* 2. Occurrence; attack.

* **ĭn-cūr′-sĭve,** *a.* [Lat. *incursus*, pa. par. *incurro.*] Hostile; making incursions or roads; aggressive.

* **ĭn-cūr′-taĭn,** *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and E *curtain* (q.v.).] To place within a curtain; curtain; to hang round about with or as w curtains or tapestry. (*G. Markham: Sir Grinvile*, p. 66.)

* **ĭn-cūr′-vāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *incurvatus*, pa. p of *incurvo* = to curve or bend: *in-* = in, and *curvo* = to curve (q.v.).] To curve; bend; to crook; to turn or bend from straight or direct course or line.

ĭn-cūr′-vāte, *a.* [INCURVATE, *v.*] Curved ward or upward.

* **ĭn-cūr-vā′-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *incurvatio*, fr *incurvatus.*] [INCURVATE, *a.*]

1. The act of curving, bending, or makin crooked.

2. The act of bending or bowing the body token of respect or reverence; a bow.

3. The state of being incurvated or be from a straight or direct line or course; cu vity; crookedness.

"Which would cause an *incurvation* of the sun contrary way."—*Derham: Astro-Theology*, bk. i. ch. (Note 1.)

ĭn-cūrve′, *v.t.* [INCURVATE, *v.*] To curve; bend; to make crooked; to bow.

"You hollow trunk,
That with its hoary head *incurved* salute
The passing wave." *Somervile: The Chase.*

incurve-recurved, *a.*

Bot.: Bending inwards and then outwards.

ĭn-cūrved′, *pa. par. & a.* [INCURVE.]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* (See the verb).

2. *Bot.:* The same as INFLEXED (q.v.).

* **ĭn-cūrv′-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Lat. *incurvus* = bent crooked.] The state of being curved or bent curvity; crookedness; a bending inwards.

"The *incurvity* of a dolphin must be taken really."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. v., ch. ii.

ĭn′-cūs, *s.* [Lat.]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* An anvil.

2. *Anatomy:*

(1) *Human:* One of the small bones of the ear. It stands between the malleus and the stapes, and is connected with them by articular surfaces. It does not resemble an anvil so closely as it does a tooth with two fangs widely separated. These constitute a body and two processes. (*Quain.*)

(2) *Compar.:* The incus is represented only by a ligament in birds, by a cartilage in sphenodon (*Hatteria*) and other reptiles, and by the hyo-mandibular bone in osseous fishes. (*Huxley.*)

*** ĭn-cūṣo′, * ĭn-cŭss′,** *v.t.* [Lat. *incussus*, pa. par. of *incutio* = to strike upon: *in-* = in, on, and *quatio* = to shake.] To impress by striking or stamping with a hammer, as a coin. (*Daniel: Hist. Eng.*, p. 4.)

*** ĭn-cŭ′-ssion,** *s.* [Lat. *incussus*, pa. par. of *incutio.*] The act of striking; concussion.

*** ĭn-cūto′,** *v.t.* [Lat. *incutio* = to strike upon.] To strike in. (*Becon: Works*, i. 63.)

*** ĭn′-dạ-gāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *indagatus*, pa. par. of *indago* = to trace out, to track.] To trace out; to seek or search out.

*** ĭn-dạ-gā′-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *indagatio*, from *indagatus*, pa. par. of *indago.*] The act or process of searching or seeking out; search, inquiry, investigation.

"Part hath been discovered by himself, and some by human *indagation.*"—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. i., ch. x.

*** ĭn′-dạ-gā-tĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *indagat(e); -ive.*] Searching, investigating; given or inclined to investigation.

*** ĭn′-dạ-gā-tŏr,** *s.* [Lat., from *indagatus*, pa. par. of *indago.*] One who searches out, seeks into, or investigates; a searcher; an investigator.

"Searched into by such skilful *indagators* of nature."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 465.

*** ĭn-dăm′-aged (aged as ĭjd),** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *damaged* (q.v.).] Not damaged, unhurt.

*** ĭn-dart′,** *v.t.* [ENDART.]

*** ĭndo,** *a.* [INDIGO.]

I. *Ord. Lang.*: Indigo or azure-coloured.

II. *Her.:* A name applied to azure, from the sapphire, because India is the principal source of supply for these gems.

*** ĭn-debt′** (*b* silent), *v.t.* [O. Fr. *endetter, endebter* = to bring into debt: *en-* = in, into, and *dette, debte* = a debt (q.v.).] To bring into debt; to bring under obligation.

"Thy fortune hath *indebted* thee to none."
Daniel: To the King's Majesty.

ĭn-dĕbt′-ĕd (*b* silent), *a.* [INDEBT.]

1. Being under a debt or obligation; having incurred a debt; bound to repayment or restitution.

"He began to flatter the common people, and specially those that were *indebted.*"—*North: Plutarch*, p. 128.

2. Morally bound or obliged by something received for which restitution, return, or gratitude is due.

"Grant her *indebted* to what zealots call
Grace undeserved." *Cowper: Truth*, 482.

ĭn-dĕbt′-ĕd-nĕss (*b* silent), *s.* [Eng. *indebted; -ness.*]

1. The state of being indebted or in debt.

2. The amount of debts owing; debts collectively.

3. The state of being morally indebted or bound.

*** ĭn-dĕbt′-mĕnt** (*b* silent), *s.* [Eng. *indebt; -ment.*] The state of being indebted; indebtedness.

"If thou wilt needs wilfully live and dye in a just *indebtment.*"—*Bp. Hall: Balm of Gilead.*

ĭn-dē′-çen-çy, * ĭn-dē′-çençe, *s.* [Lat. *indecentia*, from *indecens* = unbecoming, indecent (q.v.); Fr. *indécence*; Ital. *indecenza*; Sp. *indecencia.*]

1. The quality or state of being indecent or unbecoming.

2. The quality or state of being indecent or indelicate.

"He will in vain endeavour to reform *indecency* in his pupil, which he allows in himself."—*Locke: On Education.*

3. That which is indecent or unbecoming.

"Of the *indecencies* of an Heroick Poem, the most remarkable are those that show disproportion."—*Hobbes: On the Pref. before Gondibert.*

4. That which is indecent or indelicate either in words or actions; a word or action which is a violation of modesty, and partaking more or less of the nature of lewdness or obscenity.

"They who, by speech or writing, present to the ear or to the eye of modesty any of the *indecencies.*"—*Beattie: Moral Science*, pt. i., ch. ii., § 5.

ĭn-dē′-çent, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *indecens* = unbecoming: *in-* = not, and *decens* = becoming, decent (q.v.); Ital. & Sp. *indecente.*]

* 1. Unbecoming, unseemly, disgracing, humiliating.

"Repeated and *indecent* overthrow."
Milton: P. L., vi. 601.

2. Unbecoming; unfit for modest eyes or ears; offensive to modesty or delicacy; indecorous, indelicate, immodest, gross, obscene.

"Their barbarous, yet their not *indecent* glee."
Byron: Childe Harold, ii. 72.

¶ *Indecency* is less than *immodesty*, but more than *indelicacy*; these both respect the outward behaviour, but *immodesty* springs from illicit or uncurbed desire; *indelicacy* from want of education.

indecent-assault, *s.*

Law: An assault more or less inconsistent with decency.

indecent-book, *s.*

Law: An obscene book. The sale of indecent books, prints, or photographs is a misdemeanour. By 20 & 21 Vic. c. 83, houses where they are suspected to be kept may be summarily searched and the books or prints destroyed.

indecent-exposure, *s.*

Law: Exposure of the person in an indecent manner; it is an indictable offence at common law.

indecent-photograph, *s.*

Law: An obscene photograph. [INDECENT-BOOK.]

indecent-print, *s.*

Law: An obscene print. [INDECENT-BOOK.]

ĭn-dē′-çent-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *indecent; -ly.*] In an indecent, unbecoming manner.

"And when *indecently* I rave."
Swift: To Stella (1723-4).

ĭn-dĕ-çĭd-ụ-ā′-tạ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat., pref. *in-* = not, and *deciduatus*, from *deciduus* = that which is cut or lopped off.]

Zool.: A primary division of Placental Mammalia, named by Prof. Huxley from their having the placenta non-deciduous. It contains the Orders *Ungulata* and *Cetacea.*

ĭn-dĕ-çĭd′-ụ-ate, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *deciduate* (q.v.).]

Zool.: Non-deciduate; not having decidua.

ĭn-dĕ-çĭd′-ụ-ŏus, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *deciduous* (q.v.).]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* Not falling down or off.

"The *indeciduous* and unshaken locks of Apollo."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. v., ch. xxi.

Bot.: Not deciduous; used of leaves, petals, &c.

*** ĭn-dĕç′-ĭ-mạ-ble,** *a.* [Fr. *indécimable*, from Lat. *in-* = not, and Low Lat. *decimo* = to pay a tithe; Lat. *decima* = a tenth part; *decem* = ten.] [DECIMAL.] Not liable to decimation or the payment of tithes.

ĭn-dĕ-çĭ′-phĕr-ạ-ble, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *decipherable* (q.v.).] Not decipherable; incapable of being deciphered or interpreted.

*** ĭn-dĕ-çĭ′-phĕr-ạ-blȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *indecipherab(le); -ly.*] So as to be indecipherable.

ĭn-dĕ-çĭ′-ṣion, *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and *decision* (q.v.).] Want of decision; want of firmness or determination of the will; a wavering of the mind; irresolution.

"A strange appearance of *indecision* and insincerity."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

ĭn-dĕ-çĭ′-sĭve, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *decisive* (q.v.).]

1. Not decisive; not bringing to a final or decisive issue; not final or conclusive.

"The campaign had everywhere been *indecisive.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

2. Not coming to a decision; undecided; wanting in decision; prone to indecision; irresolute, wavering, vacillating, hesitating.

ĭn-dĕ-çĭ′-sĭve-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *indecisive; -ly.*] In an indecisive manner.

*** ĭn-dĕ-çĭ′-sĭve-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *indecisive; -ness.*] The quality or state of being indecisive; an unsettled state.

ĭn-dĕ-clĭn′-ạ-ble, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *indeclinabilis*, from *in-* = not, and *declinabilis* = declinable (q.v.).]

A. *As adjective:*

Gram.: That cannot be declined; not declinable; not varied by terminations; having no cases.

"In order to express by one *indeclinable* word what would otherwise have required two or three words."—*Beattie: Moral Science*, pt. i., ch. i., § 2.

B. *As subst.:* A word which cannot be declined.

*** ĭn-dĕ-clĭn′-ạ-blȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *indeclinab(le); -ly.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Without declension or turning away; without variation.

"To follow *indeclinably* the discipline of the Church of England."—*Mountague: Appeale to Cæsar*, p. 111.

2. *Gram.:* Without declension or variation of terminations.

ĭn-dē-cŏm-pōṣ′-ạ-ble, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *decomposable* (q.v.).] That cannot be decomposed; not liable or subject to decomposition or resolution into the primary constituent elements.

ĭn-dē-cŏm-pōṣ′-ạ-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *indecomposable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being indecomposable; incapability of decomposition.

ĭn-dĕ-cōr′-ŏus, ĭn-dĕc′-ōr-ŏus, *a.* [Lat. *indecorus*, from *in-* = not, and *decorus* = becoming; *decus* = an honour.] Not decorous; unbecoming; violating propriety, decorum, or good manners; contrary to the rules of good breeding; impolite, uncivil, unseemly.

"It was useless and *indecorous* to attempt any thing by mere struggle."—*Burke: Army Estimates*, 1799.

ĭn-dĕ-cōr′-ŏus-lȳ, ĭn-dĕc′-ōr-ŏus-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *indecorous; -ly.*] In an indecorous, unseemly, or unbecoming manner.

ĭn-dĕ-cōr′-ŏus-nĕss, ĭn-dĕc′-ōr-ŏus-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *indecorous; -ness.*] The quality or state of being indecorous; violation of propriety, decorum, or good manners.

ĭn-dĕ-cōr′-ŭm, *s.* [Lat. = what is unbecoming; neut. sing. of *indecorus* = unbecoming, indecorous (q. v.).]

1. A want of decorum; violation of propriety or the established rules of good breeding, or the form of respect due to station and age.

2. An indecorous or unbecoming act; a breach of decorum.

"Some slight *indecorums* therefore, we may reasonably expect to find."—*Warburton: Divine Legation*, bk. vi., § 2.

ĭn-deēd′, * ĭn-dēde′, *adv.* [Prep. *in*, and *deed.*]

1. In reality, in truth, of a truth, in very fact. It is used variously: sometimes emphatically, as in (1); sometimes as noting an admission or concession, as in (2); sometimes as an interjection or expression of surprise, or as calling for affirmation or confirmation, as in (3).

(1) "If it so be that they *indede* so dyd."
Surrey: Virgile: Æneis bk. ii.

(2) "Against these forces were prepared to the number of near one hundred ships; not so great of bulk *indeed*, but of a more nimble motion."—*Bacon.*

(3) "None but mine own people." "*Indeed!*"—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, iv. 2.

¶ The two elements of the word, are sometimes found separated by the word *very*, to add emphasis to the statement.

"*In very deed* for this cause have I raised thee."—*Exodus* ix. 16.

ĭn-dĕ-făt-ĭ-gạ-bĭl′-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Eng. *indefatigable; -ity.*] The quality or state of being indefatigable; unweariedness, persistence.

ĭn-dĕ-făt′-ĭ-gạ-ble, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *indefatigabilis* = not to be wearied: *in* = not, and *defatigo* = to tire out; from *de* = down, extremely, and *fatigo* = to tire, to weary.] That cannot be fatigued or tired out; not yielding to fatigue or exertion; unceasing in

exertions or efforts; unwearied in labour; untiring or unremitting in work.

"He was *indefatigable*, and at length successful in his attempts."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

ĭn-dĕ-făt'-ĭ-gą-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *indefatigable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being indefatigable; indefatigability.

"They come short of his *indefatigableness*."—*Parnell: Life of Zoilus.*

ĭn-dĕ-făt'-ĭ-gą-blĭ, *adv.* [Eng. *indefatigab(le); -ly.*] Without weariness or fatigue; unremittingly; untiringly.

"He exerted himself *indefatigably* to improve their discipline."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

* **ĭn-dĕ-făt-ĭ-gā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *indefatigatus* = unwearied.] The quality or state of being unwearied; unweariedness.

ĭn-dĕ-fēąz-ĭ-bĭl'-ĭ-tĭ, *s.* [Eng. *indefeasible; -ity.*] The quality or state of being indefeasible: as, the *indefeasibility* of a title.

ĭn-dĕ-fēąz'-ĭ-ble, * **ĭn-dĕ-fēąz'-ą-ble,** * **ĭn-dĕ-fēĭz'-ĭ-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *defeasible* (q.v.).] Not defeasible; that cannot be made void; not to be defeated.

"Doctrine of *indefeasible* hereditary right."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

ĭn-dĕ-fēąz'-ĭ-blĭ, *adv.* [Eng. *indefeasib(le); -ly.*] In a manner not to be made void.

"As truly and as *indefeasibly* royal as the House of Stuart."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

* **ĭn-dĕ-fĕct-ĭ-bĭl'-ĭ-tĭ,** *s.* [Eng. *indefectible; -ity.*] The quality or state of being indefectible; freedom from liability to defect, decay, or failure.

"He alone hath infallibility and *indefectibility*."—*Bp. Hall: True Peace Maker.*

* **ĭn-dĕ-fĕct'-ĭ-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *defectible* (q.v.).] Not defectible; not liable to defect, decay, or failure.

"A state of *indefectible* virtue and happiness."—*Clarke: Letter to Mr. Dodwell.*

* **ĭn-dĕ-fĕct'-ĭve** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *defective* (q.v.).] Not defective; free from defect; perfect; complete.

"Seven are my daughters, of a form divine
With seven fair sons, an *indefective* line."
Croxall: Ovid; Metamorphoses vi.

* **ĭn-dĕ-fēĭz'-ĭ-ble,** *a.* [INDEFEASIBLE.]

* **ĭn-dĕ-fĕn-sĭ-bĭl'-ĭ-tĭ,** *s.* [Eng. *indefensible; -ity.*] The quality or state of being indefensible.

ĭn-dĕ-fĕn'-sĭ-ble, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *defensible* (q.v.).] Not defensible; incapable of being defended, maintained, justified, or vindicated: as, A town is *indefensible*; A line of conduct is *indefensible*.

ĭn-dĕ-fĕn'-sĭ-blĭ, *adv.* [Eng. *indefensib(le); -ly.*] In a manner that cannot be defended, maintained, justified, or vindicated.

"Some of the terms of expression are still *indefensibly* indelicate."—*Mickle: Lusiad*, bk. ix. (Note 32.)

* **ĭn-dĕ-fĕn'-sĭve,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *defensive* (q.v.).] Having no defence; defenceless.

"The sword awes the *indefensive* villager."—*Sir T. Herbert: Travels*, p. 237.

* **ĭn-dĕ-fĭc'-ĭen-çy (c as sh),** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *deficiency* (q.v.).] The quality of not being deficient; fulness; completeness.

"The *indeficiency* of faith."—*Strype: Life of Parker* (an. 1566).

* **ĭn-dĕ-fĭc'-ĭent (c as sh),** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *deficient* (q.v.).] Not deficient; full; perfect.

"The *indeficient* spring no winter fears."
G. Fletcher: Christ's Triumph after Death.

ĭn-dĕ-fīn'-ą-ble, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *definable* (q.v.).] Not definable; that cannot be defined; incapable or insusceptible of definition; inexplicable.

ĭn-dĕ-fīn'-ą-blĭ, *adv.* [Eng. *indefinab(le); -ly.*] In an indefinable manner or degree; so as not to be capable of definition.

ĭn-dĕf'-ĭ-nĭte, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *definite* (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Not limited or defined; not determinate; not precise, exact, or certain; vague, not in exact or precise terms.

"The time of this last is left *indefinite*."—*Dryden: Art of Poetry.*

2. Having no definite, determinate, or certain limits; large beyond the comprehension of man, though not absolutely without limits. It is often contrasted with *infinite*.

"Though it is not infinite, it may be *indefinite*; though it is not boundless in itself, it may be so to human comprehension."—*Spectator.* (*Todd.*)

3. Infinite, without limit.

"*Indefinite* and omnipresent God!"
Thompson: Sickness, v.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bot.* (*Of stamens, &c.*): Not definite; not constant in number, usually more than twenty.

2. *Math.*: Unbounded or unlimited. If the direction of a line only is given, it is supposed to extend in both directions from any point of it without limits; such a line is, properly speaking, an indefinite line. If we speak of that portion of a straight line which lies entirely on one side of any point of it, it is said to extend indefinitely in that direction. A plane extends indefinitely in all directions, unless limited by a boundary: it may be limited in one or more directions by a line or lines, and indefinite in all other directions. [SPACE.]

indefinite-inflorescence, *s.*

Bot.: Inflorescence with the flowers arising from the axils of the leaves, thus leaving the terminal bud to develop and become a twig or branch, lengthening indefinitely.

indefinite-proposition, *s.*

Logic: A proposition having for its subject a common term without any sign to indicate distribution or non-distribution: as, Man is mortal.

indefinite-term, *s.*

Logic: A privative or negative term, in that it does not define or mark out an object by a positive attribute as a definite term does: as, unorganized; not-Cæsar.

ĭn-dĕf'-ĭ-nĭte-lĭ, *adv.* [Eng. *indefinite; -ly.*]

1. In an indefinite manner or degree; without certain or settled limitation.

"If the world be *indefinitely* extended, that is, so far as no human intellect can fancy any bounds of it."—*Ray: On the Creation.*

2. Without certainty or precision; vaguely.

"And besides, it was left somewhat *indefinitely*, when it should determine or expire."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*, p. 111.

ĭn-dĕf'-ĭ-nĭte-nĕss, * **in-def-i-nite-nesse,** *s.* [Eng. *indefinite; -ness.*] The quality or state of being indefinite, undefined, unlimited, or not precise or certain; vagueness.

"The *indefiniteness* of the charge implies a generality."—*Bp. Hall: Best Bargains.*

ĭn-dĕ-fĭn'-ĭ-tūde, *s.* [Eng. *indefinit(e); -ude.*]

1. Indefiniteness; want of certainty or precision; vagueness.

2. Number or quantity not limited by our comprehension, but yet finite.

"They arise to a strange and prodigious multitude, if not *indefinitude*, by their various positions."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind*, p. 15.

* **ĭn-dĕ-fĭn'-ĭ-tĭ,** *s.* [Eng. *indefinit(e); -y.*] Indefinitude, vagueness. (*North: Examen*, p. 144.)

* **ĭn-dĕ-flōŭr'-ĭsh-ĭng,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Lat. *defloro* = to take away flowers.] Ever flourishing or blooming.

"Where beauties *indeflourishing* abide."
G. Fletcher: Christ's Victory.

ĭn-dĕ-hĭs'-çençe, *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *dehiscence* (q.v.).] The quality or state of being indehiscent.

ĭn-dĕ-hĭs'-çent, *a.* [Pref. *in-*, and Lat. *dehiscens*, pr. par. of *dehisco* = to gape.]

Bot. (*Of a fruit*): Not dehiscing, not opening when ripe. Example: the hazel nut.

* **ĭn-dĕ-lāyed',** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *delayed.*] Not delayed, postponed, or put off.

"With promise to make my return *indelayed*."—*Strype: Memorials* (an. 1566).

* **ĭn-dĕ-lāy'-ĕd-lĭ,** *adv.* [Eng. *indelayed; -ly.*] Without delay.

"That the order might be *indelayedly* taken."—*Strype: Memorials* (an. 1553).

* **ĭn-dĕ-lĕct'-ą-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *delectable* (q.v.).] Not delectable; not pleasing; unamiable. (*Richardson: Clarissa*, viii. 327.)

* **ĭn-dĕ-lĭb'-ĕr-ąte,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2 Eng. *deliberate* (q.v.).] Not premed done without premeditation; not delib

"The *indeliberate* commissions of many *Government of the Tongue.*

* **ĭn-dĕ-lĭb'-ĕr-āt-ĕd,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (Eng. *deliberated* (q.v.).] The same as LIBERATE (q.v.).

* **ĭn-dĕ-lĭb'-ĕr-ąte-lĭ,** *adv.* [Eng. erate; *-ly.*] Without premeditation; u tionally.

ĭn-dĕl-ĭ-bĭl'-ĭ-tĭ, *s.* [Fr. *indélébilit indélébile* = indelible (q.v.).] The qu state of being indelible.

"The *indelibility* of the sacred character."
Horsley: Speech, April 12, 1804.

ĭn-dĕl'-ĭ-ble, * **in-del-e-ble,** *a.* [*délébile*, from Lat. *indelebilis*, from *in-* and *delebilis* = that can be destroyed; to destroy; Sp. *indeleble*; Ital. *indeleb*

1. *Lit.*: That cannot be blotted out faced; incapable of being effaced, ca or obliterated.

"Putting these on an *indelible* blacke o
Purchas: Pilgrimage, bk. viii., ch. iii., § 7.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) Incapable of being destroyed, wip or cleared away.

"Thou canst but live to blot with sham
Indelible thy mother's name."
Cowper: From the Greek, by Pa

(2) That cannot be annulled.

ĭn-dĕl'-ĭ-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *indelible* The quality or state of being indelible; bility.

ĭn-dĕl'-ĭ-blĭ, *adv.* [Eng *indelib(le)*; an indelible manner; so as to be indel

"Such was my scheme of life, which I imp *delibly* upon my memory."—*Idler*, No. 101.

ĭn-dĕl'-ĭ-brōme, *s.* [Eng. *indeli(bl brom(in)e.*]

Chem.: $C_{16}H_8Br_4N_2O_4$. A very in yellow powder, produced by the ac bromine on isatinic acid. It is insol water, alcohol, and ether, and is unact by ammonia and potash, even when It melts when carefully heated, and ing crystallizes in the form of needles.

ĭn-dĕl'-ĭ-cą-çy, *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), an *delicacy* (q.v.).]

1. The quality or state of being ind a want of delicacy or a nice sense of pr and decorum; a want of regard of rel in manners and in the treatment of ot want of careful avoidance of matters jects offensive or hurtful to others; ness in manners or language. [INDEC

"Novelists whose heaviness is but slightly by their *indelicacy*."—*Notes & Queries*, Feb. p. 139.

2. An indelicate act or word; an ind

ĭn-dĕl'-ĭ-cąte, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), an *delicate* (q.v.).]

1. Not delicate; wanting in delicacy ment, or good breeding; coarse, unre

"Mean and *indelicate* enough to let a fri pay them."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

2. Offensive to refined minds; cont delicacy, modesty, or the established good breeding; coarse, indecent.

"Such *indelicate* greediness might disgust factor."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

ĭn-dĕl'-ĭ-cąte-lĭ, *adv.* [Eng *indelic* In an indelicate manner; indecently.

ĭn-dĕm-nĭ-fĭ-cā'-tion, *s.* [Eng *ind* c connective, and suff. *-ation.*]

1. The act of indemnifying, saving ha or securing against damage, loss, or p the state of being indemnified.

2. The act of reimbursing or indem for any damage, loss, or penalty incur

3. That which indemnifies, saves ha or secures against damage, loss, or pe

ĭn-dĕm'-nĭ-fy, *v.t.* [Lat. *indemn* harmed, from *in-* = not, and *damnum* hurt; Eng. suff. *-fy* (q.v.).]

1. To save harmless; to secure from loss, or penalty.

2. To reimburse, to compensate, good, or to repay, for damage, loss, or incurred.

"*Indemnifying*, at least in part, such nativ as had been wrongfully despoiled."—*Macaul of Eng.*, ch. vi.

* 3. To keep safe; to save unharmed; to protect.

"They will *indemnify* them from all that shall fall out on this occasion."—*Sir. W. Temple: To Lord Arlington.*

ĭn-dĕm′-nĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Fr. *indemnité*, from Lat. *indemnitatem*, accus. of *indemnitas* = security from damage; *indemnis* = unharmed; Sp. *indemnidad*; Ital. *indemnità.*] [INDEMNIFY.]

1. Security given to save a person harmless, or to secure him against damage, loss, or penalty, which he may incur.

2. Indemnification or compensation for damage, loss, or penalties incurred.

"I will use all means, in the ways of amnesty and *indemnity*, which may most fully remove all fears and bury all jealousies in forgetfulness."—*Eikon Basilike.*

¶ *Act of Indemnity:*

Law & Hist.: An Act designed to relieve the Government or any of its officers from penalties when they have been compelled by exceptional circumstances to omit the performance of some duty, or to violate or even to suspend some law. In every Session of Parliament an Act of Indemnity used to be passed for the relief of those who had neglected to take the necessary oaths of office, and one also received the sanction of Parliament to condone the governmental suspension of the Bank Charter Act during the financial panics of 1848 and 1857. The term is specifically applied (1) to an Act passed in 1660, granting a free and general pardon to all the subjects of Charles II., saving such as were excepted by the Parliament; and (2) to an Act passed May 20, 1690, to exempt the followers of James II. from the penal consequences of their former deeds.

* **ĭn-dĕ-mŏn-stra-bĭl′-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *demonstrability* (q.v.).] The quality or state of being indemonstrable.

* **ĭn-dĕ-mŏn′-stra-ble,** *a.* [Lat. *indemonstrabilis*, from *in-* = not, and *demonstrabilis* = demonstrable (q.v.).] Not demonstrable; that cannot be demonstrated or proved by reasoning.

"All of them as *indemonstrable* as the conclusion to be inferred from them."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 560.

* **ĭn-dĕ-mŏn′-stra-ble-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *indemonstrable*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being indemonstrable; indemonstrability.

ĭn-dĕn-ĭ-zā′-tion, *s.* For this and cognate words see ENDENIZATION, &c.

ĭn-dĕnt′, *v.t.* & *i.* [Low Lat. *indento* = to notch with teeth, from Lat. *in-* = in, into, and *dens* (genit. *dentis*) = a tooth; O. Fr. *endenter*; Ital. *indentare.* The word is a law term. In making duplicates of deeds, it was usual to cut or *indent* the edges alike, so that they would tally with each other upon comparison. The deeds with edges so cut were called *indentures*, and the verb to *indent* came also to mean to execute a deed or make a compact. (*Skeat.*)]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. To cut into points or notches like a row of teeth; to notch, to jag.

"The practice of *indenting* has been abandoned."—*Blackstone, Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 20.

* 2. To form with indentations, jagged or rough edges or borders.

"The coast seemed to be *indented* into creeks and projecting points."—*Cook: Second Voyage*, bk. iii., ch. xii.

* 3. To dent, to dint.

"With shields *indented* deep in glorious wars."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey xix. 37.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Law:* To bind out or apprentice by indenture; to indenture; to contract: as, To *indent* an apprentice.

2. *Print.:* To set in farther from the margin or leave a blank space in, at the beginning of a line.

* **B.** *Intransitive:*

I. *Literally.*

1. To be notched or jagged with indentations or irregularities like a row of teeth.

2. To wind in and out; to run zigzag.

"Then shalt thou see the dew-bedabbled wretch
Turn and return, *indenting* with the way."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV., iii. 1.

3. To make a contract; to contract; to bargain.

"Shall we buy treason? and *indent* with fears,
When they have lost and forfeited themselves?"
Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV., i. 3.

II. *Fig.:* To move to one side and the other; to pursue a zigzag course.

"Not winding or *indenting* so much as to the right hand of fair pretences."—*Milton: Doctrine of Divorce*, bk. ii., ch. xiv.

ĭn′-dĕnt, *s.* [INDENT, *v.*]

* **I.** *Ordinary Language:*

1. A cut or notch in the margin of any thing; an indentation or recess.

"It shall not wind with such a deep *indent.*"
Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV., iii. 1.

2. A stamp, an impression, a dent.

3. A covenant. (*Puttenham: Eng. Poesie*, bk. iii., ch. xxiv.)

4. A certificate or indented certificate issued by the United States Government at the close of the Revolution for the principal or interest of the public debt.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Carp.:* A notch, as in scarfing timbers together.

2. *Print.:* The blank space or set-in at the commencement of a paragraph.

ĭn-dĕn-tā′-tion, *s.* [Low Lat. *indentatio*, from *indento* = to indent (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of indenting or cutting with notches in the margin, like a row of teeth.

2. A notch or cut in the margin of anything; a recess; a depression like a notch.

"Tarentum, situated in the deep *indentation* of the southern gulf of Italy."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (1855), ii. 434.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Arch.:* A zigzag moulding; the shark's-tooth moulding; denticulation.

2. *Print.:* The act of indenting or beginning a line or series of lines farther in from the margin than the rest.

ĭn-dĕnt′-ĕd, *pa. par.* & *a.* [INDENT, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Cut or notched in the margin like a row of teeth, or the teeth of a saw; having indentations.

"*Indented* shore to shore responsive still."
Thomson: Liberty, iv. 463.

2. Bound by an indenture or contract: as, an *indented* apprentice.

3. Zigzag, winding.

"And with *indented* glides did slip away
Into a bush." *Shakesp.: As You Like It*, v. 3.

II. *Her.:* Notched like the teeth of a saw, but smaller than dancette (q.v.). Applied to one of the lines of partition; ordinaries are also thus borne.

INDENTED.

indented-chisel, *s.* A boring-chisel whose face is in steps.

indented-line, *s.*

Fort.: A line consisting of alternate long and short faces, with salient and receding angles, each face giving a flanking fire along the front of its neighbour.

indented-parapet, *s.*

Fort.: A parapet, the interior slope of which has vertical recesses where men may stand and fire along the front of the work.

* **ĭn-dĕnt′-ĕd-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng *indented*; *-ly.*] In an indented manner; with indentations.

ĭn-dĕnt-eē′, *a.* [Fr.]

Her.: Having indents not joined to each other, but set apart.

ĭn-dĕnt′-ĭl-lĕȳ, *a.* [INDENT.]

Her.: Having long indents, somewhat resembling piles conjoined; said of an ordinary.

ĭn-dĕnt′-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [INDENT, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of cutting indentations or notches in; an indentation; a winding.

"Through large *indentings* draws his lubric train."
Wolcot: Ovid: Metam. xv.

* **ĭn-dĕnt′-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *indent*; *-ment.*] An indenture; a deed; a contract.

"Some *indentments* or some bond to draw."
Hall: Satires, bk. iv., sat. 2.

ĭn-dĕn′-tụre, *s.* [Low Lat. *indentura*, from *indento* = to indent (q.v.); O. Fr. *endenture.*]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of indenting; the state of being indented; an indentation.

2. *Law:* A deed under seal, entered into between two or more parties. [INDENT, *v.*, A II. 1.]

"Whose tempers, inclinations, sense, and wit,
Like two *indentures*, did agree so fit."
Butler: Human Learning, pt. ii.

ĭn-dĕn′-tụre, *v.t.* & *i.* [INDENTURE, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* To indent; to make indentations in; to wrinkle, to furrow.

"Though age may creep on and *indenture* the brow."
Wolcot: An Autumnal Song.

2. To bind by an indenture: as, To *indenture* an apprentice.

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To run in and out in a zigzag course; to wind; to double in running.

"By *indenturing* still the good man 'scaped."
Heywood. (*Annandale.*)

ĭn-dē-pĕnd′-ençe, *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *dependence* (q.v.); Fr. *indépendance*; Ital. *indipendenza*; Sp. *independencia.*]

1. The quality or state of being independent; freedom or exemption from the control, authority, or power of others; a state over which no one has any power, control, or authority; ability and liberty to conduct one's own affairs without the interference, superintendence, or control of others; self-subsistence or maintenance.

"The *independence* affected by a crowd of petty sovereigns."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

2. That which renders, or serves to render, a person independent; income or property sufficient to make one independent of others; as, He has an *independence.*

¶ *Declaration of Independence:*

Hist.: A declaration of independence of Great Britain, put forth on July 4, 1776, by the Congress of the revolted American colonies, and signed by the representatives of the following thirteen states: New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Georgia. They have since developed into the now very powerful United States.

† **ĭn-dē-pĕnd′-ęn-çȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *independenc(e)*; *-y.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Independence; freedom from the control of others.

"Prefer an *independency* of torture
To the smooth agonies of adulation."
Byron: Cain, i. 1.

2. *Eccles.:* The principles of the religious body known as Independents; Congregationalism.

ĭn-dē-pĕnd′-ęnt, *a.*, *adv.*, & *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *dependent* (q.v.); Fr. *indépendant*; Ital. *independente.*]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Not dependent upon or subject to the control, power, or authority of another; not relying on others; not subordinate; free to manage one's own affairs without the interference of others; free.

"One unchangeable and *independent* Being."—*Clarke: On the Attributes*, prop. 2.

¶ It is followed by *of* when that from which one is free is named; formerly also by *from*, *on*, or *upon.*

"*Independent of* the great." *Cotton: Fable* i.

2. Affording the means of independence.

"Some had *independent* means; some lived by literature."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

3. Not liable to be led by others; not obsequious; self-asserting, self-directing, outspoken: as, He is very *independent.*

4. Free from bias or prejudice: as, a man of *independent* spirit.

5. Expressive of or proceeding from a spirit of independence; bold, free: as, an *independent* air or manner.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Ch. Hist.:* Of or pertaining to the Independents or Congregationalists (q.v.).

¶ Of small sects the following figure in the Registrar-General's books for 1883: *Independent* Church of England, *Independent* Methodists, *Independent* Religious Reformers, *Independent* Unionists.

2. *Math.:* A quantity is said to be independent of another with which it is connected, when it does not depend upon it for its value. In this case, the term is nearly synonymous with *arbitrary*, but not quite. Equations are independent when they have no connection with each other; that is, when the quantities entering the different equations are not at all dependent upon each other.

B. *As adv.:* Irrespective; not to mention; without taking note or regard (followed by *of*): as, *Independent of* this, I have other reasons.

C. *As substantive:*

Ch. Hist. (*Pl.*): The same as CONGREGATIONALISTS (q.v.).

"They that we 'call *Independents*, are only such as hold that no classis or synods have a superiority over any particular church."—*Milton: Def. of the People of England.*

independent-piece, *s.*

Shipbuild.: The main piece of the head or beak-shaped projection from the stem of a vessel.

independent-seconds watch, *s.*

Horol.: A watch in which the action of the centre seconds-hand is independent of the regular going works of the watch. It has two separate trains of wheels and separate springs, so that the regular time may be maintained when the centre seconds-hand is stopped by pressing the stop-pin on the outside of the case. The centre seconds is set in conformity with the other works by a square at the back of the case. For great nicety in timing, quarter- and fifth-second watches are now made, and are capable of being stopped at these fractional parts of a second.

* **ĭn-dĕ-pĕnd′-ĕnt-ĕd,** *a.* [Eng. *independent; -ed.*] Made independent; formed on the model of the Independents or Congregationalists (q.v.).

"Associated or *independented* and new-fangled Churches."—*Gauden: Tears of the Church*, p. 43.

* **ĭn-dĕ-pĕnd′-ĕnt-ĭsm,** *s.* [Eng. *independent; -ism.*] The same as INDEPENDENCY, 2 (q.v.). (*Gauden: Tears of the Church*, p. 564.)

ĭn-dĕ-pĕnd′-ĕnt-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *independent; -ly.*]

1. In an independent manner; without control; without being dependent.

2. Irrespective; without taking note or regard; independent. (Followed by *of.*)

* **ĭn-dĕ-pĕnd′-ĭng,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *depending* (q.v.).] Not depending upon another; independent.

"An *independing* and self-subsisting agent."—*Bp. Hall: Invisible World*, bk. ii., § i.

* **ĭn-dĕ-pōz′-ą-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *deposable* (q.v.).] Not deposable; that cannot be deposed.

* **ĭn-dĕp′-rą-vąte,** *a.* [Lat. *indepravatus* = uncorrupted.] [DEPRAVATE.] Pure; unspotted; incorrupted. (*Davies: Holy Roode*, p. 28.)

* **ĭn-dĕp′-rē-cą-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *deprecable* (q.v.).] That cannot be deprecated.

* **ĭn-dĕp-rē-hĕns′-ĭ-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *deprehensible* (q.v.).] Incapable of being found out or detected.

"Calling the second a case perplexed and *indeprehensible*."—*Bp. Morton: Discharge, &c.* (1633), p. 174.

* **ĭn-dĕ-prīv′-ą-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *deprivable* (q.v.).]

1. Incapable of being deprived; not liable to deprivation.

2. That cannot be taken away.

"Durable, self-derived, and (if I may use the expression) *indeprivable*."—*Harris: Dialogue concerning Happiness*, pt. i.

* **ĭn-dĕ-scrīb′-ą-ble,** *a.* & *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *describable* (q.v.).]

A. *As adj.:* Not describable; incapable of being described.

B. *As subst.* (*Pl.*): A euphemism for trousers.

"Mr. Trotter . . . gave four distinct slaps on the pocket of his mulberry *indescribables*."—*Dickens: Pickwick*, ch. xvi.

* **ĭn-dĕ-scrĭp′-tĭve,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *descriptive* (q.v.).] Not descriptive; not furnishing or containing a true or proper description.

* **ĭn-dĕ-şĕrt′,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *desert* (3), s. (q.v.).] Want of desert, merit, or worth.

"To think the fame of his merit a reflection on their own *indeserts*."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 256.

* **ĭn-dĕs′-ĭ-nĕnt,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *desinent* (q.v.).] Not desinent; not ceasing or leaving off; unceasing.

"More noble, more *indesinent*, and indefeasible than the first."—*Baxter: On the Soul*, p. 351.

* **ĭn-dĕs′-ĭ-nĕnt-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *indesinent; -ly.*] Unceasingly; without cessation. (*Ray: On the Creation*, pt. ii., p. 361.)

* **ĭn-dĕ-şīr′-ą-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *desirable* (q.v.).] Not desirable; undesirable.

ĭn-dĕ-ştrŭct′-ĭ-bĭl′-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Eng. *indestructible; -ity.*] The quality or state of being indestructible.

"Gold, from its brilliant colour and *indestructibility*, must have been the first metal to catch the eye of man."—*Dawkins: Early Man in Britain*, ch. xi.

ĭn-dĕ-strŭct′-ĭ-ble, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *destructible* (q.v.).] Not destructible; not liable to destruction; incapable of being destroyed.

"Primitive and *indestructive* bodies."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 538.

ĭn-dĕ-strŭct′-ĭ-blȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *indestructib(le); -ly.*] In an indestructible manner; so as to be indestructible.

* **ĭn-dĕ-tĕr′-mĭn-ą-ble,** *a.* & *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *determinable* (q.v.).]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Not determinable; that cannot be determined, defined, or fixed.

"The duration of the world was by the old philosophers held to be *indeterminable*."—*Boyle: Works*, iv. 11.

2. That cannot be determined, or ended; interminable.

"His memory is *indeterminable* and unalterable."—*Bp. Taylor: Great Exemplar*, pt. i., ad. § 3.

B. *As subst.:* That which cannot be determined, defined, or settled.

"To condemn such *indeterminables* unto him that demanded on what hand Venus was wounded."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. vii., ch. i.

ĭn-dĕ-tĕr′-mĭn-ą-blȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *indeterminab(le); -ly.*] In an indeterminable manner.

ĭn-dĕ-tĕr′-mĭn-ąte, *a.* [Lat. *indeterminatus* = undefined, from *in-* = not, and *determinatus*, pa. par. of *determino* = to define, to determine (q.v.).] Not determinate; not settled or fixed; not definite; indefinite; undefined; not precise.

"Subjects which are essentially *indeterminate*, and can never yield any useful result."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (1855), ii. 354.

indeterminate-analysis, *s.*

Math.: A branch of analysis which has for its object the solution of indeterminate problems. Indeterminate analysis may be of the first, second, or higher degrees, according as the equations arising are of the first, second, or higher degrees. [EQUATION.]

indeterminate-coefficients, *s. pl.*

Math.: A method of analysis invented by Descartes, the principle of which consists in this, that if we have an equation of this form—

$$A + Bx + Cx^2 + Dx^3 + \&c. = 0,$$

in which the coefficients A, B, C, D, &c., are constant, and x a variable quantity, which may be supposed as small as we please, then each of these coefficients taken separately is necessarily equal to 0.

indeterminate-equation, *s.*

Math.: An equation is indeterminate when the unknown quantities which enter it admit of an infinite number of values; the equation of the right line is an example of an indeterminate equation; in general most of the equations used in analysis are indeterminate. Whenever an equation contains more than one arbitrary or unknown quantity, that, considered by itself, is indeterminate, for any number of sets of values may be attributed to all the unknown quantities, except one, and the value of that one deduced. A group of equations containing more unknown quantities than there are equations is indeterminate.

indeterminate-inflorescence, *s.*

Bot.: The same as INDEFINITE-INFLORESCENCE (q.v.). (*Gray.*)

indeterminate-problem, *s.*

Math.: A problem is indeterminate when it admits of an infinite number of solutions. This will always be the case when there are fewer imposed conditions than there are unknown or required parts; for, in that case, the equations which express the imposed conditions will be fewer than the number of unknown quantities which enter them; consequently, they will be indeterminate, and of course the problem itself will also be indeterminate.

indeterminate-quantity, *s.*

Math.: A quantity is indeterminate when it admits of an infinite number of values. In the equation of a straight line, $y = ax + b$, x represents the abscissa of any point of the line, and is indeterminate when considered only with reference to its value; when considered with reference to its connection with y, it is independent of it, provided we agree to assume it as the independent variable. [INDEPENDENT.]

indeterminate-series, *s.*

Math.: A series whose terms proceed by the powers of an indeterminate quantity.

ĭn-dĕ-tĕr′-mĭn-ąte-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *indeterminate; -ly.*] In an indeterminate manner; indefinitely. (*Hale: Orig. of Mankind*, p. 16.)

ĭn-dĕ-tĕr′-mĭn-ąte-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *indeterminate; -ness.*] The quality or state of being indeterminate; want of precisiness; indefiniteness.

* **ĭn-dĕ-tĕr-mĭn-ā′-tion,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *determination* (q.v.).]

1. Want of determination; want of a fixed and steady mind or purpose; an unsettled or wavering state, as of the mind.

"The *indetermination* of her thoughts was a trouble."—*Bishop Taylor: Great Exemplar*, pt. i., § 7.

2. Want of fixed or determined direction.

* **ĭn-dĕ-tĕr′-mĭned,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *determined* (q.v.).]

1. Not determined; not settled; unsettled.

2. Not limited; infinite.

"The eternal height of *indetermined* space."—*Brooke: Universal Beauty*, i.

* **ĭn-dĕ-vīr′-ğĭn-ąte,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *devirginate* (q.v.).] Not devirginate; not deprived of virginity.

"Pallas, the seede of Ægis-bearing Jove;
Who still lies *indevirginate*."
Chapman: Homer; Hymn to Venus.

* **ĭn-dĕ-vōte′,** *a.* [Lat. *in-* = not, and *devotus* = devoted, devout.] Not devoted to religion; not devout; irreligious.

"There are so many of the same arguments, and so *indevote* an age."—*Bentley: Letter*, p. 103.

* **ĭn-dĕ-vōt′-ĕd,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *devoted* (q.v.).] Not devoted.

"Mr. Cowley's connections with some persons so *devoted* to the excellent chancellor."—*Ford: Rules for On Retirement.* (Note).

* **ĭn-dĕ-vō′-tion,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *devotion* (q.v.).] Want of devotion or devoutness; irreligion.

"We live in an age of *indevotion*."—*Bishop Taylor: Great Exemplar*, pt. i. ad. § 5.

* **ĭn-dĕ-vŏut′,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *devout* (q.v.).] Not devout; not religious; irreligious.

"Kindled by the eloquence of an *indevout* preacher."—*Boyle: Works*, ii. 457.

* **ĭn-dĕ-vŏut′-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *indevout; -ly.*] In an indevout or irreligious manner.

* **ĭn-dew,** *v.t.* & *i.* [INDUE.]

ĭn′-dĕx (pl. **ĭn′-dĕx-ĕs** in ord. lang., **ĭn-dĭ-çēş** in math.), *s.* [Lat.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. That which serves to point out; that which shows or manifests; a discovery.

"My lips might prove the *index* to my heart."
Drayton: Sonnet to King Henry.

2. A pointer; that which serves to direct or point out, as the hand of a watch or clock, a finger or arm of a balance or measuring apparatus which moves along a graduated scale, or in relation to a line or central mark; a finger-post which points out the road to a place, &c.

3. A table of the contents of a book; a table of reference in alphabetical order.

"An *index* is the bag and baggage of a book, of use than honour."—*Fuller: Pisgah Sight* (Preface for *Index*).

* 4. A preface, prelude, or prologue to a play or story.

"An *index* and obscure prologue to the history of lust and foul thoughts."—*Shakesp.: Othello*, ii. 1.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Anat.:* [INDEX-FINGER].

2. *Astron.:* A brass rule accompanying the plane-table, furnished with perpendicular sight-vanes at each extremity; an alidade.

3. *Math.:* The index of a radical is a number written over the radical sign to denote the degree of the root to be extracted. Thus, in the expressions

$$\sqrt[3]{a},\quad \sqrt[4]{b},\quad \&c.,$$

3, 4, &c., are called indices. An index is generally a whole number greater than 2. When the square root is indicated, the index is generally omitted, being understood. [EXPONENT.]

4. *Print.:* The sign or figure ☞, used to direct attention to any particular word or passage.

¶ (1) *Congregation of the Index:*

Ch. Hist.: A congregation founded by Pius V. in 1571. It consists chiefly of cardinals, nominated by the Roman Pontiff, with other members, who are called consultors. The secretary is always a Dominican. Its duty is to examine and correct, or prohibit the reading of, books which it deems heretical, or which contain matter dangerous to faith or morals.

¶ (2) *Index of a globe:* A little style or pointer fitted on the north pole of an artificial terrestrial globe, which, by turning with the globe, serves to point to certain divisions of the hour circle.

(3) *Index of a logarithm:* The integral part which precedes the logarithm and is always one less than the number of integral figures in the given number. It is also called the *characteristic*. [LOGARITHM.]

(4) *Index of refraction:*

Optics: The ratio between the sines of the incident and refracted angle. Called also the Refractive Index.

index-correction, *s.*

Astron.: A correction requisite to counterbalance the index-error of an astronomical instrument.

index-error, *s.*

Astron.: The error in the reading of a mathematical instrument, arising from the zero of the index not being completely adjusted to that of the limb; an error equal to that of zero-adjustment.

index-expurgatorius, *s.*

Ch. Hist.: A book issued by the Roman Congregation of the Index (q.v.). It contains passages, condemned as heretical, from current literature, in order that such passages may be expunged before the books containing them pass into general use.

index-finger, *s.* The fore-finger, from its being used in pointing.

index-gauge, *s.* An instrument having jaws whose distance apart is indicated by a pointer and dial, or other means.

index-glass, *s.* A mirror at the centre of motion of the index-arm of a quadrant or sextant, which moves with the index, and from which a ray of light from one of two given objects (one of which is, say, the sun) is reflected to another mirror, called the horizon-glass, fixed to one of the arms, and thence to a sight-hole in the other arm.

index-hand, *s.* The same as INDEX, II. 4.

* **index-learning,** *s.* Superficial knowledge, such as may be gained from the cursory perusal of a book or a study of its index.

"How *index-learning* turns no student pale."
Pope: Dunciad, i. 279.

index-prohibitorius, *s.*

Ch. Hist.: A list of books which may not be read by Roman Catholics, cleric or lay, on pain of excommunication. Livy (xxxix. 16) testifies to the practice of burning books of magic in pagan Rome, and the Ephesian converts who used "curious arts" voluntarily did the same (Acts xix. 19). Prior to the invention of printing, there were many cases in which the Roman Pontiffs had suppressed the writings of authors whom they judged heretical. The Council of Constance (1415) ordered the books of Huss to be burnt, and Leo X. condemned the writings of Luther. In the seventeenth session (Feb. 26, 1562) of the Council of Trent a commission was appointed to compile an Index of Prohibited Books and a code of general rules on the subject. The first Index was published (1564) in the pontificate of Pius IV., and various editions have since appeared.

ĭn′-dĕx, *v.t.* [INDEX, *s.*] To provide with an index or alphabetical table of contents; to place in an index or table of reference.

ĭn′-dĕx-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *index; -er.*] One who makes an index.

* **ĭn-dĕx′-ĭ-cal,** *a.* [Eng. *index; -ical.*] Pertaining to, or having the form of, an index.

* **ĭn-dĕx′-ĭ-cal-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *indexical; -ly.*] After the manner of an index.

ĭn′-dĕx-ĭng, *s.* [Eng. *index; -ing.*] The act or art of drawing-up an index or of inserting subjects in an index.

"With a view to establishing a uniform method of *indexing*."—*Athenæum*, July 21, 1883, p. 83.

* **ĭn-dĕx-tĕr′-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *dexterity* (q.v.).] Want of dexterity; want of readiness; want of skill; awkwardness, clumsiness.

"The *indexterity* of our consumption-curers demonstrates their dimness in beholding its causes."—*Harvey: On Consumption.*

Ĭn′-dĭ-ą, *s.* & *a.* [Lat., &c. *India;* Gr. Ἰνδία (*India*), Ἰνδική (*Indikē*); Pehlive & Zand *Heando, Hendu;* Sansc. *Hind;* from Lat. *Sind* (Pliny, vi. 23); Sansc. *Sindhu* = the river Indus, any river. The first mention of India in a classic author is in the *Supplices* of Æschylus, 282.]

A. *As subst.:* A great peninsula in the south of Asia, 1,830 miles from north to south, and nearly the same from east to west if it is made to include Assam. Area, 1,399,443 square miles. (*Thornton*, &c.)

B. *As adj.:* The same as INDIAN, *a.* (q.v.).

India-matting, *s.* Matting made in the East, usually from *Papyrus corymbosus.* (*Simmonds.*)

India-rubber, Indian-rubber, *s.* The same as CAOUTCHOUC (q.v.). The name India or Indian refers to the West, not to the East Indies, from the former of which the first India rubber was brought.

India-rubber tree:

Bot.: Forsteronia floribunda.

In′-dĭ-ą-man, *s.* [Eng. *India*, and *man.*] A large ship employed in the Indian trade.

"Every *Indiaman* that arrived in the Thames was bringing unwelcome news from the East."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

In′-dĭ-an, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *Indi(a); -an;* Fr. *Indien.*]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1 & 2. [II., 1, 2.]

3. Made of Indian corn. (*American.*)

II. *Technically:*

1. *Geog., &c.:* Of or belonging to either the East or West Indies or their productions.

2. *Ethnol. & Hist.:* Of or belonging to the natives of India or the aborigines of America.

B. *As substantive:*

1. A native of India.

2. One of the aborigines of America; a red man.

¶ The connection between 1 and 2 is that the expedition of Columbus, by which America was found, was intended to seek out a new route to India. When land was found, it was believed to be part of India or some land adjacent to it. When the mistake was discovered, the appellation *West* Indies was given to distinguish the new region from the long-known *East* Indies.

Indian-architecture, *s.*

Arch.: The architecture existing in, and to a certain extent peculiar to, India. No remains exist earlier than the third century B.C., when the Emperor Asoka made Boodhism the religion of India. After that period there arose (1) Boodhist architecture (q.v.), followed by (2) Jaina architecture (q.v.). Of styles more distinctively Hindoo there were four—viz., (3) the Southern, (4) the Northern, and (5) the Modern Hindoo; and (6) the Cashmirian. Temples, &c., of the Southern Hindoo style exist within the area formed by a line drawn east and west from Madras to Mangalore, constituting a triangle having each side 400 miles. The chief race is the Tamul. The temples are divided into a square Viman (the temple proper), with a pyramidal roof of one or more stories, Mantapas (porches), Gopuras (gate-pyramids), and Choultries (pillared halls). The most splendid example is the temple at Tanjore, its base being a square of 82 ft.; the height, two stories; the pyramidal roof, fourteen; the height, 180 or 200 ft. The Kylas of Ellora is of the Southern Hindoo style. The Northern Hindoo is rarer, and is of Aryan origin. The finest temples are in Orissa, especially Bobaneswar, built about A.D. 657. They have a curved spire, sometimes surrounded by other spires. The Modern Hindoo style is this ancient one modified by Muhammadan styles. The Cashmirian type of temple has two or four roofs and dormer windows; and in some cases has pillars like Doric, the legacy perhaps of the old Greek Bactrian kingdom. There is also a trefoiled arch of unknown origin. (*Fergusson: Architecture.*) [TEMPLE.]

Indian-arrowroot, *s.* Another name for East Indian arrowroot. [ARROWROOT.]

Indian-bay, *s.*

Bot.: Laurus indica. [LAURUS.]

Indian-berry, *s.*

Bot.: Cocculus indicus. (*Loudon.*)

Indian black-wood, *s.* [DALBERGIA.]

Indian-blue, *s.*

Bot.: Nymphæa cyanea.

Indian-bread, *s.*

Bot.: Jatropha Manihot.

Indian-camphor, *s.*

Bot.: Dryobalanops camphora.

Indian-cedar, *s.*

Bot.: The Deodar (q.v.).

Indian chocolate-root, *s.*

Pharm.: A root, supposed to be that of *Geum rivale*, much used in America in diseases of the bladder.

Indian-copal, *s.*

Bot.: Valeria indica.

Indian-cordage, *s.* Cordage formed of the husk of the cocoa-nut.

Indian-corn, *s.*

Bot.: The American name for Maize, *Zea Mays* (q.v.). [MAIZE.]

Indian-cress, *s.*

Botany:

1. *Sing.:* The genus Tropæolum, of which one species, *Tropæolum major*, is an ornamental plant in gardens.

2. *Pl.:* The order Tropæolaceæ (q.v.).

Indian-cucumber, *s.*

Bot.: Medeola virginica, which is from Virginia and not from India. (*Loudon.*)

Indian-currant, *s.*

Bot.: Symphoricarpus vulgaris. It bears small red berries, and grows in New York State, &c.

Indian-fig, *s.*

Botany:

1. *Ficus indica.* [BANIAN.]

2. *Opuntia vulgaris* (the *Cactus opuntia* of Linnæus).

Indian-file, *s.* Single file; so named from its being the manner in which the Indians or Red Men of America traverse the woods.

Indian-fire, *s.* A pyrotechnic composition which burns with a brilliant white light. It consists of seven parts of sulphur, two of realgar, and twenty-four of nitre.

Indian-grass, *s.*

Bot.: Sorghum nutans, a coarse grass from the Southern States of America.

Indian-hawthorn, *s.* [HAWTHORN.]

Indian-heart, *s.*

Bot.: Cardiospermum Corindum.

Indian-hemp, *s.*

Bot.: (1) *Cannabis sativa*, var. *indica;* (2) *Apocynum cannabinum.*

Indian-hen, *s.*
Ornith.: A name for the American Bittern, *Botaurus lentiginosus.* [BITTERN, 1.]

Indian-indigo, *s.*
Bot.: Indigofera tinctoria.

Indian-ink, *s.* A black pigment, which would be more properly called Chinese ink, since it is manufactured in China, and there used for writing, &c. In Europe it is employed in water-colour painting, and for the lines and shadows of drawings. It is sold in sticks and cakes, and appears to be a compound of lamp-black and animal glue. Inferior kinds are manufactured in this country.

Indian lace-tree, *s.*
Bot.: Lagetta lintearia.

Indian-like, *a.* Like an Indian.
¶ In Shakesp. (*All's Well that Ends Well,* i. 3) it is a Hindoo, or perhaps a Parsee sun-worshipper, who is referred to.

Indian-lotus, *s.*
Bot.: Nymphæa pubescens.

Indian-madder, *s.*
Bot.: (1) The genus Hedyotis; (2) Oldenlandia.

Indian-meal, *s.* Meal made from Indian-corn (q.v.).

Indian-millet, *s.*
Bot.: Sorghum vulgare.

Indian-mulberry, *s.*
Bot.: (1) *Morus indica;* (2) *Morinda.*

Indian-oak, *s.* A popular name for the Teak tree, *Tectona grandis.* [TEAK.]

Indian-ox, *s.*
Zool.: [BRAHMAN-BULL].

Indian-paper birch, *s.*
Bot.: (1) *Betula mollis;* (2) *B. Bhojpattra.*

Indian-physic, *s.*
Bot.: Gillenia trifoliata and *G. stipulacea,* plants growing in the United States. Called also American Ipecacuanha.

Indian-pipe, *s.*
Bot.: Monotropa uniflora.

Indian-plantain, *s.*
Bot.: Various species of Cacalia.

Indian-poke, *s.*
Bot.: The White Hellebore.

Indian-red, *s.* A rich peroxide of iron, brought from Bengal. It is of purple-russet colour, of good body, and capable of producing pure and lakey tints.

Indian-reed, *s.*
Bot.: The genus Canna.

Indian-salt, *s.*
Bot.: Saccharum officinale.

Indian-shot, India-shot, *s.*
Bot.: Canna (q.v.). The species are from India and the warmer parts of America. [CANNA, 1.]

Indian-steel, *s.* [WOOTZ.]

Indian-summer, *s.* A period of summer-like weather in North America, occurring late in autumn.

Indian-tobacco, *s.*
Bot.: (1) *Lobelia inflata;* (2) *Cannabis indica.*

Indian-tortoise, *s.*
Zool.: Testudo indica.

Indian-turnip, *s.*
Bot.: (1) *Arisæma atrorubens;* (2) the tubers of *Psoralea esculenta.*

Indian-wheat, *s.*
Bot.: A name for maize or Indian-corn (q.v.).

Indian-yellow, *s.* A pigment produced from the urine of the camel, and imported in the form of fetid balls into this country from India, where it has long been in use. It has a great power of resisting the sun's rays.

In'-dĭ-ăn-ēĕr, *s.* [Eng. *Indian; -eer.*] An Indiaman. (*Goodrich & Porter.*)

ĭn'-dĭ-ăn-īte, *s.* [Named from India, where it occurs.]
Min.: A variety of Anorthite. It is granular, and of a white, gray or reddish colour.

* **ĭn'-dĭc-ăl,** *a.* [Lat. *index* (genit. *indicis*) = an index; Eng. adj. suff. *-al.*] Connected with an index. [INDEX-LEARNING.]
"There is a lazy kind of learning which is only *indical.*"—*Fuller: Worthies; Norfolk.*

ĭn'-dĭ-căn, *s.* [Lat. *indic(um)* = a blue pigment, probably indigo; Eng. suff. *-an.*]
Chem.: $C_{26}H_{31}NO_{27}$. A clear brown syrup of bitter and repulsive taste, existing in many species of plants, but especially in Dyer's-wood (*Isatis tinctoria*). It is extracted from the dried leaves with alcohol, the resulting greenish tincture being allowed to evaporate spontaneously. The residue is next treated with water, filtered, and the filtrate shaken with cupric hydrate, and again filtered. On the removal of the copper by means of sulphydric acid, the clear solution is found to contain almost pure indican. It is soluble in water, alcohol, and ether, and on boiling with dilute acids, it is decomposed into indigo-blue and indiglucin. It cannot be dried without decomposing. Indican is sometimes found in the urine of man, both in health and disease. It has also been found in the blood of man, and in the blood and urine of the ox.

ĭn'-dĭ-căn-ĭn, *s.* [Eng. *indican; -in.*]
Chem.: $C_{20}H_{23}NO_{12}$. A yellow or brownish-yellow bitter syrup, produced together with indiglucin by the action of soda-ley or baryta-water on indican, the indiglucin being separated by means of ether, in which it is insoluble. It is soluble in water, alcohol, and ether.

ĭn'-dĭ-cănt, *a. & s.* [Lat. *indicans,* pr. par. of *indico* = to point out.]
A. *As adj.:* Indicating or serving to indicate a disease or its remedy.
B. *As subst.:* That which indicates or points out the nature of a disease or its remedy.

ĭn'-dĭ-cāte, *v.t. & i.* [Lat. *indicatus,* pa. par. of *indico* = to point out or towards: *in-* = towards, and *dico* = to proclaim, to make known; Sp. *indicar;* Ital. *indicare;* Fr. *indiquer.*]
I. *Ordinary Language:*
1. To show, to point out, to denote, to make known.
"To *indicate* the hour, day of the moneth, tides, age of the moon, and the like."—*Glanvill: Vanity of Dogmatizing,* ch. v.
2. To direct the mind towards a knowledge of; to be a sign or token of.
"The aspect of the Pontifical Court by no means *indicated* exultation."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xvi.
II. *Med.:* To point out or towards the proper remedy or remedies for any disease; to show or manifest by symptoms.
"This preternatural thirst *indicates* and calls for a lancet, rather than a julep."—*Boyle: Works,* ii. 370.

ĭn'-dĭ-cāt-ĕd, *pa. par. & a.* [INDICATE.]
A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).
B. *As adj.:* Pointed out, denoted, marked, shown.

indicated horse-power, *s.*
Steam: The horse-power up to which an engine really works; the true effective power of an engine, as distinguished from the nominal. [HORSE-POWER, 2.]

ĭn-dĭ-cā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *indicatio,* from *indicatus,* pa. par. of *indico* = to indicate (q.v.); Fr. *indication;* Sp. *indicacion;* Ital. *indicazione.*]
I. *Ordinary Language:*
1. The act of indicating or pointing out.
"The description and *indication* of hours."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind,* p. 346.
2. That which indicates, or serves to indicate or point out; a mark, sign, or token; an intimation; a symptom.
"While they were waiting for some *indication* of his wishes."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xiii.
* 3. Information or intelligence given.
* 4. Explanation; display.
"These be the things that govern nature principally, and without which you cannot make any true analysis and *indication* of the proceedings of nature."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*
II. *Med.:* Any symptom, sign, or occurrence in a disease which points out or tends to direct towards suitable or proper remedies.
"*Indication* is of four kinds: vital, preservative, curative, and palliative."—*Quincy.*

ĭn-dĭc'-ă-tĭve, *a. & s.* [Lat. *indicativus,* from *indicatus,* pa. par. of *indico* = to point out; Fr. *indicatif;* Ital. & Sp. *indicativo.*]
A. *As adjective:*
1. *Ord. Lang.:* Pointing or serving to point out; indicating; denoting; giving notice or intimation of something not visible or obvious.
"The truth is productive of utility, and utility is *indicative* of truth."—*Warburton: Alliance between Church & State,* ch. ii.
2. *Gram.:* A term applied to that mood of a verb which affirms, or denies, or asks questions.
"The instance of Isaac blessing Jacob, which in the several parts was expressed in all forms, imperative, optative, enunciative."—*Bp. Taylor: Divine Institution of the Office Ministerial.*
B. *As substantive:*
Gram.: The indicative mood.

ĭn-dĭc'-ă-tĭve-lĭ, *adv.* [Eng. *indicative; -ly.*] In a manner to indicate, show, or point out.

ĭn'-dĭ-cā-tŏr, *s.* [Lat., from *indicatus,* pa. par. of *indico;* Fr. *indicateur;* Ital. *indicatore.*]
I. *Ord. Lang.:* One who or that which indicates or points out.
II. *Technically:*
1. *Anat.:* [INDICATOR-MUSCLE].
2. *Chem.:* A reagent used in volumetric analysis to indicate, by change of colour, the exact point at which the precipitation of any chemical body from a solution is completed. Thus, in estimating the amount of hydrochloric acid present in a solution, a standard solution of silver nitrate is used, but as it is difficult to determine the exact point at which the action is completed, a few drops of a solution of yellow potassic chromate, the indicator, are added. As soon as the hydrochloric acid is entirely precipitated as silver chloride, the silver nitrate attacks the indicator, producing a faint blood-red tinge, an evidence that all the chlorine has entered into combination with the silver, and that the slight excess has formed the silver chromate. Indicators are also used to determine, by change of colour, the precise point at which a liquid ceases to be either acid or alkaline. The chief reagents used as indicators are yellow potassic chromate, potassic ferrocyanide, indigo, carmine, litmus, turmeric, Porrier's orange, tropeolin, phenolphthalein, eosin, rosalic acid, &c.
3. *Steam-Engine:* An instrument for measuring the horse-power of a steam-engine. It consists of a small vertical cylinder having a piston, kept down by a spring. The piston-rod carries a pencil moving vertically across a card vibrated horizontally by the piston-rod of the engine under measurement. Steam is admitted beneath the indicator-piston from the cylinder of the engine measured, and the pencil marks on the card the varying steam pressure in the cylinder, whence the power of the engine may be computed.
4. *Optics:* A finger working in the field of a microscope to point out a special object within the field of view.
5. *Telegraphy:* The dial and mechanism of a dial telegraph. The face has the letters and figures arranged in two concentric circles. The motion of the hand is continuous in one direction, advancing one letter at each closing of the circuit. The movement is effected by clock-work driving a scape-wheel, the teeth of which are alternately engaged and released upon opening and closing the circuit, by means of a pawl operated intermediately from the armature of the electro-magnets.
6. *Rail. Eng.:* The gradient post of a railway.
7. *Furnace:* A gauge in a blast-furnace to indicate the proper height of a charge.
8. *Ornith.:* The typical genus of the family Indicatorinæ (q.v.). *Indicator major* is the Larger, and *I. minor* the Lesser Honey-guide of South Africa.

indicator-card, *s.* A card containing a diagram drawn by the working steam by means of an Indicator. [INDICATOR, 3.]

indicator-muscle, *s.*
Anat.: A muscle called also Extensor indicis. It extends the index-finger.

indicator-telegraph, *s.* An electric telegraph in which the signals are given by the deflections of a magnetic needle.

ĭn-dĭ-cā-tŏ-rī'-næ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *indicator,* fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]
Ornith.: A sub-family of Cuculidæ (Cuckoos). The bill is short, subconic, the feet very short. They are found in forests in Africa and Asia and in the jungles of India.

ĭn-dĭc′-ą-tŏr-ȳ, *a.* [Eng. *indical(e); -ory.*] Indicating or serving to indicate or make known.

ĭn-dĭ-cā′-vĭt, *s.* [Lat., = he has shown; third pers. sing. perf. indic. of *indico* = to indicate or show.]

Eccles. Law: A writ of prohibition against proceeding in the spiritual court in certain cases, when the suit belongs to the common-law courts. It lies for the patron of a church whose incumbent is sued in the spiritual court by another clergyman for tithes amounting to a fourth part of the profits of the advowson.

* **ĭn′-dĭçe,** *s.* [Lat. *index* (genit. *indicis*).] An index; a mark; a sign; a token.

"Too much talking is ever the *indice* of a foole."—*Ben Jonson: Discoveries.*

ĭn′-dĭ-çēs, *s. pl.* [INDEX, *s.*]

ĭn-dĭ′-cĭ-ą (c as sh), *s. pl.* [Lat., pl. of *indicium* = a sign, from *index* (genit. *indicis*).]

Law: Discriminating marks, signs, tokens, or indications.

* **ĭn-dĭç′-ĭ-ble,** *a.* [Lat. *indico* = to point out.] That can be indicated or pointed out.

"The calamity will be *indicible.*"—*Evelyn: Memoirs* (Sept. 9, 1665).

ĭn′-dĭc-ō-līte, *s.* [Lat. *indicum* = a blue pigment, indigo (?); Gr. Ἰνδικός (*Indikos*), as adj. = Indian; as subst. = a dark-blue dye, indigo, &c. So named from its indigo-blue colour.]

Min.: A variety of Tourmaline (q.v.).

ĭn-dĭct′ (*c* silent), * **ĭn-dīte′,** *v.t.* [Lat. *indictus*, pa. par. of *indico* = to accuse: *in-* = in, against, and *dico* = to say, to tell; O. Fr. *endicter, enditer.*]

* I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To compose, to write, to indite (q.v.).

2. To proclaim; to appoint publicly or by public authority.

"The Consuls used to *indict* a meeting of the Senate."—*Milton: Defence of People of England.*

II. *Law:* To accuse or charge with a crime or misdemeanour by way of indictment (q.v.).

ĭn-dĭct′-ą-ble (*c* silent), *a.* [Eng. *indict; -able.*]

1. Capable of being indicted; liable to be indicted: as, an *indictable* offender.

2. That forms a subject or ground of indictment: as, an *indictable* offence.

* **ĭn-dĭct-eē′** (*c* silent), *s.* [Eng. *indict; -ee.*] A person indicted.

ĭn-dĭct′-ēr (*c* silent), *s.* [Eng. *indict; -er.*] One who indicts.

* **ĭn-dĭc′-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *indictio* = (1) a declaration or imposition of a tax, an impost, (2) a cycle of fifteen years (see etym. of the compound), from *indictus*, pa. par. of *indico;* Fr. *indiction.*]

1. The act of proclaiming or declaring publicly.

"Secular princes did use to indict, or permit the *indiction* of, synods of bishops."—*Taylor: Rule of Conscience*, bk. iii., ch. iv.

2. A proclamation; a public declaration.

¶ *Cycle of indiction:*

1. *Calendar:* A period of fifteen years, not founded on any astronomical occurrence, but fixed first by Constantine the Great as a fiscal arrangement. It began on Jan. 1, A.D. 313. The Popes adopted it in the year 1582, when the Calendar was reformed, that year being the tenth of the indiction. The year of the indiction corresponding to any year of our era is thus found: Add 3 to the date, divide the sum by 15, and the remainder is the year of the indiction, the remainder 0 indicating the fifteenth of the cycle. Thus $\frac{1884 + 3}{15} = 125$, with a remainder of 12. Twelve, therefore, is the indiction of that year. There are three other indictions besides Constantine's, the Cæsarean or Imperial, the Roman or Pontifical, and that of the Parliaments of France.

2. *Roman Antiquities:* [CYCLE, ¶ (3)].

* **ĭn-dĭc′-tĭve,** *a.* [Lat. *indictivus*, from *indictus*, pa. par. of *indico.*] Proclaimed; published, or declared publicly.

"Entirely the same with the *indictive* funeral."—*Kennet: Antiq. of Rome*, bk. ii., ch. xv.

ĭn-dĭct′-mĕnt (*c* silent), * **ĭn-dĭght′-mĕnt** (*gh* silent), * **ĭn-dīte′-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *indict; -ment.*]

Law: The act of indicting or charging a person with a crime or misdemeanour; the state of being indicted: a formal charge against a person or persons for a crime or misdemeanour.

1. *Eng. Law:* A written accusation of one or more persons of a crime or misdemeanour, preferred to and presented upon oath by a grand jury. Properly, an indictment is not so called until it has been found a true bill by the grand jury, up to which time it is called a bill. If the grand jury are of opinion that the evidence is not sufficient to support the charge, they indorse the bill "not found," or "ignoramus" (q.v.); if the contrary, "a true bill."

"Was it not monstrous, they asked, that a culprit should be denied a sight of his *indictment?*"—*Macaulay: Hist. of Eng.*, ch. xviii.

2. *Scots Law:* A form of process by which a criminal is brought to trial at the instance of the Lord-Advocate, in whose name it runs. It is addressed to the panel, and charges the accused with the crime for which he is to be tried.

* **ĭn-dĭct′-ōr** (*c* silent), * **ĭn-dĭght′-ēr** (*gh* silent), *s.* [Eng. *indict; -or.*] One who indicts; an indicter.

"There passeth a double jurie, the *indictors*, and the tryers."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*, p. 146.

ĭn-dĭf′-fēr-ençe, * **ĭn-dĭf′-fēr-ęn-çȳ,** *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *indifferentia*, from *indifferens* = having no difference: *in-* = not, and *differens*, pr. par. of *differo* = to differ.]

1. The quality or state of being indifferent; a state of mind in which a person does not incline to one side more than the other; freedom from bias or prejudice; impartiality; neutrality.

"Requesting that they might speak before the senate and be heard with *indifference.*"—*P. Holland: Livy*, p. 1,214.

2. A state of mind in which a person takes no interest in a matter which comes before him; unconcernedness, carelessness, apathy, negligence.

"It is our *indifferency* and lukewarmness that makes it so natural."—*Bp. Taylor: Works*, vol. i., ser. 13.

3. A state in which there is no difference, or in which no reason, moral or physical, preponderates; a state in which there is no choice between two or more things.

"Attain the wise *indifference* of the wise."
Tennyson: A Dedication.

4. The quality or state of being of indifferent quality; mediocrity; the state of being barely passable in quality.

* **ĭn-dĭf′-fēr-ençed,** *a.* [Eng. *indifferenc(e); -ed.*] Having an appearance of indifference. (*Richardson: Clarissa*, iii. 186.)

ĭn-dĭf′-fēr-ęnt, *a., s., & adv.* [Fr., from Lat. *indifferens.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Not making difference between parties or sides; not inclining to one side more than another; impartial, unbiassed, unprejudiced.

"No judge *indifferent.*"
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., ii. 4.

2. Not making a difference; having no preponderating weight or influence; of no importance; of little moment.

3. Feeling no anxiety, care, or interest respecting anything; careless, heedless, unconcerned, apathetic.

"The *indifferent*, a large portion of every society, were glad that the anarchy was over."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

4. Of a middling or barely passable quality; neither good nor bad, but rather bad than good; mediocre.

"They may flatter an *indifferent* beauty, but the excellencies of nature can have no right done to them."—*Dryden: Don Sebastian.* (Dedic.)

5. Regarded without affection or with feelings different from those with which others are regarded.

"Things *indifferent* to the shepherd's thoughts."
Wordsworth: Michael.

* **B.** *As subst.:* An indifferentist (q.v.).

"He was . . . the first great *indifferent.*"—*J. Morley: Voltaire*, ch. iii.

* **C.** *As adv.:* Tolerably, passably, to a moderate degree.

"It is *indifferent* cold, indeed, my lord."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, v. 2.

¶ *Controversy about indifferent things:* [ADIAPHORISTIC].

* **ĭn-dĭf′-fēr-ęnt-ĭsm,** *s.* [Eng. *indifferent; -ism.*] The quality or state of being indifferent; systematic indifference or apathy; lukewarmness; the principles or opinions of an indifferentist.

ĭn-dĭf′-fēr-ęnt-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *indifferent; -ist.*] One who is indifferent, neutral, or unconcerned in any cause; specif., one who holds that all religious sects, creeds, and doctrines are equally good so long as a person is persuaded in his own mind that he holds the truth.

ĭn-dĭf′-fēr-ęnt-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *indifferent; -ly.*]

1. Not making a difference between individuals; impartially; without bias or prejudice.

"View well my camp, and speak *indifferently.*"
Marlowe: 1 Tamburlaine, iii. 3.

2. Without concern, thought, or care; unconcernedly.

"Set honour in one eye, and death i' th' other,
And I will look on death *indifferently.*"
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, i. 2.

3. Only passably well, tolerably, very moderately.

ĭn-dĭ-fŭl′-vĭn, *s.* [Eng. *indi(can); Lat. fulv(us)* = yellow, and *-in* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: A brittle reddish-yellow resin, obtained of various composition, by treating indican with dilute sulphuric acid, and purifying by means of cold water, and warm dilute soda-ley. The name is applied to two compounds, distinguished as α indifulvin, $C_{22}H_{20}N_2O_3$, and β indifulvin, $C_{44}H_{38}N_4O_3$.

ĭn-dĭ-fŭs′-çĭn, *s.* [Eng. *indi(can); Lat. fusc(us)* = dark-coloured, and *-in* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: $C_{24}H_{20}N_2O_3$. A brown powder produced by the action of dilute sulphuric acid on indican, which has been exposed to the air for some time. It is insoluble in boiling water, slightly soluble in boiling alcohol, but very soluble in alcoholic ammonia.

ĭn-dĭ-fŭs′-cōne, *s.* [Eng. *indifusc(ine); -one* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: $C_{22}H_{20}N_2O_3$. A brown powder, obtained in the same manner as indifuscin, and possessing the same characters, but differing in composition.

ĭn′-dĭ-ǵençe, ĭn′-dĭ-ǵęn-çȳ, *s.* [Fr. *indigence*, from Lat. *indigentia*, from *indigens* = poor, in need; *indigeo* = to be in need; Sp. *indigencia;* Ital. *indigenza.*] The quality or state of being indigent; want, penury, poverty.

ĭn′-dĭ-ǵēne, ĭn′-dĭ-ǵoēn, *s.* [Fr. *indigène*, from Lat. *indigena* = born in a country; *indu*, an old form of *in* and *gen*, the root of *gigno* = to beget, to bring forth.]

Biol. (*Pl.*): The aboriginal animal or vegetable inhabitants of a country or region. (*Gloss. to Darwin's Origin of Species.*)

ĭn-dĭǵ′-ĕn-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *indigenus.*] [INDIGENE.]

Biol. & Ord. Lang.: Native of a country; not exotic; if a plant, not simply a cultivated species or one escaped from gardens; if an animal, not a foreign one domesticated, but native.

ĭn′-dĭ-ǵęnt, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *indigens*, pr. par. of *indigeo* = to be in need; Ital. & Sp. *indigente.*]

* 1. Wanting; in want of; destitute of; without. (Followed by *of.*)

"*Indigent of* many things for his satisfaction and welfare."—*Barrow: Sermons* (1685), p. 2.

2. Destitute of property or means; poor, needy, necessitous.

"Among people of rank and fortune, as well as amongst the low and *indigent.*"—*Burke: Appeal from the New to the Old Whigs.*

ĭn′-dĭ-ǵęnt-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *indigent; -ly.*] In an indigent, poor, or destitute manner.

* **ĭn′-dĭ-ǵĕst,** *a. & s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *digest* (q.v.).]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Not digested; not concocted in the stomach.

2. Not digested in shape; not regularly disposed; not orderly or regular.

"A chaos rude and *indigest.*"
Browne: Britannia's Pastorals, bk. i., s. 2.

3. Not well considered and methodized; crude.

"Set a form upon that *indigest* project,
So shapeless." *Shakesp.: King John*, v. 7.

B. *As subst.:* A crude, undigested mass; a disordered state of things.

ĭn-dĭ-ĝĕst'-ĕd, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *digested* (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Not digested; not concocted in the stomach.

"Snoring aloud, and belching from his maw
His *indigested* foam."
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid iii. 829.

*2. Not regularly and methodically disposed and arranged; not reduced to order; not methodized; crude.

*3. Not in proper shape or form; shapeless.

"Hence, heap of wrath, foul *indigested* lump."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., v. 1.

*4. Not prepared or softened by heat: as, chemical substances.

* II. *Med.:* Not brought to suppuration: as, the contents of an abscess or boil.

"His wound was *indigested* and inflamed."—*Wiseman: Surgery.*

* **ĭn-dĭ-ĝĕst'-ĕd-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *indigested; -ness.*] The quality or state of being indigested.

"They looked on the Common Law as a study that could not be brought into a scheme, nor formed into a rational science, by reason of the *indigestedness* of it."
—*Burnet: Life of Hale.*

* **ĭn-dĭ-ĝĕst-ĭ-bĭl'-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *indigestible; -ity.*] The quality or state of being indigestible.

ĭn-dĭ-ĝĕst'-ĭ-ble, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *digestible* (q.v.).]

1. Not digestible; not easily digested or converted into chyme and prepared in the stomach for the nourishment of the body.

"*Indigestible* and unconquerable by so small a heat as that of the stomach."—*Boyle: Works*, iii. 542.

*2. Not to be received and patiently endured.

* **ĭn-dĭ-ĝĕst'-ĭ-blȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *indigestib(le); -ly.*] So as to be indigestible; not digestibly.

ĭn-dĭ-ĝĕst'-ĭon (ĭon as yŭn), *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *digestion* (q.v.).]

Path.: Dyspepsia, difficulty of digestion, with slowness and long retention of the food in the stomach, great distress after eating, uneasiness at the pit of the stomach, fetid eructations, and unaltered ingesta in the stools. Digestion is much retarded, deficiency and abnormality of the gastric juice being a common occurrence. Gluttony, drunkenness, over-anxiety, and sedentary habits are the chief causes; the avoidance of these the remedy, with appropriate treatment to improve the character of the gastric juice. Heartburn or water-brash is an unpleasant accompaniment. Indigestion is often hereditary, and the forms it assumes are very many and intractable, but on the whole it is rather an abnormal functional difficulty owing to reflex action than a distinct disease. It is accompanied by nausea and sometimes vomiting. Alkalis, charcoal, pepsin, &c., have been found useful.

* **ĭn-dĭ-ĝĕst'-ĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *indigest(ion); -ive.*] Dyspeptic; affected by indigestion. (*Dickens: Edwin Drood*, ch. x.)

* **ĭn-dĭĝ'-ĭ-tate,** *v.t. & i.* [Lat. *indigito*, from *in-* = in, towards, and *digitus* = the finger.]

A. *Trans.:* To point out; to show by the fingers.

"The depressing this finger, which in the left hand implied but six, in the right hand *indigitated* six hundred."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iv., ch. iv.

B. *Intrans.:* To speak or communicate ideas by means of signs made with the fingers; to point with the finger; to compute on the fingers.

* **ĭn-dĭĝ-ĭ-tā'-tion,** *s.* [INDIGITATE.] The act of pointing out or showing, as by the fingers.

"Which things I conceive no obscure *indigitation* of providence."—*More: Against Atheism.*

ĭn-dĭ-glû'-çĭn, *s.* [Eng. *indi(can); gluc(ose)*, and *-in* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: $C_6H_{10}O_6$. A light yellow syrup, having a faintly sweet taste, obtained by boiling indican with dilute sulphuric acid, indiglucin and indigo blue being produced, the latter of which is precipitated. It is soluble in water and in alcohol, but insoluble in ether. On being heated it swells up, and gives off an odour of burnt sugar. It reduces Fehling's solution, but will not ferment.

* **ĭn-dīgn'** (*g* silent), * **in-digne,** *a.* [Fr. *indigne*, from Lat. *indignus*, from *in-* = not, and *dignus* = worthy; Sp. *indigno;* Ital. *indegno.*]

1. Not worthy, not deserving, undeserving.

"She her selfe was of his grace *indigne*."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. i. 30.

2. Unworthy, disgraceful.

"The most *indigne* and detestable things."—*Joye: Exposicion of Daniel*, ch. vi.

* **ĭn-dĭg'-nance,** * **in-dig-naunce,** * **in-dĭg'-nan-çȳ,** *s.* [Lat. *indignans*, pr. par of *indignor* = to be indignant (q.v.).] Indignation.

"With great *indignance* he that sight forsooke."
Spenser: F. Q., III. xi. 13.

ĭn-dĭg'-nant, *a.* [Lat. *indignans*, pr. par. of *indignor* = to be indignant at, to consider as unworthy: *in-* = not, and *dignus* = worthy.]

1. Feeling indignation; exceedingly angry or displeased; inflamed with mingled wrath and disdain, as at a mean action, or when charged with a dishonourable act.

"The *indignant* heart disdaining the reward."
Akenside: To Hon. C. Townshend.

2. Expressive of indignation or disdain mingled with wrath.

¶ It is now followed by *at*, but *of* was formerly used.

"And flies aloft, and flounces round the pool,
Indignant of the gulle." *Thomson: Spring*, 436.

ĭn-dĭg'-nant-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *indignant; -ly.*] In an indignant manner; with indignation.

"Pushed up the bray, *indignantly* they feel
The clanking lash." *Brooke: Fox Chase.*

ĭn-dĭg-nā'-tion, * **in-dig-na-cion,** * **yn-dig-na-cioun,** *s.* [Fr. *indignation*, from Lat. *indignationem*, acc. of *indignatio* = displeasure, from *indignatus*, pa. par. of *indignor* = to think unworthy, to be indignant (q.v.); Sp. *indignacion;* Ital. *indignazione.*]

1. A mingled feeling of anger and disdain; the feeling excited by that which is unworthy, mean, base, or dishonourable; the anger of a superior; violent anger mingled with contempt.

"Filled with shame and *indignation*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

*2. The effect of anger; terrible judgments; revenge.

"Let them hurl down their *indignation*
On thee." *Shakesp.: Richard III.*, i. 3.

* **ĭn-dīgne'** (*g* silent), *a.* [INDIGN.]

* **ĭn-dīgne'-lȳ** (*g* silent), *adv.* [Eng. *indigne; -ly.*] Disgracefully, unworthily, as an insult, or a disgrace.

"So much more *indignely*, therefore, must they needs take it."—*Bp. Hall: Cont.; Samson's Victory.*

* **ĭn-dĭg'-nĭ-fȳ,** *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *dignify* (q.v.).] To treat with disdain or indignity; to disgrace.

"They were not only lost upon them, but religion *indignified* by contesting."—*Leighton: On 1 Peter*, v. 15.

ĭn-dĭg'-nĭ-tȳ, *s.* [O. Fr. *indigneté;* Fr. *indignité*, from Lat. *indignitatem*, acc. of *indignitas* = unworthiness, indignity, indignation, from *indignus* = unworthy; Sp. *indignidad;* Ital. *indegnità.* Puttenham, in 1589, ranked this among words of quite recent introduction into the language.] Undeserved contemptuous conduct towards another; any action or conduct which manifests contempt for and tends to lower or disgrace another; incivility and injury accompanied with insult.

"They were easily moved to anger by any thing that looked like an *indignity* offered to their own order."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

* **ĭn-dīgn'-lȳ** (*g* silent), *adv.* [INDIGNELY.]

ĭn'-dĭ-gō, *s. & a.* [Fr. *indigo*, a mispronunciation of Sp. *indico*, from Lat. *indicum.*] [INDICOLITE.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Chem. & Comm.:* A vegetable dyestuff, yielding a beautiful and very durable blue dye. Many tropical and sub-tropical plants contain a substance, probably a glucoside, which, on being extracted and allowed to ferment, produces impure indigo. The plants from which it is chiefly obtained are the various species of Indigofera, *Isatis tinctoria*, *Polygonum tinctorium*, &c. In order to prepare indigo on a large scale, the leaves and stems of the respective plants are steeped in water until fermentation sets in, which occupies from twelve to fourteen hours. The yellow-coloured liquid is then drawn off into shallow vessels and exposed to the air for two or three hours, when, in consequence of the oxidation of the indigo-white first formed, co[illegible] indigo is deposited in the form of [illegible] looking powder. This latter is [illegible] boiled in water for two or thre[illegible] filtered, and the residue pressed [illegible] cal cakes and dried by heat. Co[illegible] indigo is by no means pure indig[illegible] contains indigo-gluten, indigo-bro[illegible] indigo-red, together with insoluble im[illegible] Indigo prepared in Java by Sayer's [illegible] contains from 66 to 71 per cent. o[illegible] blue, and only 2½ per cent. of as[illegible] ordinary commercial indigo seldom [illegible] more than 65 per cent. of indigo b[illegible] not less than 15 per cent. of ash. [illegible] tasteless, odourless, and of an inte[illegible] colour, passing into purple. It is [illegible] in water, cold alcohol, and ether, [illegible] soluble in boiling alcohol, but very s[illegible] concentrated sulphuric acid.

2. *Colours:* The deepest blue.

3. *Bot:* Indigo is yielded by several [illegible] as *Indigofera tinctoria* and *I. argentea*; [illegible] *tia tinctoria*, *Marsdenia tinctoria* and [illegible] *tingens.* (*Treas. of Bot.*) [INDIGO-PLA[illegible]]

¶ Bastard indigo is *Amorpha f*[illegible] Chinese Indigo, *Isatis indigotica*; [illegible] Indigo, *Tephrosia Apollinea*; False [illegible] an American name for *Baptisia*; Native [illegible] *Isatis tinctoria*; and Wild Indigo, [illegible] *tinctoria.*

B. *As adjective:*

1. Of or belonging to indigo or the [illegible] which it is produced.

2. Deep blue.

indigo-berry, *s.*

Bot.: *Randia latifolia.*

indigo-bird, *s.*

Ornith.: The *Cyanospiza cyanea* [illegible] A North American finch; blue, tha[illegible] ultramarine on head, throat, and bre[illegible] where with verdigris-green; lores an[illegible] of chin velvet-black; wing-feathers [illegible] edged with bluish-brown; length 5½ in. [illegible] spread 7½ in. The female is sma[illegible] yellowish-brown, with the wings [illegible] (*Ripley & Dana.*)

indigo-blue, *s.* [INDIGOTIN.]

indigo-brown, *s.*

Chem.: A dark-coloured, transpare[illegible] extracted from indigo by boiling it in [illegible] tion of potassic hydrate. It is tasta[illegible] quite neutral, and unites both with ac[illegible] bases. It is of uncertain composition, [illegible] many characters it resembles indiglu[illegible]

indigo-copper, *s.*

Min.: The same as COVELLITE (q.v.).

indigo-gluten, *s.*

Chem.: A yellow transparent subst[illegible] tracted from commercial indigo by [illegible] dilute acetic acid. It is soluble in wa[illegible] in alcohol, has a taste resembling [illegible] meat, and behaves in many respects [illegible] dinary vegetable gluten.

indigo-green, *s.*

Pigments: A green obtained from in[illegible] adding potash to an alcoholic solution [illegible] alkaline hyposulphate of indigo. (*We*[illegible])

indigo-mill, *s.* An iron cistern, [illegible] rounded at bottom, has a lid with tw[illegible] between, which works a rock-shaft, [illegible] by a crank, and swinging a frame carr[illegible] rollers, which triturate the indigo to [illegible] paste.

indigo-plant, *s.*

Bot.: (1) *Indigofera tinctoria* an[illegible] species of the Indigofera (q.v.); (2) *Pol*[illegible] *tinctorium.*

indigo-purple, *s.* A purple [illegible] from indigo by the action of fused [illegible] of sodium. (*Weale.*)

indigo-red, *s.*

Chem.: One of the colouring matter[illegible] in commercial indigo. It may be obta[illegible] exhausting indigo with hydrochloric a[illegible] acid, then with a strong caustic alka[illegible] After washing the residue with wa[illegible] boiled with alcohol of a specific gravity [illegible] On distilling the alcoholic solution, [illegible] red is left as an amorphous dark-brown [illegible] It is insoluble in water and dilute a[illegible] soluble in strong alcohol, and in eth[illegible] digo-red may also be obtained from th[illegible] leaves of *Polygonum tinctorium.*

indigo-white, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{16}H_{12}N_2O_2$. A white powder produced by the action of reducing agents on pure indigo-blue. It may be prepared by digesting for twenty-four hours a mixture of indigotine, hydrate of calcium, sulphate of iron, and water in a closed flask filled with hydrogen. The clear solution is then decanted by means of a siphon filled with hydrogen into a vessel containing hydrochloric acid and ammonium sulphite. The precipitate of indigo-white which is formed is filtered and dried at 100°, in a stream of hydrogen. Pure indigo-white is a white powder with a silky lustre. It is tasteless and inodorous, insoluble in water, but soluble in aqueous alkalis, in alcohol, and in ether. When indigo-white is dissolved in an alkaline liquid, and the liquid over-saturated with hydrochloric acid, air being excluded, the precipitated white flocks slowly unite to crystalline scales, which oxidize with great rapidity to indigo-blue on being exposed to the air.

indigo-yellow, *s.*

Chem.: A clear yellow substance, obtained by heating hypo-sulphindigotate of calcium with lime-water in contact with air. It is soluble in water and in alcohol, but insoluble in ether. When heated it swells up and emits an odour resembling burnt animal matter. The yellow aqueous solution is completely precipitated by basic acetate of lead.

ĭn-dĭ-gŏf'-ĕr-ą, *s.* [Eng., &c. *indigo*, and Lat. *fero* = to bear.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the papilionaceous sub-tribe *Indigoferæ* (q.v.). It consists of annual and perennial herbs or shrubs, generally with pinnate leaves, rose-purple, bluish, or white racemose flowers, cylindrical and four-sided, straight or curved legumes, the seeds, as a rule, numerous. More than two hundred species are known, from Africa, America, Asia, and Australia. Several of these *Indigoferæ* furnish indigo. That more commonly cultivated in India is *I. tinctoria*. It is a shrub three or four feet high, with long, narrow legumes. *I. cærulea*, another Indian species, is much commended by Roxburg. *I. Anil* is the West Indian indigo. Its powdered leaf is administered in hepatitis. *I. argentea* is cultivated in India and the Barbary States, and *I. disperma* in parts of America.

ĭn-dĭ-gŏ-fĕr'-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *indigofer(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ*.]

Bot.: A sub-tribe of papilionaceous plants, tribe Loteæ.

ĭn'-dĭ-gŏ-ĕĕn, ĭn'-dĭ-gŏ-ēne, *s.* [Eng., &c. *indigo*, and *gen*, root of γεννάω (*gennaō*) = to produce.] White indigo, produced by oxidizing indigo-blue.

ĭn'-dĭ-gŏ-līte, *s.* [INDICOLITE.]

ĭn-dĭ-gŏm'-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [Eng. *indigo*, and *meter*.] An instrument for ascertaining the strength of indigo.

ĭn-dĭ-gŏm'-ĕ-trȳ, *s.* [Eng., &c. *indigo*, and Gr. μέτρον (*metron*) = a measure.] The act, art, or process of measuring the strength of indigo.

ĭn'-dĭ-gŏ-tāte, *s.* [Eng., &c. *indigot(ic)*; *-ate* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: A compound of indigotic acid, with a base or metallic oxide: thus, *indigotate* of potash.

ĭn-dĭ-gŏt'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng., &c. *indigot(in)*; *-ic*.] Pertaining to or derived from indigotin (q.v.).

indigotic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: An acid formed by the long-continued action of dilute nitric acid on indigo. It is identical with nitrosalicylic acid, under which it will be treated.

ĭn'-dĭ-gŏ-tĭn, *s.* [Eng., &c. *indigo*; *t* euphonic, and *-in* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: $C_{16}H_5NO_2$ (Indigo-blue), the pure blue colouring matter of indigo. It is obtained from commercial indigo, by reducing it to indigo-white, by means of reducing agents, such as ferrous salts, grape-sugar, &c., the resulting yellow solution of the indigo-white metallic compound, on exposure to the air, depositing indigo-blue in small crystals. It may also be obtained synthetically, by heating a mixture of isatine with phosphorous trichloride, phosphorous- and chlor-acetyl, in sealed tubes, at 70° to 80° for several hours. On pouring the product into water, blue flocks of indigotine separate. It is a deep-blue, crystalline substance, with metallic lustre, insoluble in water, alcohol, and ether. On heating to 300°, it is converted into a purple-red vapour, which condenses again to crystals of pure indigotine. By dry distillation with solid potassic hydrate it yields aniline. Indigotine is isomeric with cyanide of benzoyl.

ĭn-dĭ-hūm'-ĭn, *s.* [Eng. *indi(can)*, and *humin* (q.v.).]

Chem.: $C_{16}H_9NO_3$. A product of the decomposition of indican by heating it with dilute sulphuric acid. It is a brown powder, insoluble in water and in alcohol, but very soluble in soda-ley. When heated, it burns without melting.

* **ĭn-dīl'-ą-tŏr-ȳ,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *dilatory* (q.v.).] Not dilatory; not slow.

"To give them a new form of *indilatory* execution."—*Cabbala, Imp. Cornwallis to the Sp. King* (1654).

* **ĭn-dĭl'-ĭ-gĕnce,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *diligence* (q.v.).] Want of diligence; sloth, slothfulness.

"The *indiligence* of an idle tongue."—*Ben Jonson: Discoveries.*

* **ĭn-dĭl'-ĭ-gĕnt,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *diligent* (q.v.).] Not diligent; slothful, idle.

"A person that hath right on his side is cold, *indiligent*, lazie, and unactive."—*Bp. Taylor*, pt. ii., ser. 7. (*Richardson.*)

* **ĭn-dĭl'-ĭ-gĕnt-lȳ,** * **ĭn-dĭl'-ĭ-gĕnt-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *indiligent*; *-ly*.] In a slothful, idle manner; without diligence.

"I had spent some years (not altogether *indiligently*) under the ferule of such masters as the place afforded."—*Bp. Hall, Specialties in the Life of.*

* **ĭn-dĭ-mĭn'-ĭsh-ą-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *diminishable* (q.v.).] Not diminishable; incapable of being diminished; not capable of or liable to diminution.

"To slight and brave the *indiminishable* majesty of our highest court."—*Milton: Of Reform. in England.*

ĭn'-dĭne, *s.* [Eng. *indi(go)*; suff. *-ine* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: $C_{16}H_{10}N_2O_2$. A dark rose-coloured crystalline powder, obtained by rubbing in a mortar sulphisatyde with alcoholic potassic hydrate, and washing the rose-coloured mass with water, $C_{16}H_{12}N_2O_2S_2 + 2KOH = C_{16}H_{10}N_2O_2 + 2H_2O + K_2S_2$. It crystallizes in fine microscopic needles, which are insoluble in water, and but very slightly soluble in alcohol and in ether. On heating indine with excess of alcoholic solution of potassic hydrate, it dissolves, and on cooling deposits black crystals of potassium indine, $C_{16}H_9KN_2O_2$. Indine is isomeric with indigotine.

* **ĭn-dĭpped', ĭn-dĭpt',** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *dipped*, *dipt*.] Dipped.

"*Indipt* in blood." *Fletcher: Christ's Triumph.*

ĭn'-dĭ-rĕct, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *indirectus*, from *in-* = not, and *directus* = direct (q.v.).]

1. Not direct; not straight or rectilinear; deviating from the direct or straight line or course.

2. Not pointed, aimed, or done directly at or against an object; not tending or leading to a purpose, object, or aim, by the plainest and most obvious means or course, but obliquely and consequentially; not open or straightforward: as, an *indirect* accusation, an *indirect* attack.

"They may be under no temptation to supply themselves by *indirect* ways."—*Burnet: Own Time* (Conc.).

3. Not resulting directly or immediately from a cause, but following consequentially and remotely: as, *indirect* damage, *indirect* claims.

4. Not fair, not honest; tending or intended to mislead or deceive.

"Fy, what an *indirect* and peevish course
Is this?" *Shakesp.: Richard III.*, iii. 1.

indirect-claims, *s. pl.* Claims for damages indirectly done. After the American Civil War, claims were made by the United States upon Great Britain for compensation for the damages, direct and indirect, done by the *Alabama* and other Confederate cruisers to the American marine. The Arbitration Committee chosen to decide upon these demands disallowed the indirect claims as being contrary to international law.

indirect-demonstration, *s.*

Logic & Geom.: A method of demonstration in which the truth of a proposition is established by showing that the supposition of its contrary cannot be true. It is also known as negative demonstration or *Reductio ad absurdum*. [ABSURD, II.]

indirect-evidence, *s.*

Law: Evidence deduced by inference as to the truth of a disputed fact, not from the actual knowledge of a witness, but from collateral circumstances.

indirect-taxes, *s. pl.* [TAX.]

* **ĭn-dĭ-rĕct'-ĕd,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *directed* (q.v.).] Not directed or addressed to any particular person or thing.

"I prayed in heart an *indirected* prayer." *Crabbe.*

* **ĭn-dĭ-rĕc'-tion,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *direction* (q.v.).] Oblique means or course; dishonest practice; want of straightforwardness.

"If King James
By any *indirection*, should perceive
My coming." *Ford: Perkin Warbeck*, iii. 3.

ĭn-dĭ-rĕct'-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *indirect*; *-ly*.]

1. In an indirect line or course; not in a direct or straight line; obliquely.

2. Not directly; not in direct or express terms; not by direct means.

"Thy head, all *indirectly*, gave direction."
Shakesp.: Richard III., iv. 4.

* 3. Unfairly; not fairly; not honestly; without right.

"Your crown and kingdom *indirectly* held."
Shakesp.: Henry V., ii. 4.

ĭn-dĭ-rĕct'-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *indirect*; *-ness*.]

* 1. The quality or state of being indirect or oblique.

2. The quality of being indirect or not straightforward: as, the *indirectness* of the attack.

* 3. Unfairness, dishonesty, fraud.

"King David found this deflection and *indirectness* in our minds."—*Mountague: Devoute Essayes*, pt. i., tr. x., § 5.

ĭn-dĭr'-ĕ-tĭn, *s.* [Eng., &c. *indi(go)*; *ret(ene)*, and suff. *-in*. (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: $C_{18}H_{17}NO_5$. A dark-brown shining resin, produced, together with other bodies, by heating indican with dilute sulphuric acid. It is soluble in alcohol and in the aqueous alkalis, and is precipitated from its ammoniacal solution by barium, calcium, and silver salts. When heated it melts, burns with a smoky flame, and leaves charcoal.

ĭn-dĭ-rū'-bĭn, *s.* [Eng., &c. *indi(go)*; *rubi(an)*, from *Rubia tinctoria* = madder, and suff. *-in* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: C_8H_5NO. A crystalline compound, obtained by the decomposition of indican by means of an acid, but more abundantly by treating Indian woad leaves in an alkaline solution of stannous chloride, the liquid depositing indirubin on exposure to the air. It is insoluble in water and in aqueous alkalis, but soluble in alcohol. It crystallizes in metallic glistening needles, which appear red by transmitted light. It is insoluble in dilute sulphuric acid, even on boiling, but dissolves readily in concentrated sulphuric acid. Indirubin is isomeric with indigo-blue, and resembles indigo-root in many of its properties.

* **ĭn-dĭs-cĕrn'-ĭ-ble** (c as z), *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *discernible* (q.v.).] Not discernible; not perceptible; imperceptible; not capable of being perceived.

"These small and almost *indiscernible* beginnings."—*Burnet: Hist. Own Time* (1689).

* **ĭn-dĭs-cĕrn'-ĭ-ble-nĕss** (c as z), *s.* [Eng. *indiscernible*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being indiscernible; incapability of being discerned or perceived.

"The *indiscernibleness* . . . of the difference of these distant states."—*Hammond: Works*, iv. 424.

* **ĭn-dĭs-cĕrn'-ĭ-blȳ** (c as z), *adv.* [Eng. *indiscernib(le)*; *-ly*.] In an indiscernible manner; so as not to be discernible; imperceptibly.

* **ĭn-dĭs-cĕrp-ĭ-bĭl'-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *indiscerpible*; *-ity*.] The quality or state of being indiscerpible.

"Endowing it with such attributes as are essential to it, as *indiscerpibility* is to the soul of man."—*H. More: Immortality of the Soul.* (Pref.)

* **ĭn-dĭs-cĕrp'-ĭ-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *discerpible* (q.v.).] Not discerpible; in-

capable of being separated into parts; inseparable.

"The nature of any immaterial being, a chief property of which is to be *indiscerpible*."—*Glanvill: Pre-exist. of Souls*, ch. iii.

* **ĭn-dĭs-çĕrp′-ĭ-ble-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *indiscerpible; -ness.*] The quality or state of being indiscerpible; incapability of being separated into parts; indiscerpibility.

* **ĭn-dĭs-çĕrp-tĭ-bĭl′-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *indiscerpible; -ity.*] The quality or state of being indiscerptible.

* **ĭn-dĭs-çĕrp′-tĭ-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *discerptible* (q.v.).] Not discerptible; incapable of being destroyed by the separation or dissolution of its parts.

"There is no sort of reason to think death to be the dissolution of . . . the living being, even though it should not be absolutely *indiscerptible*."—*Butler: Analogy of Religion*, pt. i., ch. i.

* **ĭn-dĭs-çĕrp′-tĭ-ble-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *indiscerptible; -ness.*] The quality or state of being indiscerptible; indiscerptibility.

* **ĭn-dĭs-çĕrp′-tĭ-blȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *indiscerptib(le); -ly.*] In an indiscerptible manner; so as to be indiscerptible.

* **ĭn-dĭs′-çĭ-plĭne,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *discipline* (q.v.).] Want of discipline, training, or instruction.

ĭn-dĭs-cŏv′-ĕr-ą-ble, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *discoverable* (q.v.).] Not discoverable; that cannot be discovered.

"Nothing can be to us a law, which is by us *indiscoverable*."—*Conybeare*, ser. 2, p. 166.

* **ĭn-dĭs-cŏv′-ĕr-ȳ,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *discovery* (q.v.).] A failure to discover; failure in a search or inquiry.

"The magnifying esteem of the ancients, arising from the *indiscovery* of its head."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. vi., ch. xii.

ĭn-dĭs-creēt′, * ĭn-dis-cret, * ĭn-dys-crete, *a.* [Fr. *indiscret*, from Lat. *indiscretus* = that does not discern or distinguish.] [DISCREET.] Not discreet; wanting in discretion; injudicious; incautious; foolish; rash.

"*Indiscreet* and unpopular measures followed."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

ĭn-dĭs-creēt′-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *indiscreet; -ly.*] In an indiscreet manner or degree; not discreetly; injudiciously; inconsiderately.

"A man so *indiscreetly* frank and so restlessly active."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

ĭn-dĭs-creēt′-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *indiscreet; -ness.*] The quality or state of being indiscreet; want of discretion.

* **ĭn-dĭs-crēte′,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *discrete* (q.v.).]

1. Not discrete or separated.

"An *indiscrete* mass of confused matter."—*Pownall.*

2. Not discreet; indiscreet.

"Out of an *indiscrete* devotion."—*Boyle: Works*, iv. 158.

ĭn-dĭs-crē′-tion, *s.* [Fr., from *indiscret*; Sp. *indiscrecion*; Ital. *indiscrezione.*]

1. The quality of being indiscreet; a want of discretion; imprudence; rashness; want of judgment.

"All's not offence, that *indiscretion* finds,
And dotage terms so." *Shakesp.: Lear*, ii. 4.

2. An indiscreet, judicious, or rash act: as, He has committed an *indiscretion*.

ĭn-dĭs-crĭm′-ĭ-nąte, *a.* & *adv.* [Lat. *in-* = not, and *discriminatus* = distinguished, separated.]

A. *As adj.:* Not discriminate; wanting or failing in discrimination; making no distinction; promiscuous.

"Treating friends and foes with *indiscriminate* insolence and asperity."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

B. *As adv.:* Indiscriminately.

"Could ever wise man wish, in good estate,
The use of all things *indiscriminate?*"
Hall: Satires, bk. v., sat. 3.

ĭn-dĭs-crĭm′-ĭn-ąte-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *indiscriminate; -ly.*] In an indiscriminate manner; without distinction; promiscuously.

ĭn-dĭs-crĭm′-ĭn-ăt-ĭng, *a.* [Eng. *indiscriminat(e); -ing.*] Not discriminating; making no distinction.

ĭn-dĭs-crĭm-ĭn-ā′-tion, *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *discrimination* (q.v.).] The quality of being indiscriminate; want of discrimination.

ĭn-dĭs-crĭm′-ĭn-ą-tive, *a.* [Eng. *indiscriminat(e); -ive.*] Not discriminative; indiscriminating; making no distinction.

* **ĭn-dĭs-cŭssed′,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *discussed* (q.v.).] Not discussed; not examined into.

"Reasons light in themselves or *indiscussed* in me."—*Donne: Letters; To Sir H. G.*

ĭn-dĭs-pĕns-ą-bĭl′-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Eng. *indispensable; -ity;* Fr. *indispensabilité.*]

1. The quality or state of being indispensable; indispensableness.

"Their notions about the eternity and *indispensability* of the natural law."—*Skelton: Deism Revealed*, dial. 3.

* 2. The state of being excluded from dispensation.

ĭn-dĭs-pĕns′-ą-ble, *a.* [Fr. & Sp. *indispensable;* Ital. *indispensabile.*]

1. Not dispensable; that cannot be dispensed with or done without; not to be spared; that cannot be omitted, spared, or remitted; absolutely necessary or requisite.

* 2. Unavoidable; inevitable; coming or happening of necessity.

* 3. Not admitting dispensation; not permitting release or exemption.

"All other learned men thought the law was moral and *indispensable*."—*Burnet: Hist. Reform.* (1532.)

ĭn-dĭs-pĕns′-ą-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *indispensable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being indispensable; indispensability.

ĭn-dĭs-pĕns′-ą-blȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *indispensab(le); -ly.*]

1. In an indispensable manner; of necessity; necessarily.

"Man being thus bound by the peremptory, irreversible decree of heaven, must by virtue thereof, *indispensably* obey or suffer."—*South: Works*, vol. iv., ser. 6.

* 2. Unavoidably.

* **ĭn-dĭs-pĕrsed′, * ĭn-dĭs-pĕrst′,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *dispersed* (q.v.).] Not dispersed, not scattered or dissipated.

"*Indisperst* is this bright majesty."
More: On the Soul, bk. iii., c. ii., s. 35.

ĭn-dĭs-pōse′, *v.t.* [Fr. *indisposer*, from *in-* = Lat. *in-* = not, and *disposer* = to dispose (q.v.).]

1. To make disinclined; to disincline.

2. To make unfavourable or not well disposed.

3. To render unfit or unsuited; to disqualify.

"A further degree of light would not only have *indisposed* them to the reception of it."—*Hurd: Works*, vol. vii., ser 33.

4. To make slightly ill; to affect with indisposition or slight illness; to disorder slightly with regard to health. (Seldom used except in the pa. par.)

ĭn-dĭs-pōsed′, *pa. par.* or *a.* [INDISPOSE.]

1. Not disposed, disinclined, averse, unwilling.

"A mind unnerved, or *indisposed* to bear
The weight of subjects worthiest of her care."
Cowper: Retirement, 677.

2. Not well-disposed, unfavourable.

"The king was sufficiently *indisposed* towards the persons or the principles of Calvin's disciples."—*Clarendon: Civil War.*

3. Slightly ill; suffering from indisposition.

"To take the *indisposed* and sickly fit
For the sound man." *Shakesp.: Lear*, ii. 4.

* **ĭn-dĭs-pōs′-ĕd-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *indisposed; -ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being indisposed; disinclination; unwillingness; averseness.

"All my settled *indisposedness* to believe strange things."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 222.

2. Indisposition.

ĭn-dĭs-pŏs-ĭ′-tion, *s.* [Fr., from *indisposer.*]

1. The quality or state of being indisposed; disinclination; unwillingness; averseness; dislike.

2. Unfitness; unsuitableness.

"And this is not from any failure, but from the *indisposition* of the object."—*Southwell*, vol. iii., ser. 2.

* 3. Want of tendency or natural appetency or affinity: as, the *indisposition* of two substances to combine.

4. A slight disorder of health; a slight disease; a tendency to sickness; slight ness.

ĭn-dĭs-pūt-ą-bĭl′-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Eng. *indis ble; -ity.*] The quality or state of indisputable.

ĭn-dĭs-pūt′-ą-ble, *a.* [Fr. & Sp. *indis ble;* Ital. *indisputabile.*] Not disputable; cannot be disputed, controverted, or gain incontrovertible, incontestable, unq indubitable; too evident or clear to admi question or dispute.

"Heir by right
Indisputable of Arion's fame."
Cowper: To His Father.

ĭn-dĭs-pūt′-ą-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *indis ble; -ness.*] The quality or state of being putable, incontrovertible, or incontesta

ĭn-dĭs′-pu-tą-blȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *indisputa -ly.*]

1. Beyond question or controversy; in trovertibly, indubitably; incontestably.

"Nor is it *indisputably* certain what name death she died."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours* ch. xii.

2. Without question or opposition.

ĭn-dĭs-pūt′-ĕd, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and *disputed* (q.v.).] Not disputed, questio or controverted; undisputed.

"The most *indisputed* and universally allow any other."—*Sir W. Temple: Popular Discourse*

* **ĭn-dĭs′-sĭp-ą-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), Eng. *dissipable* (q.v.).] That cannot be sipated.

ĭn-dĭs-sŏl-u-bĭl′-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Fr. *indissolub* from *indissoluble.*]

1. The quality or state of being indissolu incapability of being dissolved, melted, liquefied.

2. Incapability of being dissolved or br nated; perpetuity of obligation or bin force.

"This not receiving its essential quality of *solubility*."—*Warburton: Works*, vol. ix., ser. ii.

ĭn-dĭs′-sŏl-u-ble, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *in solubilis*, from *in-* = not, and *dissolubi* dissoluble (q.v.); Sp. *indisoluble;* Ital. *in solubile.*]

1. Not dissoluble; not dissolvable; pable of being dissolved, melted, or liqu as by heat or water; indissolvable.

2. Incapable of being dissolved, broken loosed; subsisting and binding for ever; capable of being broken or abrogated; petual; stable: as, an *indissoluble* tie.

"As with a chain *indissoluble* bound."
Thomson: Summer.

ĭn-dĭs′-sŏl-u-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *indis ble; -ness.*] The quality or state of be indissoluble; indissolubility.

"Adam might have held a state of immortality *indissolubleness* of his composition."—*Hale: Ori Mankind*, p. 112.

ĭn-dĭs′-sŏl-u-blȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *indissolub -ly.*]

1. In a manner resisting or incapable dissolution or separation; in a manner cannot be broken.

"In War and Discord's adamantine chain,
Indissolubly strong."
Pope: Homer; Iliad xiii.

2. In a manner obligatory or binding ever.

"*Indissolubly* united to the glorious person of Son of God."—*Bishop Hall: Christ Mystical.*

ĭn-dĭs-şŏlv′-ą-ble, * ĭn-dĭs-şŏlv-ĭ-b *a.* & *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *dissolv* (q.v.).]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Indissoluble; that cannot be diss melted, or liquefied; incapable of dissolu separation, or liquefaction.

"The softer veins of crystal remain *indissolu* in scorching territories."—*Browne: Vulgar Err* bk. ii., ch. i.

2. That cannot be dissolved, loosed, broken; binding or obligatory for ever.

"The union between these two natures is so intimate *indissolvable* relation one to the other *South: Works*, vol vii., ser. i.

* 3. Incapable of being solved or determin

* **B.** *As subst.:* A question or point wh cannot be solved.

ĭn-dĭs-şŏlv′-ą-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *in solvable; -ness.*] The quality or state of be indissolvable; indissolubleness.

* **ĭn-dĭs′-tạn-çỹ,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *distancy* (q.v.).] Want of distance or separation; closeness.

"By way of determination and *indistancy*."—*Pearson: On the Creed*, Art. 5.

ĭn-dĭs-tĭńct′, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *indistinctus*, from *in-* = not, and *distinctus* = distinct (q.v.); Ital. & Sp. *indistinto*.]

1. Not distinct; not separate in such a manner as to be clearly perceptible by itself; not having the lines of separation distinct, clear, or plain; not readily distinguishable; confused.

"Their minute parts become more *indistinct*."—*Reid: Inquiry into the Human Mind*, ch. vi., § 22.

2. Not presenting clear or well-defined images; faint, dim: as, *indistinct* vision.

3. Obscure to the mind; not clear; confused, vague.

"Thy *indistinct* expressions seem
Like language uttered in a dream."
Cowper: To Mary.

4. Not clearly audible; faint.

"The city swarms intense. The public haunt . . .
Hums *indistinct*." *Thomson: Winter*, 632.

¶ *Indistinct* is negative; it marks simply the want of distinctness: *confused* is positive; it marks a positive degree of *indistinctness*. A thing may be *indistinct* without being *confused*; but it cannot be *confused* without being *indistinct*: two things may be *indistinct*, or not easily distinguished from each other; but many things, or parts of the same things, are *confused*: two letters in a word may be *indistinct*; but the whole writings or many words are *confused*. (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

* **ĭn-dĭs-tĭńct′-ĭ-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2); Eng. *distinct*, and suff. *-ible*.] Not distinguishable; indistinguishable.

"The *indistinctible* likeness of two of Charlemagne's knights."—*Warton: Hist. English Poetry*, vol. iii.

* **ĭn-dĭs-tĭńc′-tion,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *distinction* (q.v.).]

1. Want of distinction; confusion, uncertainty.

"As tides that from their several channels haste . . .
And meeting there to *indistinction* waste."
Davenant: Gondibert, I. v. 40.

2. Want of distinctness; dimness, faintness, indistinctness.

"Wild *indistinction* did their place supply."
Harte: Charitable Mason.

3. Want of distinction or difference; equality of condition or rank.

ĭn-dĭs-tĭńct′-lỹ, *adv.* [Eng. *indistinct*; *-ly*.]

1. Confusedly, uncertainly; without distinction, separation, or discrimination; not definitely; not with precise or definite limits.

"Southward, the landscape *indistinctly* glared."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. i.

* 2. Without being distinguished.

"The liquors soaked *indistinctly* through the bowl."
—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. ii., ch. vii.

3. Without exactness; vaguely, loosely; not clearly.

"Perfunctorily and *indistinctly* enough handled by the chemical writers."—*Boyle: Works*, ii. 229.

ĭn-dĭs-tĭńct′-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *indistinct*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being indistinct; want of distinctness; confusion, uncertainty, faintness, dimness, vagueness, obscurity.

"The degrees of *indistinctness* of the object may become the signs of distances."—*Reid: Inquiry into the Human Mind*, ch. vi., § 22.

ĭn-dĭs-tĭń′-guĭsh-ạ-ble (u as w), *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *distinguishable* (q.v.).] Not distinguishable; incapable of being distinguished.

"A sort of sand so *indistinguishable* from that we call Calais sand, that it has been sold for as much."—*Boyle: Works*, vi. 64.

ĭn-dĭs-tĭń′-guĭsh-ạ-blỹ (u as w), *adv.* [Eng. *indistinguishab(le)*; *-ly*.] In an indistinguishable manner; so as not to be distinguishable.

* **ĭn-dĭs-tĭń′-guĭshed.** * **ĭn-dĭs-tĭń′-guĭsht (u as w),** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *distinguished* (q.v.).] Not distinct, indistinct, confused.

"In that *indistinguisht* mass, all things seemed one."
—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iii., ch. xiv.

* **ĭn-dĭs-tĭń′-guĭsh-ĭńg,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *distinguishing*.] Not distinguishing; not making any distinction or difference; not discriminating; impartial.

* **ĭn-dĭs-tŭrb′-ạnçe,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *disturbance* (q.v.).] Freedom from disturbance, quiet, calmness.

"What is called by the Stoicks apathy, and by the Scepticks *indisturbance*."—*Temple: Of Gardening.*

* **ĭn-dĭtçh′,** *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *ditch* (q.v.).] To bury or cover up in a ditch.

"Wert thou *inditched* in great secrecie."
Hall: Satires, bk. iii., sat. 2.

ĭn-dīte′, * **en-dĭt-en,** * **en-dyte,** * **in-dyte,** *v.t. & i.* [O. Fr. *endicter, enditer*, from Low Lat. *indicto* = to accuse; frequent. of Lat. *indico* = to proclaim, to enjoin.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To compose; to write.

"Hear how learned Greece her useful rules *indites*."
Pope: Essay on Criticism, 92.

* 2. To indict (q.v.).

"*Indytyd* be lawe, for trespace. *Indictatus*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

* 3. To dictate.

"*Indyted* or *endyted* of clerkly speche. *Dictatus*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

* 4. To invite, to ask.

"She will *indite* him to some supper."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, ii. 4.

B. *Intrans.:* To write, to compose.

"Wounded I sing, tormented I *indite*."
Herbert: Joseph's Coat.

ĭn-dīt′-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *indit(e)*; *-er*.] One who indites.

* **ĭn-dīte′-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *indite*; *-ment*.]

1. The act of inditing.

2. An indictment (q.v.).

ĭn′-dĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Lat. *indicum* = a blue pigment.]

Chem.: A very rare metal (sym. In., at. wt. 113·4), occurring in minute quantities in zinc ores. It was discovered by F. Reich and Th. Richter, in 1863, in the zinc-blende of Freiburg. The metal itself is of a lead-gray colour, soft, malleable, fusible, but not very volatile. It resists oxidation up to a temperature beyond its melting point, 176°, but when heated to redness takes fire in the air, burning with a blue flame, and giving off a brownish smoke. It is readily attacked by nitric acid, but dissolves slowly in hydrochloric and sulphuric acids. From the solution of its salts, indium is precipitated by ammonia and potash as a hydrate, insoluble in excess of either reagent. It is also completely precipitated from neutral solutions of its salts by sulphuretted hydrogen. Indium oxide, In_2O_3, is a pale yellow powder, becoming darker when heated. The sulphide is an orange yellow powder, insoluble in acetic acid, but soluble in the mineral acids. Indium chloride, $InCl_3$, is volatilised at a red heat, but undergoes decomposition when heated in the air. All the salts of indium impart a violet tint to the flame of a Bunsen burner. The spectrum of the metal is very characteristic, consisting of two bright indigo-coloured bands, and it was the production of these bands which led to the discovery of the metal. Its specific gravity is 7·421 at 16·8°.

* **ĭn-dĭ-vĭd′-ạ-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *dividable* (q.v.).] Not dividable; that cannot be divided; incapable of division.

"Scene *individable* or poem unlimited."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, ii. 2.

* **ĭn-dĭ-vĭd′-ĕd,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *divided* (q.v.).] Not divided, undivided.

"A representation of the blessed *individed* Trinity."
—*Bp. Patrick: On Genesis* xviii. 2.

ĭn-dĭ-vĭd′-ụ-ạl, *a. & s.* [Lat. *individuus*, from *in-* = not, and *dividuus* = divisible, from *divido* = to divide; Eng. suff. *-al*; Fr. *individuel*; Sp. *individual*; Ital. *individuale*.]

A. *As adjective:*

* 1. Subsisting as a single indivisible entity or distinct being; one; single.

"Mind has a being of its own, distinct from that of all other things, and is a pure, unmingled, *individual* substance."—*Search: Light of Nature*, vol. ii., pt. i., ch. v.

* 2. Undivided; not to be parted with or disjoined; inseparable.

"Henceforth an *individual* solace dear."
Milton: P. L., iv. 486.

3. Pertaining to one only; peculiar to or characteristic of a single person or thing: as, *individual* exertions.

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A single person, animal, or thing of any kind; especially a single human being; a being or thing incapable of separation or division in a certain relation without destruction of its identity.

"An *individual* is a sacred mark."
Cowper: Expostulation, 434.

2. *Zool.:* A being equal to the whole result of the development of a single ovum. In the case of the higher animals this is but a single existence; in the case of the lower ones it may be multitudes held together by a certain bond of union.

ĭn-dĭ-vĭd′-ụ-ạl-ĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *individual*; *-ism*.]

1. The quality of being individual or distinct; individuality.

2. An excessive regard to one's own interests; self-interest, selfishness.

3. A system or condition in which each individual works for his own ends in either social, political, or religious matters.

"The selfishness of the small proprietor has been described by the best writers as *individualism*."—*Edinburgh Review*, Jan., 1871, p. 22.

* **ĭn-dĭ-vĭd′-ụ-ạl-ĭst′-ĭc,** *a.* [Eng. *individual*; *-istic*.] Pertaining to or promoting the good of the individual.

"Production is socialistic, whereas distribution is *individualistic*, say the Socialists."—*Athenæum*, May 31, 1884, p. 687.

ĭn-dĭ-vĭd-ụ-ăl′-ĭ-tỹ, *s.* [Eng. *individual*; *-ity*.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The quality or state of being distinct or individual; separate or distinct nature or existence.

"*Individuality* is left out of this scheme of government."—*Burke: On a Regicide Peace*, let. 2.

2. Idiocrasy, distinctive character, sharply marked temperament, distinctive personality.

"He is always reaching out after perfect *individuality*, and always falling helplessly upon the other side."
—*Pall Mall Gazette*, July 16, 1884.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Phren.:* One of the intellectual powers, and the first of the perceptive division. Its locality is just above the nose, with Comparison above it, and Calculation to the right and left.

2. *Zool.:* The state or quality of constituting an individual (q.v.).

¶ The separate individuality of every viable human being, which seems so clear to civilized races, is by no means universally recognised by peoples of low culture. Speaking of the Couvade (q.v.), Tylor (*Early Hist. Mankind*, 1878, pp. 295, 296) says:

"It shows us a number of distinct and distant tribes deliberately holding the opinion that the connection between father and child is not only, as we think, a mere relation of parentage, affection, and duty, but that their very bodies are joined by a physical bond, so that what is done to the one acts directly upon the other."

ĭn-dĭ-vĭd′-ụ-ạl-ĭz-ā′-tion, *s.* [Eng. *individualiz(e)*; *-ation*.] The act of individualizing; the state of being individualized; individuation.

ĭn-dĭ-vĭd′-ụ-ạl-īze, *v.t.* [Eng. *individual*; *-ize*.] To mark out or select as an individual, or to distinguish from other individuals by peculiar or distinctive characteristics; to connect with one particular individual; to individuate.

"The *individualizing* principle."—*Ueberweg: Hist. Philos.*, i. 455.

ĭn-dĭ-vĭd′-ụ-ạl-īz-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *individualiz(e)*; *-er*.] One who individualizes.

ĭn-dĭ-vĭd′-ụ-ạl-lỹ *adv.* [Eng. *individual*; *-ly*.]

1. Separately; by itself; to the exclusion of others; singly.

"The Revolution Society . . . have not a single vote for a king amongst them, either *individually* or collectively."—*Burke: French Revolution.*

* 2. Not separately; incommunicably.

* 3. Indivisibly.

"The present moment of time is *individually* one."
—*Clarke: Answer to the Sixth Letter.*

* **ĭn-dĭ-vĭd′-ụ-ạte,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *dividuate* (q.v.).] Not divided; undivided.

* **ĭn-dĭ-vĭd′-ụ-āte,** *v.t. & i.* [Low Lat. *individuatus*, pa. par. of *individuo*, from Lat. *individuus* = undivisible.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To give the character of individuality to; to endow with distinctive characteristics; to individualize.

"The matter of which any individual object consists is limited and distinguished by *individuating* accidents."—*Ueberweg: Hist. Philos.*, i. 428.

2. To distribute to individuals.

B. *Intrans.:* To become or break up into individuals.

* **ĭn-dĭ-vĭd-ū-ā′-tion,** *s.* [Eng. *individu(ate); -ation.*] The act of individuating; the state of being individuated; the act of endowing with individuality; individualization; individuality.

"Others deny the immortality of the soul in its *individuation.*"—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind,* p. 108.

¶ *Principle of Individuation:*

Philos.: The English translation of the term *principium individuationis,* introduced by the Schoolmen to denote that principle which individuates an ens from all other entia whatsoever. Albertus Magnus and Thomas of Aquin placed this principle in matter, "in so far as this is the bearer or substratum of forms;" Duns Scotus held that "not matter, but form, is the individualizing principle;" Leibnitz affirmed the nominalistic thesis: "Omne individuum sua tota entitate individuatur;" while for Schopenhauer "time and space constitute the principle of individuation." (*Ueberweg: Hist. Philos.*)

* **ĭn-dĭ-vĭd′-ū-āt-ŏr,** *s.* [Eng. *individuat(e); -or.*] One who or that which individuates; an individualizer.

* **ĭn-dĭ-vĭd′-ū-ĭ-fȳ,** * **ĭn-dĭ-vĭd′-ū-ĭ-fīe,** *v.t.* [Lat. *individuus* = indivisible, and *facio* (pass. *fio*) = to make.] To individualize.

"The statute of additions was made in the first of King Henry the Fifth to *individuifie* and separate persons from those of the same name."—*Fuller: General Worthies of England.*

* **ĭn-dĭ-vĭd-ū′-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Lat. *individuitas,* from *individuus* = indivisible.] The state of being an individual; individual existence. (*Fuller: Pisgah Sight,* III., pt. ii., vi. 9.)

* **ĭn-dĭ-vĭd′-ū-ŭm,** *s.* [Lat., neut. sing. of *individuus* = indivisible.] An individual.

"It cannot mean that every *individuum* should give his suffrage."—*Culverwell: Light of Nature,* ch. iv.

* **ĭn-dĭ-vīne′,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *divine.*] Unholy.

"A Turkish providence most *indivine.*"
Davies: Microcosmos, p. 57.

* **ĭn-dĭ-vĭn′-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *divinity* (q.v.).] Want of divinity or of divine power.

"How openly did the oracle betray his *indivinity* unto Crœsus."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours,* bk. i., ch. x.

ĭn-dĭ-vĭẓ-ĭ-bĭl′-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Eng. *indivisible; -ity.*] The quality or state of being indivisible.

ĭn-dĭ-vĭẓ′-ĭ-ble, *a.* & *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *indivisibilis,* from *in-* = not, and *divisibilis* = divisible (q.v.).]

A. *As adjective:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Not divisible; that cannot be divided, separated, or broken up; not separable into parts.

"For that sphere or orb of light, though it be in some sense extended, yet it is truly *indivisible.*"—*H. More: Antidote against Atheism,* App. ch. x.

2. *Math.:* That which cannot be exactly divided. One quantity is said to be indivisible by another when no commensurable expression can be found, which, being multiplied by the latter, will give the former.

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* That which cannot be divided or broken up into parts; a very minute part or division.

2. *Geom.:* In ancient geometry the same as infinites—small or infinitely small quantities. According to the views of the first inventor of indivisibles, lines are made up of an infinite number of points, surfaces of an infinite number of lines, and volumes of an infinite number of surfaces. This corresponds with the idea of fluents and fluxions, as originally conceived.

"Logical or mathematical demonstrations, which seem to consist in *indivisibles.*"—*Hale: Origin of Mankind,* p. 129.

ĭn-dĭ-vĭẓ′-ĭ-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *indivisible; -ness.*] The quality or state of being indivisible; indivisibility.

"By the *indivisibleness* of his essence from their presences."—*Mountague: Devoute Essayes,* pt. i., tr. ii., § 2.

ĭn-dĭ-vĭẓ′-ĭ-blȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *indivisib(le); -ly.*] In an indivisible manner; so as to be indivisible; undividedly.

"They jointly and *indivisibly* carry on one and the same design."—*South: Sermons,* vol. iv., ser. 7.

* **ĭn-dĭ-vĭ′-ẓion,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *division* (q.v.).] A state of not being divided; union, oneness.

* **ĭn-dĭ-vŭl′-sĭve-lȳ,** *adv.* [Pref. *in-* (2); Eng. *divulsive,* and suff. *-ly.*] Inseparably; so as not to be torn or rent asunder.

"They so naturally and *indivulsively* cleave to the same."—*Cudworth: Intell. System,* p. 566.

Ĭn-dō-, *pref.* [India.] Derived from, in part belonging to, or in any way connected with India (q.v.).

Indo-Briton, *s.*

Ord. Lang. & Ethnol.: One of the race intermediate between the natives of India and the British. As a rule, the father is British, the mother Hindoo or Mohammedan. A more specific word than Eurasian (q.v.).

Indo-Chinese, *a.* Of or pertaining to Indo-China, the south-eastern peninsula of Asia, or to its people, or their languages.

"Others approximate to the *Indo-Chinese* form."—*Prichard: Nat. Hist. Man* (1848), 240.

Indo-English, *a.* Of or relating to the English who are born or reside in India.

¶ The common term is Anglo-Indian, though Indo-English is really the more accurate.

Indo-European, *a.*

Philol.: The same as Aryan or Indo-Germanic (q.v.).

Indo-Germanic, *a.*

Philol.: A name sometimes used as equivalent to Aryan (q.v.), and sometimes applied to the Teutonic languages to denote their relationship with the Sanscrit.

Indo-Muhammadan, Indo-Mahomedan, *a.* Of or pertaining to the Mahomedan inhabitants of India.

"*Indo-Mahomedan* folk-lore."—*Notes & Queries,* Aug. 20, 1864, p. 142.

* **ĭn-dŏc-ĭ-bĭl′-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Lat. *indocibilitas,* from *indocibilis* = indocile.] The quality or state of being indocible; indocility.

* **ĭn-dŏc′-ĭ-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *docible* (q.v.).] Not docible; unteachable; insusceptible of instruction or training; intractable.

"A disposition not only sottish, but *indocible.*"—*Milton: Observ. Articles of Peace.*

* **ĭn-dŏc′-ĭ-ble-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *indocible; -ness.*] The quality or state of being indocible; indocility.

ĭn-dō′-çile or **ĭn-dŏc′-ile,** *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *indocilis,* from *in-* = not, and *docilis* = teachable, docile (q.v.).] Not docile; unteachable, intractable; incapable of being instructed.

"Whose hearts *indocile* to the sacred lore
Of Wisdom." *Blacklock: Memory of Constantia.*

ĭn-dō-çĭl′-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Fr. *indocilité,* from *indocile.*] The quality or state of being indocile; unteachableness, intractableness.

"It is no small comfort to me . . . that I discover my *indocility.*"—*Burke: Letter to Sir H. Langrishe.*

ĭn-dŏc′-trĭn-āte, *v.t.* [Formed as if from a Lat. *indoctrino,* from *in-* = in, and *doctrina* = learning; *doceo* = to teach.] To teach, to instruct.

ĭn-dŏc-trĭn-ā′-tion, *s.* [Indoctrinate.] The act of indoctrinating or teaching; the state of being indoctrinated; instruction in the rudiments or principles of any science.

"Postulates very accomodable unto junior *indoctrinations.*"—*Browne: Vulgar Errours,* bk. i., ch. vii.

ĭn′-dō-ĭn, *s.* [Eng., &c. *ind(ig)o; -in* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: $C_{22}H_{20}N_4O_5$. A body obtained by heating a solution of orthonitropropiolic acid with ferrous sulphate. It resembles indigotine in appearance, but differs from it in being readily soluble in cold sulphuric acid, forming at once a blue solution. It is also soluble in cold aniline, and in sulphurous acid.

ĭn′-dōle, *s.* [Eng., &c. *ind(igo),* and Lat. *ole(um)* = oil.]

Chem.: $C_8H_7N = C_6H_4 < \begin{matrix} CH_2 \cdot CH \\ N \end{matrix} //$. A crystalline substance obtained from indigo by converting it into isatin, dioxindole, and finally into oxindole, and reducing the oxindole by means of zinc-dust. It may also be prepared by passing an aniline derivative, such as ethyl-aniline, through a red-hot tube. From the brown oily liquid formed, the indole may be separated by picric acid, the picrate of indole being decomposed by ammonia. Indole melts at 52°, and boils with p[illegible] decomposition at 245°. Its vapour den[illegible] 4·45; soluble in ether.

ĭn′-dō-lençe, * **ĭn′-dō-lęn-çȳ,** *s.* [Lat. *dolentia* (first used by Cicero, not happy, a Latin synonym of the Greek word [illegible] (*apatheia*)), from *in-* = not, and [illegible] grieving; *doleo* = to grieve.]

* 1. A state of freedom from passion or p[illegible]

"Inordinateness of affections may sometime [illegible] some men like some beasts; but indolence, [illegible] emptiness, privation of affections, makes our [illegible] all times, like slaves, like dirt."—*Donne: Serm.* [illegible] p. 156. (1640.)

2. The quality or state of being indo[illegible] habitual laziness; aversion to exertion [illegible] labour; indisposition to exert one's self; [illegible] ness; sloth; inactivity.

"The demon *Indolence* thy toil o'erlaws."
Thomson: Castle of Indolence, [illegible]

ĭn′-dō-lent, *a.* [Lat. *in-* = not, and [illegible] grieving; Ital. & Sp. *indolente.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. Free from pain or suffering.

2. Habitually idle or lazy; indisposed [illegible] exertion or labour; slothful; listless; [illegible] gish; inactive.

"The *indolent* apathy characteristic of the [illegible] administration."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. [illegible]

* **II.** *Med.:* Causing no pain: as, an [illegible] *lent* tumour.

ĭn′-dō-lent-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *indolent; -ly.*]

* 1. With freedom from pain; without p[illegible]

2. In an indolent manner; without [illegible] action, or exertion; lazily; sluggishly.

"In rural quiet *indolently* hid."
Beattie: Virgil: Pal.

ĭn′-dō-line, *s.* [Eng. *ind(igo); (ol)i,* [illegible] suff. (*Chem.*) *-ine.*]

Chem.: $C_{16}H_{14}N_2$. A dark-coloured [illegible] obtained by heating, in sealed tubes, [illegible] blue with barium hydrate, zinc-dust, [illegible] water, and exhausting the product with [illegible] cohol. It is insoluble in water, but [illegible] in alcohol, ether, and chloroform, to which [illegible] imparts a blue fluorescence. On heating [illegible] zinc-dust, it sublimes in long pale-[illegible] needles. By treating indoline with [illegible] acid, an orange-yellow dinitro-compound [illegible] obtained, $C_{16}H_{12}N_2(NO_2)_2$, soluble in [illegible] but insoluble in water.

* **ĭn-dŏm′-ą-ble,** *a.* [Lat. *indomabilis,* [illegible] *in-* = not, and *domabilis* = tamable; [illegible] to tame.] Untamable; indomitable.

ĭn-dŏm′-ĭt-ą-ble, *a.* [Lat. *in-* = not, [illegible] Eng. *domito,* freq. of *domo* = to tame; Fr. [illegible] *domptable.*] Untamable; unconquerable; [illegible] vincible.

"His *indomitable* courage."
Longfellow: Song of Hiawatha, [illegible]

* **ĭn-dŏmp′-ą-ble,** * **ĭn-dŏmpt′-ĭ-ble,** [Indomitable.]

ĭn′-doŏr, *a.* [Eng. *in,* and *door.*] Being done within doors; domestic: as, [illegible] an *indoor* servant.

ĭn-doŏrs′, *adv.* [Eng. *in,* and *doors.*] Within doors; inside a house; at home: as, [illegible] *indoors.*

ĭn-dō-phē′-nĭn, *s.* [Eng. *ind(ig)o;* [illegible] and suff. (*Chem.*) *-in.*]

Chem.: $C_{20}H_{15}NO$. A compound [illegible] by shaking together a solution of [illegible] parts of concentrated sulphuric acid, with [illegible] benzene, until a blue colour is produced. [illegible] separate the indophenin, the mixture is [illegible] into water, filtered, and the residue [illegible] with a dilute solution of soda. $C_{20}H_{15}NO$ [illegible] $2C_6H_6 = C_{20}H_{15}NO + H_2O$. It is [illegible] soluble in alcohol, ether, and chloroform, [illegible] dissolves freely in strong sulphuric acid [illegible] in phenol. By the action of reducing [illegible] colourless compounds are obtained, which [illegible] turn blue on exposure to the air. Indo[illegible] strongly resembles indigotine, both in [illegible] ance and in many of its characters.

ĭn-dō-phē′-nōls, *s. pl.* [Eng. *ind(ig)o; phenols.*]

Chem.: A name given to a class of [illegible] colouring matters, used in dyeing, [illegible] by the action of nitroso-derivatives of [illegible] aromatic amines or phenols on alkaline [illegible] tions of phenols at the ordinary, or at a [illegible] temperature, the formation being [illegible] by adding a reducing agent. They [illegible]

sparingly soluble in alcohol, but dissolve readily in phenol, and in concentrated sulphuric acid. When heated, they slowly sublime in the form of blue needles resembling indigo. The indophenols are affected by acids more than indigo, but are said to resist soap and chlorine better.

* **ĭn-dŏrs'-ą-ble,** *a.* [ENDORSABLE.]

* **ĭn-dŏrs-ā'-tion,** *s.* [Eng. *indors(e); -ation.*] The act of indorsing; indorsement.

ĭn-dorse', *v.t.* [Low Lat. *indorso*, from Lat. *in-* = in, upon, and *dorsum* = the back.]

* 1. To place or set upon the back.

"Elephants *indorsed* with towers." *Milton: P. R.*, iii. 329.

2. To endorse (q.v.).

ĭn'-dorse, *s.* [ENDORSE.]

ĭn-dorsed', *a.* [ENDORSE.]

Her.: Placed back to back.

ĭn-dors-ee', *s.* [Eng. *indors(e); -ee.*] The person to whom a note or bill of exchange is indorsed, or assigned by indorsement; the converse of indorser.

ĭn-dorse'-mĕnt, *s.* [ENDORSEMENT.]

ĭn-dors'-ēr, ĭn-dors'-ŏr, *s.* [Eng. *indors(e); -er, -or.*] A person who indorses a note or bill of exchange; an endorser.

* **ĭn-dŏw',** *v.t.* [ENDOW.]

* **ĭn-dŏw'-mĕnt,** *s.* [ENDOWMENT.]

ĭnd-ŏx'-ȳl, *s.* [Eng. *ind(igo)*, and *(hydr)oxyl.*]

Chem.: $C_6H_4<\begin{matrix}C(OH)\\|\\N\end{matrix}>CH_2$. A brownish oil, formed with evolution of carbonic anhydride, when indoxylic acid is heated above its melting point. It is volatile in steam, and gives to water a blue fluorescence. Indoxyl possesses both acid and basic properties, and, like indoxylic acid, is converted into indigo by oxidation.

indoxyl-compounds, *s. pl.*

Chem.: Compounds of the indigo group. Ethyl indoxylate, $C_{11}H_{11}NO_3$, a crystalline body obtained by reducing nitropropiolic acid with ammonium sulphide. It contains an hydroxyl group (HO), and has the character of a phenol. It melts at 121°. At a greater heat it is converted into indigo. By the action of concentrated sulphuric acid, ethyl indoxylate is converted into indigo-sulphonic acid.

ĭn-dŏx-ȳl'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. &c. *indoxyl* (q.v.); *-ic.*] (See the compound.)

indoxylic-acid, *s.*

Chemistry:

$C_9H_7NO_3 = C_6H_4<\begin{matrix}C(OH)\\|\\N\end{matrix}>CH\cdot COOH$. This acid is prepared by decomposing ethyl indoxylate. It melts at 123°, and, on exposing an alkaline solution of it to the air, indigo is formed.

Ĭn'-drą, *s.* [O. Sansc., from *indu* = a drop of rain.]

Religions: An ancient Hindoo god, the personification of the sky. In Vedic times he was the supreme object of worship, corresponding in position, not in etymology, to the Zeus of the Greeks and the Jupiter of the Romans. Thus, of the first 444 Vedic hymns dedicated to gods, 178 are addressed to Indra, while to the second god in position, Agni (Lat. *Ignis* = fire), there are only 147, and to Vishnoo, afterwards so celebrated, only two. Yet Indra was not uncreated; he had a mother. He encompasses the waters and the sky, reaches up to heaven, has placed the sun in the sky, grasps the thunderbolt, is worshipped by libations of Soma (a species of Asclepias), is a bestower of wealth, &c. (*Muir: Sanscrit Texts*, &c.)

INDRA.

(*From a Soapstone carving from Nepal; now in the Indian Museum, South Kensington.*)

¶ At a later period representations were sometimes made of him, thoroughly personified as a man with four arms and hands, riding on an elephant.

ĭn-draught (ught as ft), *s.* [Pref. *in-* (1), Eng. *draught* (q.v.).]

* 1. An opening or inlet into the land into which the sea flows.

"The greatest *indraughts* of rivers or lagunes have commonly the strongest tides."—*Dampier: Voyages*, vol. ii., pt. iii., ch. viii.

2. The flow of sea-water at some depth into a land-locked basin to replace that removed by evaporation or outflow at the surface, as in the Red Sea.

* 3. An opening; an inlet.

"From the four cardinal winds four *indraughts* that command." *Drayton: Poly-Olbion*, s. 13.

* **ĭn'-drâwn,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *drawn* (q.v.).] Drawn in.

* **ĭn-drĕad',** *v.i.* [Pref. *in-* (intens.), and Eng. *dread.*] To fear, to be afraid. (*Hudson: Judith*, i. 57.)

* **ĭn-drĕnch',** *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (intens.), and Eng. *drench* (q.v.).] To overwhelm with water; to drown; to drench.

"They lie *indrench'd.*" *Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida*, i. 1.

ĭn'-drĭs, *s.* [Malagasy.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the sub-family Indrisinæ. *Indris brevicaudatus* is a lemur, about three feet high, found in Madagascar.

ĭn-drĭs-ī'-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *indris;* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Zool.: A sub-family of Lemuridæ, type Indris (q.v.).

* **ĭn-dū'-bĭ-ŏŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *in-* = not, and *dubius* = doubtful.]

1. Not doubtful; not doubting; unsuspecting.

"The vulgar vanity of reposing an *indubious* confidence in those anti-pestilential spirits."—*Harvey: On Consumption.*

2. Not doubtful; certain, sure.

ĭn-dū'-bĭt-ą-ble, *a.* & *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *indubitabilis*, from *in-* = not, and *dubitabilis* = doubtful; *dubito* = to doubt; Sp. *indubitable;* Ital. *indubitabile.*]

A. *As adj.:* Not to be doubted; not doubtful; certain; unquestionable; too evident or plain to admit of doubt.

"That the Americans are able to bear taxation is *indubitable.*"—*Johnson: Taxation No Tyranny.*

B. *As subst.:* A matter or thing which cannot be doubted.

ĭn-dū'-bĭt-ą-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *indubitable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being indubitable.

ĭn-dū'-bĭt-ą-blȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *indubitab(le); -ly.*] Undoubtedly; unquestionably; incontrovertibly; beyond question or doubt.

"Upon such grounds as are *indubitably* demonstrable."—*Boyle: Works*, v. 616.

* **ĭn-dū'-bĭt-ąte,** *a.* [Lat. *indubitatus*, from *in-* = not, and *dubitatus*, pa. par. *of dubito* = to doubt.] Not doubted or doubtful; indubitable; unquestioned.

"Held then the *indubitate* heirs of the crown."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*

* **ĭn-dū'-bĭt-āte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *indubito.*] To bring into doubt; to cause to be doubted.

ĭn'-dūce, *v.t.* [Lat. *induco* = to lead in or on; *in-* on, and *duco* = to lead; Sp. *inducir;* Ital. *indurre;* Fr. *induire.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. To lead or bring on.

"Rich foreign mould on their ill-natur'd land
Induce laborious." *Philips: Cider*, i.

* 2. To introduce; to bring into view; to lead or bring forward.

* 3. To put or draw on or over.

"O'er the seat . . . *induced* a splendid cover."
Cowper: Task, i. 22.

* 4. To bring on, to cause, to produce, to give rise or origin to.

"To *induce* another state by depraving the present."—*Cranmer: Letter to Mr. Hooker.*

5. To lead or draw on, as by persuasion, entreaty, or solicitation; to prevail on, to incite, to influence by motives.

"They had been *induced* by nursery tales to clamour for the blood of fellow subjects."—*Macaulay: Hist. of Eng.*, ch. ii.

* 6. To bring forward or offer by way of induction or inference; to infer, to conclude.

* 7. To bring forward by way of illustration: to instance.

"To exprobate their stupidity, he *induceth* the providence of storks."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iii., ch. xxvii.

* 8. To bring on; to superinduce.

"Schism is marked out by the apostle as a kind of petrifying crime, which *induces* that induration to which the fearful expectation of want of consequent."—*Decay of Piety.*

II. *Physics:* To cause by proximity without contact or transmission. Used of the production of a particular electric or magnetic condition in a body by placing another body, in an opposite electric state, in proximity to it but without actual contact.

ĭn-dūced', *pa. par.* or *a.* [INDUCE, *v.*] (See the compound.)

induced-currents, *s. pl.*

Elect. & Magn.: Electric currents developed in conductors in proximity to other conductors traversed by intermittent or fluctuating currents; also, electric currents developed in conductors moving in the field of a magnet, or in conductors within the field of a moving magnet.

ĭn-dūç'-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [INDUCE, *v.*] (See the compound.)

inducing-currents, *s. pl.*

Elect. & Magn.: Currents which produce induced-currents (q.v.).

ĭn-dūçe'-mĕnt, *s.* [Eng. *induce; -ment.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of inducing; the state of being induced.

2. That which induces; that which leads the mind to will and to act; any argument, reason, or fact which tends to persuade or influence the mind; a motive, a reason, a ground, a temptation, an incitement.

"Then mark the *inducement!*"
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., ii. 4.

II. *Law:* That which leads to something else; a term used specially in various cases to signify a statement of facts alleged by way of previous explanation to other material facts.

ĭn-dūç'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *induc(e); -er.*] One who or that which induces, persuades, or influences; an inducement.

"As if he were the great impeller and *inducer* of men to sin."—*South: Works*, vol. viii., ser. 4.

ĭn-dū'-çĭ-æ (or çĭ as shĭ), *s. pl.* [Lat. = a truce, an armistice.]

Scots Law: The days which intervene between the citation of a defender and the day of appearance in the action or process.

* **ĭn-dūç'-ĭ-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *induc(e); -ible.*]

1. Capable of being induced, brought on, or made to take place.

"*Inducible* from the restless commotions of outward causes."—*Barrow: Works*, vol. iii., ser. 9.

2. Capable of being inferred by induction; that may be inferred or gathered.

"*Inducible* from the like testimonies."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. vi., ch. vi.

ĭn-dŭct', *v.t.* [Lat. *inductus*, pa. par. of *induco* = to lead or bring in.] [INDUCE.]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* To bring or lead in; to introduce.

"So soone as any one is *inducted* and brought in thither, she or he is delivered to the priests."—*P. Holland: Livius*, p. 1,029.

2. *Eccles. Law:* To introduce, as to a benefice or office; to put in actual possession of an ecclesiastical benefice or of any office, with the customary forms and ceremonies.

"Induction is performed by a mandate from the bishop to the archdeacon, and is done by giving the clerk corporal possession of the church, as by holding the ring of the door, tolling a bell, or the like: and is a form required by law, with intent to give all the parishioners due notice, and sufficient certainty of their new minister, to whom their tithes are to be paid. And when a clerk is thus presented, instituted, and *inducted* into a rectory, he is then, and not before, in full and complete possession, and is called in law *persona impersonata*, or parson imparsonee."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. i., ch. 11.

ĭn-dŭct'-ō-ŏŭs, *a.* [Eng. *induct; -eous.*]

Elect.: Rendered electropolar by induction

or brought into the opposite electrical state by the influence of inductive bodies.

* **in-dŭc′-tile,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *ductile* (q.v.).] Not ductile; not capable of being drawn out into threads, as a metal.

* **in-dŭc-til′-i-tȳ,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *ductility* (q.v.).] The quality or state of being inductile.

in-dŭc′-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *inductionem*, acc. of *inductio* = an introducing, from *in-ductus*, pa. par. of *induco* = to lead or bring in; Sp. *inducción*; Ital. *induzione*.] [INDUCE.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. The act of inducting or bringing in; introduction; a bringing in or putting into an office. (*P. Holland: Livius*, p. 279.)

2. A beginning; a commencement; a start.

"Those promises are fair, the parties sure,
And our *induction* full of prosperous hope."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV., iii. 1.

* 3. That which serves to introduce something else; an introduction; a preface, as of a play or poem; an introductory scene in a play; a prologue.

* 4. An inducement. (*Milton: Reasons of Church Government*, pref.)

II. *Technically:*

1. *Eccles.:* The act of putting the parson, after institution (q.v.), into actual possession of the church or glebe, or the making of a clerk the complete incumbent of a church. [INDUCT, 2.]

2. *Elect.:* The action which electrified bodies exert at a distance on bodies in a natural state. An insulated conductor, charged with either kind of electricity, so acts on bodies in a natural state placed near it as to decompose the neutral fluid, attracting the opposite kind of electricity, and repelling the same kind. [INDUCTION-COIL.]

3. *Logic & Philos.:* Whately (*Logic*, bk. iv., ch. i., § 1) notes the ambiguity of this word, it being employed (*a*) to designate the process of investigation and collecting facts; and (*b*) the deducing of an inference from those facts. It is also loosely used in the sense of an inference from observed facts. Cicero (*Top.* x.) says that induction (ἐπαγωγή) was much used by Socrates; though Lewes (*Hist. Phil.*, i. 102) doubts whether the Socratic Method was really an anticipation of that of Bacon. J. S. Mill's "summary" definition, "Generalization from Experience" (*Logic*, bk. iii., ch. iii., § 1), is a crystallization of a sentence from Aristotle (*Met.* i. 1). [INDUCTIVE-METHOD.]

"*Induction*, then, is that operation of the mind, by which we infer that what we know to be true in a particular case or cases, will be true in all cases which resemble the former in certain assignable respects. In other words, induction is the process by which we conclude that what is true of certain individuals of a class is true of the whole class, or that what is true at certain times will be true in similar circumstances at all times. This definition excludes from the meaning of the term induction various logical operations, to which it is not unusual to apply that name."—*J. S. Mill: Logic*, bk. iii., ch. ii., § 1.

4. *Magnetism:* The action which magnetized bodies exert at a distance on bodies in a natural state.

5. *Nat. Science, &c.:* A consequence, inference, or general principle drawn from a number of particular facts or phenomena. As Whewell says the inductive philosophy ascends from particular facts to general principles, and then descends again from these general principles to particular applications. (*Lyell.*)

¶ (1) *Currents of induction:* [INDUCED-CURRENTS].

(2) *Coefficient of magnetic induction:* A coefficient expressing the ratio of the intensity of the induced magnetization to the intensity of the field. (*Everett: The C. G. S. System of Units* (1878), ch. x., p. 59.)

induction-coil, *s.*

Elect. Mech.: An induction-coil consists essentially of two separate coils of insulated wire wound round a soft-iron core. The following are the dimensions of a coil, reputed to be the largest in the world. It has two primary circuits and two cores, the inner one being a bundle of insulated soft-iron wires, 44 in. long and 8½ in. in diameter, round which are wound 660 yds. of covered copper wire, weighing 55 lbs. The second core is a cylinder formed of similar wires to the first, and is 3·8 in. in thickness, surrounded by 504 yds. of wire, weighing 84 lbs. The secondary coil is 280 miles long, wound in four sections of about 200 layers each, the two outer sections having slightly thicker wire than the others. The total resistance of the secondary coil is about 130,000 ohms. This instrument gives, with thirty quart Grove cells, a spark in air 42 in. in length. [GEISSLER.]

induction-pipe, *s.*

Steam-Eng.: The pipe which leads the live steam to the cylinder.

induction-valve, *s.*

Steam-Eng.: The valve which controls the entry-port for live steam to the cylinder.

in-dŭc′-tion-ăl, *a.* [Eng. *induction*; *-al.*] Of or pertaining to induction; proceeding or obtained by induction; inductive.

in-dŭc′-tive, *a.* [Eng. *induct*; *-ive.*]

* I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Leading or drawing on; persuasive, alluring, tempting. (*Milton: P. L.*, xi. 518.)

2. Tending to produce or cause; productive. (*Hale: Orig. of Mankind.*)

II. *Technically:*

1. *Logic:* Proceeding by induction; leading to inferences; drawing conclusions from premises. (*Reid: Inquiry into the Human Mind*, ch. vi., § 24.)

2. *Electricity:*

(1) (*In an active sense*): Producing induction; acting by means of induction.

(2) (*In a passive sense*): Susceptible of induction; capable of being acted on by induction.

inductive method, *s.*

Logic & Phil.: The employment of induction in scientific inquiry. The inductive method of the ancients consisted in ascribing the character of general truths to all propositions which are true in all the instances of which we have knowledge. Bacon exposed the insufficiency of this method, and physical investigation has now far outgrown the Baconian conception. (*Mill: Logic.*)

inductive-power, *s.*

Elect.: The name given by Faraday to the property which bodies possess of transmitting the electric influence.

¶ *Specific inductive capacity:*

Elect.: The inductive capacity or power of each body.

inductive sciences, *s. pl.* Those sciences which are based upon induction, or which admit of inductive reasoning, as astronomy, chemistry, botany, *&c.*

* **in-dŭc′-tive-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *inductive*; *-ly.*] In an inductive manner; by way of induction or inference; inferentially.

"This I shall make appear *inductively*."—*South: Works*, vol. viii., ser. 1.

in-dŭc-tōm′-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [Eng. *induct(ion)*; connective, and Eng. *meter* (q.v.).] An instrument or apparatus for ascertaining the force of electrical induction, or for comparing the specific inductive capacities of various substances.

in-dŭc′-tŏr, *s.* [Lat., from *inductus*, pa. par. of *induco.*] One who inducts; specifically, a person who inducts another into an office or benefice.

in-dŭc-tōr′-ĭ-ŭm (pl. **in-dŭc-tōr′-ĭ-ūms**), *s.* [Lat. = a covering.]

Elect.: The same as INDUCTION-COIL (q.v.).

in-dŭc′-trĭc, in-dŭc′-trĭc-ăl, *a.* [Eng. *induct(or)*; *-ic*, *-ical.*]

Elect.: Acting by or in a state of induction; of or relating to induction.

in-dŭe′, *v.t.* [Lat. *induo* = to put on, to clothe with.]

* 1. To put on, as clothes or dress; to clothe, to invest.

"*Indued* with robes of various hue she flies."
Dryden: Ovid; Metamorphoses x.

* 2. To endow, to furnish.

"He yt *indued*, of his liberality,
With pleasant possessions & large liberty."
Robert of Gloucester, ii. 367. (App.)

3. To endow mentally or intellectually.

"Not less *indued* with every gentle grace."
Hoole: Orlando Furioso, bk. xxxvi.

* **in-dŭe′-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *indue*; *-ment.*] The act of induing; the state of being indued.

"His so singular *indowment* with the Holy Spirit was not security against the danger."—*Mountague: Devoute Essayes*, tr. xiii., § 6. (*Richardson.*)

in-dŭlge′, *v.t. & i.* [Lat. *indulgeo*, a word of doubtful origin.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To encourage by compliance or giving way; to give free course to; to give way to; not to oppose or restrain; to yield to.

"But lovers must toil, feel every inquietude, bear every caprice, and, perhaps at last, be jilted into a bargain."—*Goldsmith: The Bee*, No. 6.

2. To yield to the desires, humours, or wishes of; to gratify in desires; to humour to excess.

3. To harbour; to entertain favourably.

"Very ignorant persons might perhaps indulge a hope that Lords had not been an necessary before the fall."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

* 4. To grant as a favour, not as a right; to yield or bestow in answer to requests or solicitations.

"Ancient privileges, favours, customs, and acts of grace indulged by former kings to their people."—*Bishop Hopkins: Holy Liturgy*, ch. iii., § 2.

B. *Intrans.:* To indulge one's self; to be indulgent; to yield, to give way. (Formerly followed by *in.*)

"He must, by *indulging* to one sort of reasonable diversion himself, deflect from endeavours applied to rest."—*Government of the Tongue.*

¶ For the difference between to indulge and to *foster*, see FOSTER; for that between to indulge and to *gratify*, see GRATIFY.

* **in-dŭlge′-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *indulge*; *-ment.*] The act of indulging; indulgence.

"The liberty of too frequent *indulgement*."—*Fed. Athenæ Tonsa*, vol. ii.

in-dŭl′-gĕnce, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *indulgentia*, from *indulgens*, pr. par. of *indulgeo* = to indulge; Sp. *indulgencia*; Ital. *indulgenza.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of indulging, gratifying, or yielding to the humours, wishes, desires, or caprices of; forbearance from restraint or control.

"To draw invidious comparisons between the severity of the landlord and the *indulgence* of the child."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

2. An indulgent act; that with which one is indulged or gratified; a favour granted; liberality.

"Another clause granted similar *indulgence* to the members of the two universities."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

3. Readiness to forgive a fault; tolerant leniency.

"Let your *indulgence* set me free."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, Epil. ix.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Roman Theol.:* A remission of the punishment which is still due to sin after sacramental absolution, the remission being valid in the court of conscience and before God, and being made by an application of the treasure of the Church on the part of a lawful superior. (*Aumont in Addis & Arnold.*) Indulgence may be either (1) Plenary, remitting the whole, or (2) Partial, remitting a portion of the temporal punishment due to sin. The former are granted by the Pope to the whole church; the latter by primates, metropolitans, and bishops within their respective jurisdiction. The Council of Trent (Sess. xx., cap. 9) ordains that indulgence must be given everywhere gratis.

2. *Ch. Hist.:* Canonical penances in the early church were very severe, and, in time of persecution, it was the custom for martyrs awaiting death to give weaker brethren, who had lapsed or been guilty of other grievous sin, a letter (*libellus pacis*) to the bishop, asking that he might be restored. From the seventh century to the Crusades indulgences were granted in the form of commutation: almsgiving to the poor, to monasteries, or to churches, and pilgrimages, being substituted for so many years, months, or days of canonical penance. It is a common idea that in the Middle Ages the power attributed to indulgences was extended from canonical penance to purgatory; but Roman theologians quote Cyprian (*de Lapsis*, xxxvi.) to show that in the third century the belief existed that indulgences satisfied not only the rigours of ecclesiastical penance, but the justice of God. Urban II. granted plenary indulgence in the Council of Clermont to those who should go at their own expense on the then contemplated Crusade. In the ninth century Pascal I. and John VIII. bestowed indulgences on the souls of those who had died fighting for the Church; and Sixtus V., in his Constitution (Nov. 27, 1587), lays down that such indulgences are only granted "by way of suffrage." At first

such indulgences were issued sparingly, but, after a time, they were granted in numbers and for comparatively unimportant objects. In 1300 they were sold over Europe in connection with the Jubilee. Early in the sixteenth century they were farmed out, the farmers employing agents to retail them to the people at a profit. These subordinates puffed their wares without much attention to theological precision. One of these, John Tetzel, a Dominican friar, so filled Luther with indignation as to lead him, on Oct. 31, 1517, to affix theses on that and cognate subjects to the door of the cathedral church of Wurtemburg, and thus commence the Reformation.

"*Indulgences* had been originally, in the primitive Church, simple relaxations of penance to those who showed extreme sorrow for sin."—*Blunt: Reformation of the Church of England*, 37.

¶ *Declaration of Indulgence:*

1. [DECLARATION, ¶ (2).]

2. Two declarations issued by James II. on April 4, 1687, and April 27, 1688. Their tenor was similar to that of the Declaration of Charles [1]. The Order in Council that the second Declaration of James should be read in all churches and chapels called forth the petition which led to the prosecution of the Seven Bishops. On the night of their acquittal (June 30) an invitation to William was dispatched, and, on December 11, James fled from Whitehall and virtually abdicated.

*** ĭn-dŭl′-ĝẹn-çy̆, * ĭn-dŭl′-ĝẹn-çlĕ,** *s.* [Lat. *indulgentia*, from *indulgens* = indulgent.] Indulgence.

"This kind dealing and *indulgencie* of the nobles."—*P. Holland: Livius*, p. 50.

ĭn-dŭl′-ĝẹnt, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *indulgens*, pr. par. of *indulgeo* = to indulge.] Ready or disposed to indulge or gratify the wishes, humours, or caprices of another; compliant; complaisant; forbearing restraint or control; mild, not severe: as, an *indulgent* parent.

"*Indulgent* listener was he to the tongue
Of garrulous age." *Wordsworth: Excur.*, bk. i.

¶ An *indulgent* parent is seldom a prudent parent; but a *fond* parent does not rise above a fool: all who have the care of young people should occasionally relax from the strictness of the disciplinarian, and show an *indulgence* where a suitable opportunity offers; a *fond* mother takes away from the value of *indulgences* by an invariable compliance with the humors of her children. (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

*** ĭn-dŭl-ĝĕn′-tĭạl,** *a.* [Eng. *indulgent*; *-ial.*] Relating to the Indulgences of the Roman Catholic Church.

"Fitted with rare *indulgential* privileges."—*Brevint: Saul & Samuel*, c. 19.

ĭn-dŭlĝ′-ent-lў̆, *adv.* [Eng. *indulgent*; *-ly.*] In an indulgent manner; with indulgence; mildly; without restraint or severity.

"My cousin Dryden accepted one from me so very *indulgently*."—*Dryden: Letter to Mrs. Steward, Let.* 44.

ĭn-dŭl′-ĝĕr, *s.* [Eng. *indulg(e)*; *-er.*] One who indulges.

"And if (as Saint Peter saith) the severest watchers of their nature have task hard enough, what shall be hoped of the *indulgers* of it?"—*Mountagus: Devoute Essayes*, pt. i., tr. xiii., § 5.

*** ĭn-dŭl′-ĝĭ-ạte,** *v.i.* [As if from the sup. of a Low Lat. *indulgiare.*] To indulge. (*Sandys: Travels*, p. 293.)

ĭn′-dụ-lĭn, *s.* [Eng. *ind(igo)*, and *(ani)line*, with transposition and change of letters (?).]

Chem.: A term applied commercially to a series of aniline colours, obtained by treating the bases of magenta refuse with aniline and acetic acid. The magenta refuse is first thoroughly freed from the salts of mauvaniline, rosaniline, and chrysaniline by means of boiling water acidulated with hydrochloric acid. The undissolved violaniline is then mixed with acetic acid and aniline, and heated to between 140° and 160°, until the mass dissolves and gives the desired shade in alcohol acidulated with acetic acid. There are two kinds of indulin, the one soluble in alcohol, the other in water. Spirit-soluble indulin dyes wool, silk, and cotton different shades of blue or gray. The water-soluble indulins dye fabrics light and dark shades of gray, even approaching black; but the blacks are not satisfactory either in colour or durability.

*** ĭn-dŭlt′, * ĭn-dŭlt′-ō,** *s.* [Ital. *indulto* = a pardon, from Lat. *indultus*, pa. par. of *indulgeo* = to indulge.]

1. *Comm.:* In Spain a duty or custom paid to the king for all goods imported.

2. *Eccles.:* In the Roman Catholic Church, a privilege granted by the Pope to a corporation or individual authorizing something to be done which the common law of the Church does not sanction. The indults of bishops, issued by Papal authority, mitigating the rigour of the Lenten fast, are cases in point.

ĭn-dū′-mĕnt, ĭn-dụ-mĕn′-tŭm, *s.* [Lat. *indumentum* = a garment, from *induo* = to put on.]

1. *Bot.:* (*Of the form* indumentum): A hairy covering.

† 2. *Law* (*Of the form* indument): An endowment.

3. *Ornith.* (*Of the form* indumentum): The feathery covering of birds.

ĭn-dū′-plĭ-cạte, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and *duplicatus*, pa. par. of *duplico* = to double.]

Bot. (*Of æstivation*): Having the margins bent abruptly inwards, and the external face of these edges applied to each other without any twisting, as the flowers of some species of Clematis. (*Lindley.*)

ĭn-dū′-plĭ-cāt-ĭve, *a.* [Eng. *induplicat(e)*; *-ive.*]

Bot.: The same as INDUPLICATE (q.v.).

*** ĭn-dūr′-ạnçe,** *s.* [ENDURANCE.]

ĭn-dụr-ās′-çẹnt, *a.* [Lat. *indurescens*, genit. *indurescentis*, pr. par. of *indurescо* = to become hard, from *induro* = to make hard.]

Bot.: Hardening by degrees, as the permanent petioles of a tragacanth bush. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

*** ĭn′-dụ-rāte,** *v.t. & i.* [INDURATE, *a.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To make hard, to harden.

2. *Fig.:* To harden; to make unfeeling or insensible to feeling; to render obdurate or hardened.

"And love's and friendship's finely pointed dart
Fall blunted from each *indurated* heart."
Goldsmith: Traveller.

B. *Intrans.:* To become hard, to harden.

"Plants and ligneous bodies may *indurate* under water."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. ii., ch. v.

*** ĭn′-dụ-rạte,** *a.* [Lat. *induratus*, pa. par. of *induro* = to make hard: *in-* = in, and *durus* = hard.] Hardened, obdurate, indurated.

"They repented not, for their hearts were *indurate*."—*Tyndall: Works*, p. 29.

*** ĭn-dụ-rā′-tion,** *s.* [Low Lat. *induratio*, from Lat. *induratus*, pa. par. of *induro* = to make hard, to indurate; Fr. *induration*; Sp. *induracion*; Ital. *indurazione.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. The act or process of hardening.

"The *induration* of the fluid substances of an egg into a chick."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 452.

2. The state of becoming hard or of being hardened.

"*Induration* by assimulation appeareth in the bodies of trees and living creatures."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 90.

¶ There may be induration of the brain, the heart, the liver, the pylorus, and the spinal cord.

II. *Fig.:* Hardness of heart; obduracy; insensibility.

"They be children of *induration* and of blasphemy."—*Barnes: Works*, p. 262.

*** ĭn-dūre′,** *v.t.* [ENDURE.]

Ĭn′-dŭs, *s.* [Lat. = an Indian.]

Astron.: The Indian; a constellation of Bryer, between Sagittarius and the South Pole. It figures also as one of Lacaille's Southern Constellations. No star in it exceeds the third magnitude.

ĭn-dūs′-ĭ-ạ (pl. **ĭn-dūs′-ĭ-æ**), *s.* [Mod. Lat., not classical.]

Entom.: The same as INDUSIUM, 2.

ĭn-dūs′-ĭ-ạl, *a.* [Lat. *indusi(um)*; Eng. adj. suff. *-al.*]

Geol.: Having indusia; consisting in large measure of indusia (q.v.).

indusial-limestone, *s.*

Geol.: A limestone, of Eocene age, from Auvergne, containing numerous cases of fossil caddis-worms, some of them formed of shells cemented together.

ĭn-dū′-sĭ-ạte, *a.* [Lat. *indusiatus* = having on an under garment.]

Bot. (*Of a stigma*): Having an indusium (q.v.).

ĭn-dūs′-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Lat. = the under garment of a Roman woman.]

1. *Botany:*

(1) A cup consisting of hairs enclosing the stigma in the Goodeneaceæ (q.v.). (*Lindley.*)

(2) A membranous skin, usually an extension of the epidermis covering the sori in some ferns.

2. *Entom.:* A case of a Caddis worm, the larva of Phryganea. The case may be of gravel, small shells, &c., cemented together.

ĭn-dŭs′-trĭ-ạl, *a.* [Eng. *industry*; *-al.*] Of or pertaining to industry; characterized by industry; pertaining to those manufacturing or other occupations through which marketable commodities are produced; pertaining to the industries of a country or those productive occupations in which large numbers of persons are employed.

industrial-accession, *s.*

Scots Law: The addition made to the value of an object by human art or labour exercised thereon.

industrial-exhibition, industrial-museum, *s.* An exhibition or museum of the various industrial productions of one or more countries.

industrial-school, *s.* A school for teaching one or more branches of industry; a school for the reclaiming and education in some industry of poor neglected children, or of children who have been convicted of some crime.

¶ An Industrial School Act was passed in 1857, another in 1861, and the two were consolidated in 1866, having been previously extended to Ireland in 1864. They authorise magistrates to compel parents to pay such weekly sums as may be deemed advisable for the education of their children in industrial schools.

ĭn-dŭs′-trĭ-ạl-ĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *industrial*; *-ism.*]

1. That state of society in which all the members co-operate for the common good; opposed to militancy (q.v.).

"*Industrialism* must not be confounded with industriousness. Though the members of an industrially-organized society are habitually industrious, and are indeed, when the society is a developed one, obliged to be so; yet it must not be assumed that the industrially-organized society is one in which, of necessity, much work is done. Where the society is small, and its habitat so favourable that life may be comfortably maintained with but little exertion, the social relations which characterize the industrial type may co-exist with but very moderate productive activities. It is not the diligence of its members which constitutes the society an industrial one in the sense here intended, but the form of co-operation under which their labours, small and great in amount, are carried on."—*H. Spencer: Prin. of Sociology*, pt. v., ch. xviii.

2. Employment in some industrial pursuit; industry.

*** ĭn-dŭs′-trĭ-ạl-lў̆,** *adv.* [Eng. *industrial*; *-ly.*] In an industrial manner; with reference to industry.

ĭn-dŭs′-trĭ-oŭs, *a.* [Fr. *industrieux*, from Lat. *industriosus*, from *industria* = industry.]

1. Given to or characterized by industry; diligent and assiduous in business or study; not slothful; hardworking; constant, regular, and persevering in attention to business; the opposite to *slothful* or *idle.*

"*Industrious* poverty is a state by no means unfavourable to virtue."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

2. Diligent or laborious to a particular end or in a particular pursuit; the opposite to *remiss* or *slack.*

"Being nimbler jointed than the rest
And more *industrious*."
Spenser: Muiopotmos, 122.

* 3. Designed; done for the purpose.

ĭn-dŭs′-trĭ-oŭs-lў̆, *adv.* [Eng. *industrious*; *-ly.*]

1. In an industrious, diligent, or assiduous manner; with habitual and constant diligence and assiduity.

"Being besides *industriously* inclined."
Drayton: Legend of Thomas Cromwell.

2. Diligently, assiduously, zealously, eagerly.

"Especially when they are so *industriously* proclaimed and aggravated."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 256.

* 3. Of set purpose or design; with design; with care. (Cf. Lat. *ex industriâ.*)

ĭn-dŭs′-trĭ-ŏŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *industrious; -ness.*] The act or quality of being industrious; industry. (*H. Spencer: Prin. of Sociology*, pt. v., ch. xviii.)

ĭn′-dŭs-trȳ, * **in-dus-tree,** *s.* [Fr. *industrie*, from Lat. *industria*, from *industrius* = industrious, diligent; Ital. & Sp. *industria.*]

1. Habitual diligence in any employment, bodily or mental; constant and assiduous attention to business; assiduity; steady application to any business or pursuit; the opposite to *sloth* or *idleness.*

"The funds destined for the maintenance of *industry* are much greater in proportion to those which are likely to be employed in the maintenance of idleness, than they were two or three centuries ago."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. ii., ch. iii.

2. The industrial arts generally, or any branch of them; those productive employments or occupations in which large numbers of persons are employed.

* ¶ *Of industry:* On purpose. (*Chapman: Bussy d'Ambois*, iii.) [Lat. *ex industriâ.*]

† **ĭn-dū′-vĭ-æ,** *s. pl.* [Lat. = clothes, garments.] [INDUVIUM.]

Bot.: The withered remains of leaves which, not being articulated with the stem, cannot fall off, but decay upon it. Called also Reliquiæ.

ĭn-dū′-vĭ-ăl, *a.* [Lat. *induvi(um)* (q.v.); Eng. suff. *-al.*]

Bot. (*Of a calyx*): Having an induvium (q.v.).

ĭn-dū′-vĭ-ate, *a.* [Lat. *induvi(æ);* Eng. suff. *-ate.*]

Bot.: Withering on its stem, forming induviæ (q.v.).

ĭn-dū′-vĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Lat. = the bark which clothes a tree.]

Bot.: The large membranous orange pouch around the fruit of Physalis.

* **ĭn-dwĕll′,** *v.i. & t.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *dwell* (q.v.).]

A. *Intrans.:* To dwell or abide in, or within.

B. *Trans.:* To abide within; to occupy.

* **ĭn′-dwĕll-ĕr,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *dweller* (q.v.).] One who dwells or abides in a place; an inhabitant, an occupant.

"The heart of the *indwellers* shal be changed, and turned into another meaning; for euell shall be put out, and disceate shall be quenched."—*Bible* (1551): *Esdras*, ch. vi.

* **ĭn′-dwĕll-ĭng,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *dwelling* (q.v.). An abiding in or within.

"The personal *indwelling* of the Spirit in believers."—*South: Sermons*, vol. v., ser. 7.

* **ĭn-ĕarth′,** *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *earth* (q.v.).] To put in or into the earth; to inter. (*Southey: Thalaba*, bk. i.)

* **in-eaw,** *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Fr. *eau* = water.] To dip or plunge in or into the water.

"Themselves for very fear they instantly *ineaw.*"
Drayton: Poly-Olbion, s. 20.

* **ĭn-ē′-brĭ-ant,** *a. & s.* [Lat. *inebrians*, pr. par. of *inebrio* = to make drunk; *ebrius* = drunk.]

A. *As adj.:* Intoxicating, inebriating.

B. *As subst.:* Any thing which intoxicates or inebriates, as opium.

* **ĭn-ē′-brĭ-āte,** *v.t. & i.* [Lat. *inebriatus*, pa. par. of *inebrio* = to intoxicate: *in-* (intens.), and *ebrio* = to make drunk; *ebrius* = drunk; Ital. *inebbriare;* Sp. *inebriar.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To make drunk; to intoxicate.

"Strong and *inebriating* wine."—*Purchas: His Pilgrimage*, ch. ix., § 3.

2. *Fig.:* To stupefy; to make furious, frantic, or excited; to excite, to exhilarate, to intoxicate.

"O you! whom your Creator's sight
Inebriates with delight."
Habington: Castara, pt. iii.

B. *Intrans.:* To become or be intoxicated or stupefied.

"Fish that come from the Euxine Sea into the fresh water, do *inebriate* and turn up their bellies."—*Bacon.*

ĭn-ē′-brĭ-ate, *a. & s.* [Lat. *inebriatus*, pa. par. of *inebrio.*]

* **A.** *As adj.:* Intoxicated, drunk, stupefied.

"Led by his *inebriate* Satyrs."
Longfellow: Drinking Song.

B. *As subst.:* A drunkard.

ĭn-ē-brĭ-ā′-tion, *s.* [INEBRIATE, *v.*] The act of inebriating or intoxicating; the state of being or becoming intoxicated; intoxication, drunkenness.

"That cornelians and bloodstones may be of virtue, experience will make us grant; but not that an amethyst prevents *inebriation.*"—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. v., ch. xxiii.

ĭn-ē-brĭ′-ĕ-tȳ, *s.* [Lat. *inebrio* = to intoxicate.] Intoxication, drunkenness, habitual drinking.

* **ĭn-ē′-brĭ-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *in-* (intens.), and *ebrius* = drunk.]

1. Drunk, intoxicated; stupefied with drink.

2. Intoxicating. (*T. Brown: Works*, iv. 131.)

* **in-eche,** *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Mid. Eng. *eche* = eke.] To add, to insert.

ĭn-ĕd′-ĭt-ĕd, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *edited* (q.v.).] Not edited; not published: as, an *inedited* manuscript.

* **ĭn-ĕf-fa-bĭl′-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Fr. *ineffabilité*, from *ineffable.*] The quality or state of being ineffable; ineffableness.

ĭn-ĕf′-fa-ble, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *ineffabilis*, from *in-* = not, and *effabilis* = that can be spoken out; *effor* = to speak out: *ef-* (for *ex*) = out, and *for* = to speak; Ital. *ineffabile;* Sp. *inefable.*] Incapable of being expressed in words; unspeakable, unutterable, inexpressible, indescribable.

"To whom the Son, with calm aspect and clear,
Lightning divine, *ineffable*, serene,
Made answer."
Milton: P. L., v. 734.

ĭn-ĕf′-fa-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *ineffable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being ineffable; ineffability.

† **ĭn-ĕf′-fa-bles (bles as bels),** *s. pl.* [INEFFABLE.] Trousers. (*Slang.*)

ĭn-ĕf′-fa-blȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *ineffab(le); -ly.*] In an ineffable, unspeakable, or unutterable manner, or degree; in a manner or degree not to be expressed in words; unspeakably, unutterably.

"He all his father full expressed,
Ineffably into his face received.
Milton: P. L., vi. 721.

* **ĭn-ĕf-fāçe′-a-ble,** *a.* [O. Fr. *ineffaçable.*] Not effaceable; that cannot be effaced or obliterated.

ĭn-ĕf-fāçe′-a-blȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *ineffaceab(le); -ly.*] In an ineffaceable manner; so as not to be effaced.

* **ĭn-ĕf-fĕct′-ĭ-ble,** * **ĭn-ĕf-fĕct′-a-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *effectible* (q.v.).] Impracticable.

"By means altogether in themselves *ineffectable.*"—*Bp. Hall: Cases of Conscience*, Dec. 3, case 3.

ĭn-ĕf-fĕct′-ĭve, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *effective* (q.v.).]

1. Not effective; incapable of producing any effect, or the effect desired; ineffectual, inefficient, useless.

"Let him calculate . . . how faint and partial and *ineffective* his best virtues."—*Hurd: Works*, vol. iii., ser. 35.

2. Weak, impotent; wanting energy.

"Virtue hates weak and *ineffective* minds."—*Bp. Taylor: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 13.

ĭn-ĕf-fĕct′-ĭve-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *ineffective; -ly.*] In an ineffective manner; without effect or result; inefficiently.

"Still it contended, but *ineffectively* for the most part."—*Bp. Taylor: Of Repentance*, ch. viii., § 5.

ĭn-ĕf-fĕct′-ĭve-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *ineffective; -ness.*] The quality or state of being ineffective; inefficiency.

ĭn-ĕf-fĕct′-u-al, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *effectual* (q.v.).] Not effectual; not producing any result; incapable of producing the desired or proper effect; inefficient, useless, weak, powerless, vain.

"Pulpits fail, and soundings boards reflect,
Most part an empty *ineffectual* sound."
Cowper: Task, iii. 22.

* **ĭn-ĕf-fĕct-u-ăl′-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *ineffectual; -ity.*] Something ineffectual; a thing having no power or producing no effect. (*Carlyle: Miscellanies*, iv. 144.)

ĭn-ĕf-fĕct′-u-al-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *ineffectual; -ly.*] In an ineffectual manner; without effect; in vain; to no purpose.

"He touched the women with two of the crosses *ineffectually.*"—*Jortin: Remarks on Eccles. History.*

ĭn-ĕf-fĕct′-u-al-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *ineffectual; -ness.*] The quality or state of being ineffectual; inefficiency, inefficacy.

"The *ineffectualness* of the mountebank's medicine was soon discovered."—*Burnet: Hist. Reformation* (an. 1548).

* **ĭn-ĕf-fĕr-vĕs′-çence,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *effervescence* (q.v.).] Want or absence of effervescence; the state of not effervescing.

* **ĭn-ĕf-fĕr-vĕs′-çent,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *effervescent* (q.v.).] Not effervescent; not effervescing; not susceptible or capable of effervescence.

* **ĭn-ĕf-fĕr-vĕs-çĭ-bĭl′-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *ineffervescible; -ity.*] The quality or state of being ineffervescible.

* **ĭn-ĕf-fĕr-vĕs′-çĭ-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *effervescible* (q.v.).] Not capable or susceptible of effervescence.

* **ĭn-ĕf-fĭ-cā′-cious,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *efficacious* (q.v.); Fr. & Ital. *inefficace*; Lat. *efficax.*] Not efficacious; producing no result or effect; not capable of producing the desired or proper result or effect; ineffectual, weak, powerless.

"So destitute of eloquence that it is flat, and prove commonly *inefficacious* upon intelligent readers."—*Boyle: Works*, ii. 295.

* **ĭn-ĕf-fĭ-cā′-cious-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *inefficacious; -ly.*] In an efficacious manner; without effect or result; ineffectually.

* **ĭn-ĕf-fĭ-cā′-cious-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *inefficacious; -ness.*] The quality or state of being inefficacious; inefficacy.

"To this we may probably impute that strange *inefficaciousness* we see of the word."—*Lively Oracle, &c.*, p. 194.

ĭn-ĕf′-fĭ-ca-çy, *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *efficacy* (q.v.).] Want of efficacy or power to produce the desired or proper effect or result; inefficiency, ineffectualness.

"All experience of their *inefficacy* does not in the least discourage them."—*Burke: On the French Revolution.*

ĭn-ĕf-fĭ′-cien-çy (ci as sh), *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *efficiency* (q.v.).]

1. The quality or state of being inefficient; want of efficiency or power to produce the desired effect; inefficacy.

2. Incapability, incapacity, uselessness.

"The *inefficiency* of the foot and of the dragoons."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

ĭn-ĕf-fĭ′-cient (ci as sh), *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *efficient* (q.v.).]

1. Not efficient; wanting the power to produce the desired or proper effect; inefficacious, powerless.

2. Incapable; wanting in ability or capacity; incompetent.

"But both as Admiral and as First Lord of the Admiralty he was utterly *inefficient.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

3. Incapable of or indisposed to effective action: as, an *inefficient* force.

ĭn-ĕf-fĭ′-cient-lȳ (ci as sh), *adv.* [Eng. *inefficient; -ly.*]

1. In an inefficient manner; ineffectually; without effect or result.

2. In an incapable or incompetent manner; not efficiently or ably.

* **ĭn-ĕ-lăb′-ŏr-ate,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *elaborate* (q.v.).] Not elaborate; not wrought or worked out with care; wanting in finish; sketchy.

* **ĭn-ĕ-lăs′-tĭc,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *elastic* (q.v.).] Not elastic; wanting in elasticity.

* **ĭn-ĕ-lăs-tĭç′-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *elasticity* (q.v.).] The quality or state of being inelastic; want of elasticity or elastic power.

ĭn-ĕl′-ĕ-gançe, * **ĭn-ĕl′-ĕ-gan-çy,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *elegance*, *elegancy* (q.v.).]

1. The quality or state of being inelegant; want of elegance, beauty, polish, refinement, or the like; want or absence of anything required by a correct taste.

"Or in the graceful and the grand
Confessed *inelegance* of hand."
Cawthorn: Birth & Education of Genius.

2. That which is inelegant, or displeasing to good taste: as, There are many *inelegancies* in his language.

In-ĕl′-ĕ-gant, *a.* [Lat. *inelegans*, from *in-* = not, and *elegans* = elegant (q.v.); Fr. *inélégant*; Ital. & Sp. *inelegante.*]

1. Not elegant; wanting in elegance, beauty, polish, refinement, &c.; characterized by some feature which displeases or offends good taste.

"Tastes, not well joined, *inelegant.*"
Milton: P. L., v. 385.

2. Coarse; unpolished.

"It renders style often obscure, always embarrassed and *inelegant.*"—*Blair*, vol. i., lect. ii.

* 3. Unpleasant; disagreeable.

"Pleasing to sight
But to the tongue *inelegant* and flat."
Philips: Cider, i.

In-ĕl′-ĕ-gant-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *inelegant*; *-ly.*] In an inelegant manner; coarsely; roughly; without polish, refinement, or elegance.

"He may not *inelegantly* be said to have tasted of death."—*South: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 10.

In-ĕl-ĭg-ĭ-bĭl′-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *eligibility* (q.v.); Fr. *inéligibilité.*] The quality or state of being ineligible; incapacity of being elected to an office; the state of not being worthy of choice.

In-ĕl′-ĭg-ĭ-ble, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *eligible* (q.v.); Fr. *inéligible*; Ital. *ineligibile.*]

1. Not eligible; not capable of being elected to an office.

"The votes given to a man *ineligible* being given in vain."—*Johnson: False Alarm.*

2. Not worthy or fit to be chosen or preferred; not expedient or desirable.

In-ĕl′-ĭg-ĭ-blȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *ineligib(le)*; *-ly.*] In an ineligible manner.

* **In-ĕl′-ō-quençe,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *eloquence.*] The state or quality of being ineloquent; want of eloquence; taciturnity. (*Carlyle: Past & Present*, bk. ii., ch. xi.)

* **In-ĕl′-ō-quent,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *eloquent* (q.v.); Fr. *inéloquent*; Ital. *ineloquente.*] Not eloquent; wanting in eloquence; not fluent in language; not persuasive.

"Nor are thy lips ungraceful, sire of men,
Nor tongue *ineloquent.*" *Milton: P. L.*, viii. 219.

* **In-ĕl′-ō-quent-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *ineloquent*; *-ly.*] In an ineloquent manner; without eloquence or fluency of language.

* **In-ē-lūc′-ta-ble,** *a.* [Lat. *ineluctabilis*, from *in-* = not, and *eluctabilis* = that may be escaped from; *eluctor* = to struggle out: *e-* = *ex-* = out, and *luctor* = to struggle; Fr. *inéluctable*; Ital. *ineluttabile.*] That cannot be escaped from, evaded, or avoided; inevitable.

"As if the damnation of all sinners now were *ineluctable* and eternal."—*Pearson: On the Creed*, art. x.

* **In-ē-lūd′-ĭ-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *eludible* (q.v.).] That cannot be eluded or evaded.

"Most pressing reasons and *ineludible* demonstrations."—*Glanvill: Pre-existence of Souls*, p. 18.

In-ĕm′-brȳ-ō-nāte, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *embryonate* (q.v.).]

Bot.: Not having a proper embryo.

* **In-ē-năr′-ra-ble,** *a.* [Lat. *inenarrabilis*, from *in-* = not, and *enarrabilis* = that may be narrated or told: *e-* = *ex-* = out, and *narrabilis* = that can be told; *narro* = to narrate, to tell; Fr. *inénarrable*; Sp. *inenarrable*; Ital. *inenarrabile.*] That cannot or may not be told or narrated; unspeakable; indescribable.

"He is to be loved beste, for his *inenarrable* goodness."—*Fisher: Seven Psalmes*, Ps. 143, pt. iii.

In-ĕn-chȳ′-ma, *s.* [Gr. ἴς (*is*), genit. ἰνός (*inos*) = strength, pl. ἰνές (*ines*) = fibrous muscles, and ἔγχυμα (*engchuma*) = an infusion.]

Bot.: Fibrocellular tissue, cells having the appearance of spiral vessels.

* **In-ĕpt′,** *a.* [Fr. *inepte*, from Lat. *ineptus* = improper, foolish: *in-* = not, and *aptus* = fit, proper; Ital. *inetto*; Sp. *inepto.*]

1. Not apt, fit, or suitable; unfit for any purpose; unsuitable; improper; useless.

"The Aristotelian philosophy is *inept* for new discoveries."—*Glanvill: Vanity of Dogmatizing*, ch. xix.

2. Trifling; foolish; silly; absurd; nonsensical.

* **In-ĕpt′-ĭ-tūde,** *s.* [Lat. *ineptitudo*, from *ineptus* = inept (q.v.); Sp. *ineptitud*; Ital *inettitudine.*]

1. Unfitness; unsuitableness; inaptitude; ineptness.

"The *ineptitude* of the component corpuscles for avolation."—*Boyle: Works*, iv. 307.

2. Foolishness; silliness; absurdity; nonsense.

In-ĕpt′-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *inept*; *-ly.*] Unfitly; unsuitably; foolishly; absurdly.

"They [the Peripateticks] *ineptly* fansied [the crystalline humour of the eye] to be the immediate organ of vision."—*Ray: On the Creation*, pt. ii.

* **In-ĕpt′-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *inept*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being inept; unfitness; unsuitableness; foolishness; folly; absurdity; ineptitude.

"Miserable *ineptness* of infancy."—*More: Pre-existence of Souls.* (Pref.)

* **In-ē′-qua-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *equable* (q.v.).] Not equable; unequable.

* **In-ē′-qual,** *a.* [Lat. *inæqualis*, from *in-* = not, and *æqualis* = equal (q.v.); Fr. *inégal*; Ital. *ineguale*; Sp. *inigual.*] Unequal; uneven; odd.

"Knowe the nombre of the degrees in the houres *inequals.*"—*Chaucer: Of the Astrolabie.*

In-ē-quăl′-ĭ-tȳ, * **in-e-qual-i-te,** *s.* [Fr. *inégalité*, *inégalité*, from Lat. *inæqualitas*, from *inæqualis* = unequal.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The quality or state of being unequal; a difference or want of equality in any respect; want of uniformity; diversity; disparity.

"Sympathy is rarely strong where there is a great *inequality* of condition."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. x.

2. The quality or state of being uneven or not level; unevenness, want of levelness.

3. An uneven place or spot; a depression or elevation of the ground.

4. Insufficiency or unfitness for any office or purpose; inadequacy, incompetency.

5. Difference or disparity of rank or station.

"If so small *inequality* between man and man make in them modesty a commendable virtue, who respecting superiors as superiors, can neither speak nor stand before them without fear."—*Hooker.*

6. Unlikeness, dissimilarity.

"In some places, by the nature of the earth, and by the situation of woods and hills, the air is more unequal than in others; and *inequality* of air is ever an enemy to health."—*Bacon.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Alg.:* The expression of two unequal quantities, connected by the sign of inequality. Thus, $2 < 3$, $4 > 1$, are inequalities, and are read, 2 less than 3, 4 greater than 1. Every inequality consists of two parts: that on the left of the sign of equality, is called the first member; that on the right is called the second member. Two inequalities are said to exist in a direct sense, when the first members are both greater, or both less, than the second members. They exist in a contrary sense when the first member is greater than the second in one inequality, and the second greater than the first in the other.

2. *Astron.* (*Pl.*): All the alterations or calculations rendered necessary by the unequal motion of a planet.

¶ *Inequality of long period:*

Astron.: A term applied to two planets, whose periodic times are different, so that their conjunctions take place successively at different points in their respective orbits, the return to their first position not being made for a long period of time. (*Prof. Airy's Popular Astron.* (6th ed.), pp. 233, 273.)

* **In-ē-quā′-tion,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *equation* (q.v.).]

Alg.: The same as INEQUALITY (q.v.).

* **In-ē-quĭ-dĭs′-tant,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *equidistant* (q.v.).] Not equidistant.

In-ē-quĭ-lăt′-ĕr-al, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *equilateral* (q.v.).]

1. *Zoology:*

(1) *Of Molluscs:* Having the two sides unequal, as an ordinary bivalve shell.

(2) *Of the Foraminifera:* Having the convolutions of the shell obliquely wound round an axis instead of lying in the same plane.

2. *Bot.:* Unequal-sided; unequal.

* **In-equit-a-ble (equit** as **ĕk′-kwĭt),** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *equitable* (q.v.).] Not equitable, not just, not fair.

"The proportions seemed not *inequitable.*"—*Burke: On the French Revolution.*

In-equi-tȳ (equi as **ek′-kwĭ),** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *equity.*] A want of equity; injustice.

"We find on the one side maintenance of, and on the other opposition to, some form of *inequity.*"—*H. Spencer.*

In-ē′-quĭ-vălve, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *equivalve* (q.v.).]

Zool.: *Of the Molluscs:* Having the two valves of the shell unequal.

In-ē-quĭ-văl′-vu-lar, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *equivalvular* (q.v.).]

Zool.: Not equivalvular; not having the small valves equal.

* **In-ē-răd′-ĭc-a-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *eradicable* (q.v.).] That cannot be eradicated; incapable of being eradicated.

* **In-ēr-ĝĕt′-ĭc,** * **In-ēr-ĝĕt′-ĭc-al,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *energetic*, *energetical* (q.v.).] Not energetic; wanting in energy; having no energy.

"Those eminent stars and planets, that are in the heavens, are not to be considered by us as sluggish *inergetical* bodies."—*Boyle: Works*, v. 680.

* **In-ēr-ĝĕt′-ĭc-al-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *inergetical*; *-ly.*] In an inenergetic manner; without energy.

† **In-ērm′,** † **In-ērm′-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *inermis* = unarmed.]

Bot.: Unarmed, destitute of spines or prickles.

* **In-ĕr-ra-bĭl′-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *inerrable*; *-ity.*] The quality or state of being inerrable; freedom or exemption from error; infallibility.

"The *inerrability* of a General Council, truly so called, and qualified."—*Hammond: Works*, i. 557.

* **In-ĕr′-ra-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *errable* (q.v.).] Exempt from error; incapable of erring; infallible.

"Through the guidance of God's Spirit, in the acts of their function *inerrable.*"—*Bp. Hall: Episcopacy by Divine Right.*

* **In-ĕr′-ra-ble-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *inerrable*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being inerrable; infallibility.

"Infallibility and *inerrableness* is assumed and inclosed by the Romish church."—*Hammond: Works*, i. 479.

* **In-ĕr′-ra-blȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *inerrab(le)*; *-ly.*] Without error; with exemption from error; infallibly.

* **In-ĕr′-ran-çȳ,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Lat. *errantia* = a wandering; *errans*, pr. par. of *erro* = to wander, to err.] Freedom from error.

* **In-ĕr-răt′-ĭc,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *erratic* (q.v.).] Not erratic; not wandering; fixed.

* **In-ĕr′-rĭng,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *erring* (q.v.).] Not erring, free from error.

* **In-ĕr′-rĭng-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *inerring*; *-ly.*] In an erring manner; without error, mistake, or deviation.

"That matter should frame itself so *inerringly* according to the idea of its kind."—*Glanvill: Scepsis Scientifica*, ch. v.

In-ērt′, *a.* [Lat. *iners* (genit. *inertis*), from *in-* = not, and *ars* (genit. *artis*) = art; Fr., Ital., & Sp. *inerte.*]

1. Destitute of the power of motion, or of active resistance to motive power applied; motionless.

"But that it is *inert* and stupid of it self—then it must be moved from some other."—*More: Antidote against Atheism*, bk. ii., ch. i.

2. Inactive, dull, slothful, sluggish, indisposed to move or act. (*Cowper: Task*, i. 623.)

In-ēr′-ti-a (ti as **shĭ),** *s.* [Lat. = want of art, unskilfulness; *iners*, genit. *inertis* = without art or skill, lazy.]

Physics: The incapability of matter to change its state, whether that be one of motion or rest. If in motion, it will continue so for ever unless some counteractive force, like that of gravity, act upon it. If at rest, it will ever remain so unless a counteractive impulse set it in motion. The resistance which, especially at first, it gives to such a force operating to move it is called *vis inertiæ* = the power of inertia.

* **In-ēr′-tion,** *s.* [Eng. *inert*; *-ion.*] Want of activity or exertion, inertness, inertia. (*Mad. D'Arblay: Camilla*, bk. i., ch. v.)

* **ĭn-ĕrt′-ĭ-tūde,** *s.* [Low Lat. *inertitudo*, from *iners* (genit. *inertis*) = inert (q.v.).] The same as INERTNESS (q.v.).

ĭn-ĕrt′-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *inert*; *-ly.*] In an inert manner; sluggishly; dully; without motion or exertion.

"Suspend a while your force *inertly* strong."
Pope: Dunciad, iv. 7.

ĭn-ĕrt′-nĕss, * **in-ert-nesse,** *s.* [Eng. *inert*; *-ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being inert or destitute of the power of self-motion; inertia.

2. Sluggishness, dulness, want of activity or exertion, habitual indisposition to exertion or action.

"The incapacity and *inertness* of Gastanaga."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

* **ĭn-ĕr′-ū-dīte,** *a.* [Lat. *ineruditus*, from *in-* = not, and *eruditus* = erudite (q.v.).] Not erudite, not learned, unlearned.

* **ĭn-ĕs-cāp′-ą-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *escapable.*] Inevitable; not to be avoided.

"Within the clutch of *inescapable* anguish."—*G. Eliot: Middlemarch*, ch. lxxx.

* **ĭn-ĕs′-cāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *inescatus*, pa. par. of *inesco*: *in-* = in, and *esco* = to eat; *esca* = food.] To allure, to lay a bait for, to entice.

"To *inescate* and beguile young women."—*Burton: Anat. of Melancholy*, p. 496.

* **ĭn-ĕs-cā′-tion,** *s.* [INESCATE.] The act of alluring or tempting, an allurement, a bait.

"The deceitful allurements and *inescations* of flesh and blood."—*Hallywell: Excellence of Moral Virtue*, p. 157.

ĭn-ĕs-cūtch′-eŏn, *s.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *escutcheon* (q.v.).]

Her.: A small escutcheon borne within a shield.

INESCUTCHEON.

ĭn ĕs′-sĕ, *phr.* [Lat.] Actually existing; in actual being.

* **ĭn-ĕs-sĕn′-tiąl (ti as sh),** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *essential* (q.v.).]

1. Not essential; unessential.

2. Having no essence, existence, or being.

"When life and thought
Sprang forth, they burst the womb of *inessential* Naught."
Shelley: Revolt of Islam, i. 23.

ĭn-ĕs′-tĭm-ą-ble, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *inestimabilis*, from *in-* = not, and *estimabilis* = that can be estimated; *æstimo* = to estimate (q.v.); Sp. *inestimable*; Ital. *inestimabile.*] Impossible to be estimated, valued, or computed; above or beyond all price: too valuable or excellent to be valued or rated.

"A man who had rendered *inestimable* services to the cause of liberty."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

ĭn-ĕs′-tĭm-ą-blȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *inestimab(le)*; *-ly.*] In an inestimable manner or degree; in a manner or to a degree not to be estimated, valued, or computed.

"Yet *inestimably* outvaluing the toils and difficulties requisite to obtain it."—*Boyle: Works*, ii. 288.

* **ĭn-ĕ-vās′-ĭ-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *evasible* (q.v.).] Not evasible; that cannot be evaded or avoided.

* **ĭn-ĕv′-ĭ-dęnçe,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *evidence* (q.v.); Fr. *inévidence.*] Want of evidence; obscurity.

"By their *inevidence*, absurdity, or incongruity."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind*, p. 290.

* **ĭn-ĕv′-ĭ-dent,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *evident* (q.v.); Fr. *inévident.*] Not evident; not plain; obscure; not obvious.

"Without multiplication of *inevident* and unexplicable suppositions."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind*, p. 290.

* **ĭn-ĕv-ĭt-ą-bĭl′-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Fr. *inévitabilité*; Sp. *inevitabilidad*; Ital. *inevitabilità.*] The quality or state of being inevitable; impossibility to be avoided; certainty to happen.

"Universal immunity from all *inevitability* and determination to one."—*Bramhall: Against Hobbes.*

ĭn-ĕv′-ĭt-ą-ble, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *inevitabilis*, from *in-* = not, and *evitabilis* = that can be avoided: *e-* = *ex-* = out, and *vito* = to avoid; Sp. *inevitable*; Ital. *inevitabile.*]

1. That cannot or may not be avoided; impossible to be avoided; admitting of no escape or evasion; unavoidable.

"A speedy restoration was *inevitable*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

* 2. Not to be withstood or resisted; inevitable: as, *inevitable* charms. (*Dryden.*)

ĭn-ĕv′-ĭt-ą-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *inevitable*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being inevitable; inevitability.

ĭn-ĕv′-ĭt-ą-blȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *inevitab(le)*; *-ly.*] In an inevitable manner; without possibility of escape or evasion; unavoidably.

"*Inevitably* thou shalt die."
Milton: P. L., viii. 230.

ĭn-ĕx-ăct′, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *exact*, *a.* (q.v.).] Not exact; not precisely accurate, correct, or true.

ĭn-ĕx-ăct′-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *inexact*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being inexact; incorrectness; inaccuracy; want of preciseness.

* **ĭn-ĕx′-çel-lençe,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *excellence.*] Dishonour.

"Let no baseness in thy haughty breast
Sustain a shame of such *inexcellence*."
Marlowe: 2 Tamburlaine, v. 2.

* **ĭn-ĕx-çīt-ą-bĭl′-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *excitability* (q.v.).] The quality or state of being inexcitable; freedom from excitability; insusceptibility of excitement.

ĭn-ĕx-çīt′-ą-ble, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *excitable* (q.v.).] That cannot be excited, roused, or raised; insusceptible of excitement; dull, lifeless. (In the example the accent is on the second syllable for the sake of metre.)

"What pleasure, late emploid, lets humour steepe
Thy lidds, in this *inéxcitable* sleepe?"
Chapman: Homer; Hymn to Venus.

ĭn-ĕx-cūs′-ą-ble, *a.* [O. Fr., from Lat. *inexcusabilis*, from *in-* = not, and *excusabilis* = excusable (q.v.); Sp. *inescusable*, and Ital. *inescusabile.*] Not excusable; not to be excused; admitting of no excuse; incapable of being excused or justified; indefensible.

"Of all hardnesses of heart, there is none so *inexcusable* as that of parents towards their children."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 181.

ĭn-ĕx-cūs′-ą-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *inexcusable*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being inexcusable or unjustifiable; enormity beyond excuse, justification, or palliation.

"The horrible guilt and the utter *inexcusableness* of those men."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 6.

ĭn-ĕx-cūs′-ą-blȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *inexcusab(le)*; *-ly.*] In an inexcusable manner or degree; to a degree of guilt or folly beyond excuse or palliation.

"They accounted Christians *inexcusably* obstinate and perverse."—*Jortin: Christian Religion*, Dis. i.

* **ĭn-ĕx′-ĕ-crą-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (intens.), and Eng. *execrable* (q.v.).] Most execrable.

"Be thou damned, *inexecrable* dog."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, iv. 1.

¶ The later editions read *inexorable.*

* **ĭn-ĕx-ĕ-cūt′-ą-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *executable* (q.v.).] Not executable; not capable or admitting of being executed. (*Carlyle: French Revol.*, pt. ii., bk. v., ch. v.)

* **ĭn-ĕx-ĕ-cū′-tion,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *execution* (q.v.).] Want, failure, or neglect of execution; non-performance; failure or neglect to carry out.

* **ĭn-ĕx-ĕr′-tion,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *exertion* (q.v.).] Want of exertion or effort; defect of action.

ĭn-ĕx-hāl′-ą-ble, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *exhálable* (q.v.).] That cannot be exhaled, breathed out, emitted, or evaporated; not evaporable.

"Before the heat can bring the *inexhalable* parts into consistence."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. vi., ch. xxviii.

ĭn-ĕx-hâust′-ĕd, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *exhausted* (q.v.).] Not exhausted, emptied, or spent; inexhaustible.

"Joy rolls on joy, an *inexhausted* stream!"
Smollett: Regicide, i. 2.

* **ĭn-ĕx-hâust′-ĕd-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *inexhausted*; *-ly.*] Without exhaustion.

ĭn-ĕx-hâust-ĭ-bĭl′-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *exhaustibility* (q.v.).] The quality or state of being inexhaustible.

ĭn-ĕx-hâust′-ĭ-ble, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *exhaustible* (q.v.).] Not exhaustible; that cannot be exhausted, emptied, spent, or used up; unfailing, unceasing.

"An *inexhaustible* subject of just rebuke to the Jesuitière."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

inexhaustible bottle, *s.* A trick bottle employed by conjurors in their performances, and by means of which they profess to be able to supply any beverage called for by the audience. The inexhaustible bottle is made usually of iron or gutta-percha, and contains several small phials communicating with the exterior atmosphere by pipes which can be readily stopped by the fingers. Small pipes also pass from the phials to the neck of the bottle. A different kind of liquor is put into each phial, and any particular kind can be poured out at will by removing the finger from the orifice of the pipe, admitting air to the phial in which the liquor is contained.

ĭn-ĕx-hâust′-ĭ-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *inexhaustible*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being inexhaustible; inexhaustibility.

ĭn-ĕx-hâust′-ĭ-blȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *inexhaustib(le)*; *-ly.*] In an inexhaustible manner or degree.

"*Inexhaustibly* fertile in distinctions and evasions."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

ĭn-ĕx-hâust′-ĭve, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *exhaustive* (q.v.).] Not to be exhausted or spent; inexhaustible, unfailing.

"That *inexhaustive* flow continual rose."
Thomson: Spring, 81.

* **ĭn-ĕx-hâust′-lĕss,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *exhaust*; *-less.*] That cannot be exhausted; inexhaustible.

* **ĭn-ĕx-ĭst′,** *v.i.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *exist* (q.v.).] To exist in or within.

"Substances *inexisting* within the Divine Mind."—*Search: Light of Nature*, vol. iii., pt. i., ch. ii.

* **ĭn-ĕx-ĭst′-ençe (1),** * **in-ĕx-ĭst-ency,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *existence* (q.v.).]

1. Existence in or within; indwelling.

"A certain *inexistence* or inhabitation in God."—*Bp. Bull*, vol. ii., dis. 5.

2. That which exists in or within.

"Not distinct substances, but *inexistences* in him."—*Search: Light of Nature*, vol. iii., pt. i., ch. iv.

* **ĭn-ĕx-ĭst′-ençe (2),** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *existence* (q.v.).] Want of being or existence; a state of non-existence.

"He calls up the heroes of former ages from a state of *inexistence*."—*Broome: On the Odyssey.*

* **ĭn-ĕx-ĭst′-ent (1),** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *existent* (q.v.).] Existent in or within.

"An ingredient actually *inexistent* in the vegetable and animal bodies."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 678.

* **ĭn-ĕx-ĭst′-ent (2),** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *existent* (q.v.).] Not existing; not having existence.

"To compound and piece together creatures of allowable forms into mixtures *inexistent*."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. v., ch. xx.

ĭn-ĕx-ōr-ą-bĭl′-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Fr. *inexorabilité*; Sp. *inexorabilidad*; Ital. *inexorabilità.*] The quality or state of being inexorable; inexorableness.

ĭn-ĕx′-ōr-ą-ble, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *inexorabilis*, from *in-* = not, and *exorabilis* = to be moved by entreaty. [EXORABLE.] Not exorable; incapable of being persuaded or moved by entreaty or prayer; unyielding, implacable, unbending, inflexible, relentless; firm or determined in purpose to yield to supplication or solicitation.

"He called on Frust's *inexorably* death."
Wordsworth: Expeditions of the French.

ĭn-ĕx′-ōr-ą-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *inexorable*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being inexorable.

ĭn-ex′-ōr-ą-blȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *inexorably.*] In an inexorable manner; inflexibly, implacably, relentlessly.

"Judgment which *inexorably* downs
The guilty dead."
Glover: Leonidas, bk. i.

* **ĭn-ĕx-pāns′-ĭ-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *expansible.*] Incapable of being expanded, dilated, or diffused. (*Prof. Tyndall, in Fraunhofer.*)

* **ĭn-ĕx-pĕct′-ą-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *expectable.*] Not to be looked for or expected.

"With what *inexpectable* mercy were they entertained."—*Bp. Hall: Works*, v. 222.

* **ĭn-ĕx-pĕct′-ant,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *expectant.*] The same as UNEXPECTANT (q.v.). (*Miss Brontë: Villette,* ch. xiii.)

* **ĭn-ĕx-pĕct-ā′-tion,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *expectation* (q.v.).] The quality or state of having no expectation.

"*Inexpectation,* unacquaintance, want of preparation."—*Feltham: Resolves,* pt. ii., res. 5.

* **ĭn-ĕx-pĕct′-ĕd,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *expected* (q.v.).] Not expected; unexpected.

"This *inexpected* change might worke a busie and dangerous resistance."—*Bishop Hall: Contempl.; Jehu with Jehoram.*

* **ĭn-ĕx-pĕct′-ĕd-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *inexpected*; *-ly.*] Unexpectedly. (*Bp. Hall; Contempl.; Athalia & Joash.*)

* **ĭn-ĕx-pĕct′-ĕd-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *inexpected*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being unexpected; unexpectedness.

"The *inexpectedness* of pleasing objects makes them many times the more acceptable."—*Bishop Hall: Contempl.; Esther suing.*

* **ĭn-ĕx-pĕct′-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *inexpect(ed)*; *-ly.*] Unexpectedly. (*Bp. Hall: Works,* viii. 503.)

ĭn-ĕx-pē′-dĭ-ęnce, ĭn-ĕx-pē′-dĭ-ęn-cȳ, *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *expedience, expediency* (q.v.).] The quality or state of being inexpedient; want of expedience or expediency; want of fitness or appropriateness; impropriety, inadvisability, disadvantage.

"He pointed out the *inexpediency* of irritating them."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (1855), ii. 436.

ĭn-ĕx-pē′-dĭ-ęnt, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *expedient* (q.v.).] Not expedient; inconvenient, unsuitable, unfit, improper, inadvisable, disadvantageous; not tending to a good end or result.

"It was highly *inexpedient* to use those ceremonies."—*Burnet: Hist. Reformation* (an. 1550).

ĭn-ĕx-pē′-dĭ-ęnt-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *inexpedient*; *-ly.*] Not expediently; unfitly, unadvisably.

ĭn-ĕx-pĕn′-sĭve, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *expensive* (q.v.).] Not expensive, not dear; cheap.

ĭn-ĕx-pĕr′-ĭ-ęnce, *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *experience* (q.v.); Lat. *inexperientia*; Fr. *inexpérience*; Sp. *inexperiencia*; Ital. *inesperienza.*] Want of experience or experimental knowledge; want or absence of that knowledge which is gained by experience.

"The ignorance and *inexperience* of the hot-headed Royalists."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. v.

ĭn-ĕx-pĕr′-ĭ-ęnced, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *experienced* (q.v.).]

1. Not experienced; wanting in experience; unskilled.

"Seek to supplant his *inexperienced* youth."
Cowper: Progress of Error, 20.

† 2. Untried.

* **ĭn-ĕx-pĕr′-ĭ-ęnced-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *inexperienced*; *-ness.*] The state of being inexperienced; want of experience. (*Bailey: Erasmus,* p. 318.)

* **ĭn-ĕx-pĕrt′,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *expert* (q.v.).]

1. Not having experienced or tried anything; without experience.

"Lest entering on the Canaanite alarmed,
War terrify them *inexpert.*"
Milton: P. L., xii. 218.

2. Not expert; not skilled or skilful; wanting in expertness.

"O *inexpert* in arms."
Abenside: To the Country Gentlemen of England.

* **ĭn-ĕx-pĕrt′-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *inexpert*; *-ness.*] Want of expertness or skill.

ĭn-ĕx′-pĭ-a-ble, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *inexpiabilis,* from *in-* = not, and *expiabilis* = expiable (q.v.); Sp. *inexpiable*; Ital. *inespiabile.*]

1. That cannot be expiated or atoned for; not capable of admitting of expiation, satisfaction, or atonement.

"Spare us the *inexpiable* wrong, the unutterable shame."
Macaulay: Virginia.

2. That cannot be appeased or mollified by atonement; implacable, inexorable.

"Waging *inexpiable* war."—*Burke: French Revolution.*

3. *Hist.*: A term applied to the war between Carthage and its revolted mercenaries, from B.C. 241 to 238.

* **ĭn-ĕx′-pĭ-a-ble-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *inexpiable*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being inexpiable.

* **ĭn-ĕx′-pĭ-a-blȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *inexpiab(le)*; *-ly.*] In an inexpiable manner or degree; to a degree not admitting or capable of expiation or atonement.

"Excursions are *inexpiably* bad."
Roscommon: On Translated Verse.

* **ĭn-ĕx′-pĭ-āte,** *a.* [Lat. *inexpiatus.*] Not expiated, not appeased, not pacified.

"But now to rest *inexpiate* were much too rude a part."
Chapman: Homer; Iliad, 12.

ĭn-ĕx-plāin′-a-ble, *a.* & *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *explainable* (q.v.).]

A. *As adj.*: Not explainable; not admitting or capable of explanation; inexplicable.

B. *As subst.* (*Pl.*): The same as UNMENTIONABLES. (*Dickens: Sketches by Boz; Mr. Minns.*)

* **ĭn-ĕx′-plē-a-blȳ,** *adv.* [As if from a Lat. * *inexpleabilis,* from *inexplebilis* = that cannot be filled: *in-* = not, and *expleo* = to fill; *ex-* = out, fully, and *pleo* = to fill.] Insatiably.

"What were these harpies but flatterers, delators, and the *inexplexably* covetous?"—*Sandys: Travels.*

* **ĭn-ĕx-plĭc-a-bĭl′-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Fr. *inexplicabilité,* from *inexplicable* = inexplicable (q.v.).] The quality or state of being inexplicable.

ĭn-ĕx′-plĭc-a-ble, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *inexplicabilis,* from *in-* = not, and *explico,* to unfold, to explain; Sp. *inexplicable*; Ital. *inesplicabile.*] Incapable of being explained or interpreted; not capable of being made plain or intelligible; not admitting or susceptible of explanation.

"*Inexplicable*
Thy justice seems."
Milton: P. L., x. 754.

* **ĭn-ĕx′-plĭc-a-ble-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *inexplicable*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being inexplicable.

* **ĭn-ĕx′-plĭc-a-bleȝ,** *s. pl.* [INEXPLICABLE.] Trousers. (*Slang.*)

ĭn-ĕx′-plĭc-a-blȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *inexplicab(le)*; *-ly.*] In an inexplicable manner; so as not to be capable of explanation.

"To him *inexplicably* mix'd appear'd
Much to be loved and hated, sought and fear'd."
Byron: Lara, i. 17.

* **ĭn-ĕx-plĭç′-ĭt,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *explicit* (q.v.).] Not explicit; not clearly stated.

* **ĭn-ĕx-plōr′-a-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2); Eng. *explore,* and suff. *-able.*] Not capable of being explored.

* **ĭn-ĕx-plō′-sĭve,** *a.* & *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *explosive* (q.v.).]

A. *As adj.*: Not explosive; not liable to explode; non-explosive.

B. *As subst.*: A substance or preparation not liable to explode.

* **ĭn-ĕx-pōs′-a-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2); Eng. *expos(e),* and suff. *-able.*] Not to be exposed; secure. (*Adams: Works,* i. 83.)

* **ĭn-ĕx-pō′-sure (s as zh),** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *exposure* (q.v.).] A state of not being exposed.

ĭn-ĕx-prĕss′-ĭ-ble, *a.* & *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *expressible* (q.v.).]

A. *As adj.*: Not expressible; incapable of being expressed, declared, or described; unutterable; unspeakable.

"Distance *inexpressible*
By numbers."
Milton: P. L., viii. 118.

B. *As subst.* (*Pl.*): A euphemism for trousers; unmentionables.

"A curious sort of somewhat scanty mat
Now served for *inexpressibles.*"
Byron: The Island, ii. 20.

ĭn-ĕx-prĕss′-ĭ-blȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *inexpressib(le)*; *-ly.*] In an inexpressible manner or degree; unspeakably; unutterably; indescribably.

"*Inexpressibly* amusing to the imagination."—*Addison: Spectator,* No. 321.

ĭn-ĕx-prĕss′-ĭve, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *expressive* (q.v.).]

1. Not expressive; not expressing or serving to express; not serving to give full expression to.

"O! glorious times, when actors thus could strike,
Expressive, *inexpressive,* all alike!"
Lloyd: Prologue to Hecuba.

* 2. Inexpressible.

"With harpings high of *inexpressive* praise."
Mason: Elfrida; Chorus, Ode 1.

* **ĭn-ĕx-prĕss′-ĭve-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *inexpressive*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being inexpressive.

* **ĭn-ĕx-pūgn′-a-ble** (*g* silent), *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *inexpugnabilis*; Sp. *inexpugnable*; Ital. *inespugnabile.*]

1. Not expugnable; incapable of being taken or subdued by force; impregnable; not to be taken by assault.

"Thei thought their cite to be *inexpugnable.*"—*Joye: Expos. of Daniel,* ch. i.

2. Unconquerable; invincible.

* **ĭn-ĕx-pūgn′-a-blȳ** (*g* silent), *adv.* [Eng. *inexpugnab(le)*; *-ly.*] In an inexpugnable manner; impregnably.

"*Inexpugnably* lodged up in the perverse and unreclaimable Hyle."—*More: Philos. Cabbala; App. to Defence,* ch. v.

* **ĭn-ĕx-sū′-pĕr-a-ble,** *a.* [Lat. *inexsuperabilis,* from *in-* = not, and *exsuperabilis* = that may be overcome.] [EXUPERABLE.] That cannot be passed over or surmounted; unsurmountable.

* **ĭn-ĕx-tĕnd′-ĕd,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *extended* (q.v.).] Not extended; not stretched out over space.

"I can have no manner of idea of the existence or possibility of such an *inextended* being without consciousness or active power."—*Watts: Essay towards the Proof of a Separate State,* § 1.

* **ĭn-ĕx-tĕn′-sion,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *extension* (q.v.).] Want of extension or extended state.

ĭn ĕx-tĕn′-sō, *phr.* [Lat.] In full; without any abbreviation or curtailment.

* **ĭn-ĕx-tĕr′-mĭn-a-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *exterminable* (q.v.).] Not exterminable; not capable of being exterminated.

* **ĭn-ĕx-tĭnct′,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *extinct* (q.v.).] Not extinct; not quenched.

* **ĭn-ĕx-tĭn′-guĭ-ble (u as w),** *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *inextinguibilis,* from *in-* = not, and *extinguo* = to extinguish.] Inextinguishable.

"The *inextinguible* fires."—*P. Holland: Plutarch,* p. 1078.

ĭn-ĕx-tĭn′-guĭsh-a-ble (u as w), *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *extinguishable* (q.v.).] Not extinguishable; incapable of being extinguished; unquenchable.

"In beams of *inextinguishable* light."
Cowper: Hope, 134.

ĭn-ĕx-tĭn′-guĭsh-a-blȳ (u as w), *adv.* [Eng. *inextinguishab(le)*; *-ly.*] In an inextinguishable or unquenchable manner or degree.

* **ĭn-ĕx-tirp′-a-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *extirpable* (q.v.).] That cannot be extirpated; incapable of extirpation.

ĭn ĕx-trē′-mis, *phr.* [Lat.] In the last state or stage, whether of life, safety, or resources.

ĭn-ĕx′-trĭc-a-ble, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *inextricabilis,* from *in-* = not, and *extrico* = to extricate (q.v.); Sp. *inextricable*; Ital. *inestricabile.*]

1. Not extricable; incapable of being extricated, disentangled, or untied; not to be freed from intricacy, perplexity, or obscurity.

* 2. From which one cannot extricate himself; inevitable.

"By nature free, not over-ruled by fate
Inextricable."
Milton: P. L., v. 528.

ĭn-ĕx′-trĭc-a-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *inextricable*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being inextricable.

"There is no perplexity in thee, my God, no *inextricableness* in thee."—*Donne: Devotions,* p. 122.

ĭn-ĕx′-trĭc-a-blȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *inextricab(le)*; *-ly.*] In an inextricable manner; so as not to be extricable.

"He can see none more *inextricably* intangled in them than himself."—*Boyle: Works,* ii. 362.

* **ĭn-eye′ (eye as ī),** *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *eye* (q.v.).] To inoculate; to propagate as of a tree by the insertion of a bud into a foreign stock; to bud.

"Let sage experience teach thee all the arts
Of grafting and *ineying.*"
Philips: Cider, bk. i.

* **ĭn-făb′-rĭ-cāt-ĕd,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *fabricated* (q.v.).] Not fabricated; unwrought.

***ĭn-fâll′,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *fall.*] An incursion; an inroad.

"Lincolnshire, infested with *infalls* of Camdeners, has its own malignancies too."—*Carlyle: Cromwell,* i. 115.

*** ĭn-făl′-lĭ-bĭl-ĭsm,** *s.* [Eng. *infallible; -ism.*] Support of or adherence to the dogma of papal infallibility.

*** ĭn-făl′-lĭ-bĭl-ĭst,** *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *infallible; -ist.*]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to the dogma of papal infallibility or its advocates.

"On July 18, 1870, the Council was prorogued after voting the *infallibilist* decree."—*Saturday Review,* June 30, 1883, p. 827.

B. *As subst.:* One who supports the dogma of papal infallibility.

"His [Canus] work on theological principles and evidences was . . . the great authority used by all *infallibilists.*"—"*Janus*": *Pope & Council,* p. 379.

ĭn-făl-lĭ-bĭl′-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Fr. *infaillibilité,* from *infaillible* = infallible (q.v.).] The quality or state of being infallible; freedom or exemption from error.

"The grace of *infallibility* and uncorruptedness."—*Milton: Of Unlicensed Printing.*

¶ *Papal Infallibility:*

1. *Roman Theology:* A Papal claim thus asserted on July 18, 1870, in the Œcumenical Council, held in the Vatican under the presidency of Pope Pius IX.:—

"We teach and define that it is a dogma divinely revealed; that the Roman Pontiff, when he speaks *ex cathedrâ,* that is, when in discharge of the office of Pastor and Doctor of all Christians, by virtue of his supreme apostolic authority he defines a doctrine regarding faith or morals to be held by the Universal Church, by the divine assistance promised to him in blessed Peter, is possessed of that infallibility with which the divine Redeemer willed that His church should be endowed for defining doctrine regarding faith or morals; and that therefore such definitions of the Roman Pontiff are irreformable (*i.e.,* in the words used by Pope Nicholas I., Note 13, and in the Synod of Quedlinburg, A.D. 1085, 'it is allowed to none to revise its judgment, and to sit in judgment upon what it has judged' (*Labbé,* vol. xii., p. 679), of themselves and not from the consent of the Church.

"But if any one—which may God avert—presume to contradict this our definition, let him be anathema." (*Vaughan: The Vatican Council,* pt. ii., p. 119.)

2. *Church Hist.:* Till the decision of the Vatican Council in favour of the Pope's infallibility [1], this opinion, though for centuries it had had numerous advocates, especially in Italy, had never been authoritatively decided. When it ceased to be an open question, some German bishops, of whom Professor Döllinger, of Munich, was the most noted, seceded from the Roman Church, and in September, 1871, took the name of Old Catholics (q.v.).

ĭn-făl′-lĭ-ble, *a.* [Fr.]

1. Not fallible; free or exempt from liability to error; unerring.

"God's *infallible* prouidence and predestinacion."—*Joye: Expos. of Daniel,* ch. xii.

2. Affording certainty or assurance; indubitable; incontrovertible.

"He showed himself alive by many repeated *infallible* proofs."—*Jortin: Eccles. History.*

ĭn-făl′-lĭ-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *infallib(le); -ness.*] The quality or state of being infallible; infallibility.

"In the *infallibleness* of their judgment."—*Hall: Episcopacy by Divine Right.*

ĭn-făl′-lĭ-blȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *infallib(le); -ly.*]

1. In an infallible or unerring manner; unerringly.

"We cannot be as God, *infallibly* knowing good and evil."—*Smalridge: Sermons.*

2. Unfailingly; assuredly; surely; of a certainty.

"Whose sudden end *infallibly* is sure."
Drayton: Moses, bk. ii.

*** ĭn-fa-mā′-tion, * in-fa-ma-cī-on,** *s.* [Lat. *infamatus,* pa. par. of *infamo.*] Censure; rebuke.

"His charitable *infamacion* of the cleargies cruelte."—*Sir T. More: Works,* p. 915.

*** ĭn-fāmo′,** *v.t.* [Fr. *infamer,* from Lat. *infamo* = to bring into bad repute: *in-* = not, and *fama* = fame, good report.] To defame; to bring into bad repute; to make infamous.

*** ĭn′-fāme,** *a.* [Infamy.] Infamous.

"A scandalous *infame* State libel."—*North: Examen,* p. 142.

ĭn-fāmed′, *pa. par.* & *a.* [Infame.]

*** A.** *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

*** B.** *As adjective:*

***** 1. *Ord. Lang.:* Defamed; disgraced; brought into ill repute.

"This very last voyage . . . is already become *infamed* for piracle."—*Bacon: Report of Spanish Grievances.*

2. *Her.:* A term applied to a lion or other beast which has lost its tail.

*** ĭn′-fam-īze,** *v.t.* [Eng. *infam(y); -ize*] To make infamous; to dishonour.

"To *infamize* the name of the king's brother."
Coleridge: Zapolya, i.

*** ĭn-făm′-ŏn-īze,** *v.t.* [Infamy.] To make infamous; to defame.

"Dost thou *infamonize* me among potentates?"
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, v. 2.

*** ĭn-fām′-oŭr,** *s.* [Eng. *infam(e); -our.*] One who renders infamous; one who brings infamy or disgrace.

"*Infamours* and robbers of clemency."—*Golden Boke,* let. xi.

ĭn′-fa-moŭs, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2); Eng. *famous* (q.v.); Lat. *infamis;* Fr., Sp., & Ital. *infame.*]

1. Of the worst or lowest character; having a reputation of the worst kind; notoriously vile or base.

"The witnesses against him were men of *infamous* character."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. v.

2. Odious, detestable, scandalous.

"It was *infamous* in Jeffreys to demand money for the lives of the unhappy prisoners."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xv.

3. Branded with infamy by conviction for a crime.

4. Having a bad name, as dangerous or difficult; of bad report or reputation.

"Caverns *infamous* for beasts of prey."
Dryden: Ovid; Metamorphoses i.

ĭn′-fa-moŭs-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *infamous; -ly.*]

1. In an infamous manner or degree; so as to render infamous; shamefully; scandalously.

"A place so *infamously* graceless."—*Bp. Hall: Contempt.: John Baptist Beheaded.*

2. With open reproach.

*** ĭn′-fa-moŭs-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *infamous; -ness.*] The quality or state of being infamous; infamy.

ĭn′-fa-mȳ, *s.* [Fr. *infamie,* from Lat. *infamia* = ill-fame, from *infamis* = infamous, from *in-* = not, and *fama* = fame, good report; Sp. & Ital. *infamia.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Total loss of reputation or character; bad repute; public disgrace or reproach.

"Strangely made up of *infamy* and glory."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. iv.

2. The quality of being infamous; scandalousness; extreme baseness or vileness; as, the *infamy* of a crime.

II. *Law:* That loss of character or position which attaches to conviction of a crime, and which formerly rendered the person convicted incapable of being a witness or a juror.

ĭn′-fan-çȳ, * in-fan-cye, *s.* [Fr. *enfance,* from Lat. *infantia,* from *infans* = an infant (q.v.); Sp. & Port. *infancia;* Ital. *infanzia.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) The state of being an infant.

(2) The time during which one is an infant; the earliest years of life.

"Leaving to wild neglect whate'er
Even from my *infancy* was dear?"
Scott: Rokeby, v. ii.

* (3) Inexpressiveness; silence. (*Milton: Hist. Eng.,* bk. v.)

2. *Fig.:* The first or earliest age or years of anything; the beginning or time of earliest existence: as, the *infancy* of an art.

II. *Law:* The period from a person's birth until he attains the age of twenty-one; nonage; minority. [Infant, A. II.]

*** ĭn-făn′-doŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *infandus* = unspeakable: *in-* = not, and *fandus* = fit to be spoken; *for* = to speak.] Too odious or horrible to be spoken or mentioned; unspeakable.

"This *infandous* custom of swearing."—*Howell: Letters,* bk. i., s. v., let. ii.

*** ĭn-făn′-gle-mĕnt,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (1); Eng. **fangle,* and suff. *-ment.*] A scheme, a trick.

*** ĭn-fang-thef,** *s.* [A.S. *infangen* = in; *fangen* = to take, to seize, and *þeof* = a thief.]

Old Law: The privilege of a lord of a manor which empowers him to judge any thief taken within his fee.

ĭn′-fant, * en-faunt, * faunt, * in-fant, *s.* & *a.* [Lat. *infans* (genit. *infantis*), lit. "one who cannot speak, an infant": *in-* = not, and *fans,* pr. par. of *for* = to speak; Fr., Ital., Sp., & Port. *infante.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A child during the earliest years of life; a young child.

"There shall be no more thence an infant" (*Isaiah* lxv. 20).

* 2. The child or son of a king or prince; a childe.

"The *infant* harkned wisely to her tale."
Spenser: F. Q., V.

II. *Law:* A person under the age of twenty-one years.

"*Infants* have various privileges and disabilities; but their very disabilities are given in order to secure them from hurting themselves by their own improvident acts. An *infant* cannot sue but under the protection, and joining the name of his guardian, for he is to defend him against all wrongs as well by law as otherwise; but he may sue by his guardian, or by his prochein amy, or for his wages in the county courts. In criminal cases an *infant* of the age of fourteen years may be hanged and punished; but under the age of seven he cannot be punished; but under the age of seven he is in a period between seven and fourteen is subject to uncertainty; for the *infant* shall generally be judged *prima facie* innocent; yet if he be *capax,* and could discern between good and evil at the time of the offence committed, he may be punished and undergo judgment and execution of death, if he has not attained to years of puberty or nubility."—*Blackstone: Comment.,* bk. i., ch. 12.

B. *As adjective:*

1. Young; not mature; infantile.

"Yet oft before his *infant* eye would run
Such forms as glitter in the Muse's ray
With orient hues." *Gray: Progress of Poesy.*

2. Pertaining to or designed for infants: as, an *infant* school.

infant-school, *s.* [School.]

*** ĭn′-fant,** *v.t.* [Infant, *s.*]

1. To procreate; to bear or bring forth a child.

"And yet but newly he was *infanted.*"
G. Fletcher: Christ's Victory & Triumph.

2. To produce.

"This worthy motto . . . is of the same *infanted* out of the same fears."—*Burton: Anatomy of England,* bk. ii.

ĭn-făn′-ta, *s.* [Sp. & Port., fem. of *infante* = an infant (q.v.).] In Spain and Portugal a princess of the royal blood except the daughter when heir-apparent.

ĭn-făn′-tê, *s.* [Sp. & Port.] In Spain and Portugal any son of the king except the eldest son or heir-apparent.

*** ĭn′-fant-hood,** *s.* [Eng. *infant; -hood.*] The state of being an infant; infancy.

ĭn-făn-tĭ-cīd′-al, *a.* [Eng. *infanticide; -al.*]

1. Of or pertaining to infanticide; of the nature of infanticide.

2. Practising infanticide.

"Probably no nation can justly escape the charge of being descended of *infanticidal* ancestors."—*Marshall: A Phrenologist among the Todas.*

ĭn-făn′-tĭ-çīde, *s.* [Lat. *infanticidium* = murder: *infans* (genit. *infantis*) = an infant, and *cædo* (in comp. *cido*) = to kill.]

I. *Ord. Lang. & Law:* The crime of infanticide in civilized countries practised only in the case of illegitimate children, with regard to these, for obvious reasons, it prevails to a large extent. The law regards infanticide as murder, but almost uniformly refuse to convict of the capital charge, and return a verdict of concealment of birth. Under the Scotch law crime is more adequately punished.

"The present law as to the crime of infanticide arises mainly from good intentions."—*Trans. Nat. Soc. Science* (1877), p. 284.

II. *Anthropology, &c.:* The practice of destroying a portion of the offspring in the majority of cases, the female children, in certain nations or tribes. It appears in the earliest times, and still lingers among undeveloped races. Marshall (*A Phrenologist among the Todas,* ch. xxiii.) defines it as "an artifice for restricting the expansive power of the race." J. F. M'Lennan (*Primitive*

* **in-dis'-tan-çy**, *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *distancy* (q.v.).] Want of distance or separation; closeness.

"By way of determination and *indistancy*."—*Pearson: On the Creed*, Art. 5.

in-dis-tinct', *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *indistinctus*, from *in-* = not, and *distinctus* = distinct (q.v.); Ital. & Sp. *indistinto*.]

1. Not distinct; not separate in such a manner as to be clearly perceptible by itself; not having the lines of separation distinct, clear, or plain; not readily distinguishable; confused.

"Their minute parts become more *indistinct*."—*Reid: Inquiry into the Human Mind*, ch. vi., § 22.

2. Not presenting clear or well-defined images; faint, dim: as, *indistinct* vision.

3. Obscure to the mind; not clear; confused, vague.

"Thy *indistinct* expressions seem
Like language uttered in a dream."
Cowper: To Mary.

4. Not clearly audible; faint.

"The city swarms intense. The public haunt . . .
Hums *indistinct*." *Thomson: Winter*, 622.

¶ *Indistinct* is negative; it marks simply the want of distinctness: *confused* is positive; it marks a positive degree of *indistinctness*. A thing may be *indistinct* without being *confused*; but it cannot be *confused* without being *indistinct*: two things may be *indistinct*, or not easily distinguished from each other; but many things, or parts of the same things, are *confused*: two letters in a word may be *indistinct*; but the whole writings or many words are *confused*. (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

* **in-dis-tinct'-i-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2); Eng. *distinct*, and suff. *-ible*.] Not distinguishable; indistinguishable.

"The *indistinctible* likeness of two of Charlemagne's knights."—*Warton: Hist. English Poetry*, vol. iii.

* **in-dis-tinc'-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *distinction* (q.v.).]

1. Want of distinction; confusion, uncertainty.

"As tides that from their several channels haste . . .
And meeting there to *indistinction* waste."
Davenant: Gondibert, I. v. 40.

2. Want of distinctness; dimness, faintness, indistinctness.

"Wild *indistinction* did their place supply."
Harte: Charitable Mason.

3. Want of distinction or difference; equality of condition or rank.

in-dis-tinct'-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *indistinct*; *-ly*.]

1. Confusedly, uncertainly; without distinction, separation, or discrimination; not definitely; not with precise or definite limits.

"Southward, the landscape *indistinctly* glared."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. i.

* 2. Without being distinguished.

"The liquors soaked *indistinctly* through the bowl."
—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. ii., ch. vii.

3. Without exactness; vaguely, loosely; not clearly.

"Perfunctorily and *indistinctly* enough handled by the chemical writers."—*Boyle: Works*, ii. 228.

in-dis-tinct'-ness, *s.* [Eng. *indistinct*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being indistinct; want of distinctness; confusion, uncertainty, faintness, dimness, vagueness, obscurity.

"The degrees of *indistinctness* of the object may become the signs of distances."—*Reid: Inquiry into the Human Mind*, ch. vi., § 22.

in-dis-tin'-guish-a-ble (u as w), *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *distinguishable* (q.v.).] Not distinguishable; incapable of being distinguished.

"A sort of sand so *indistinguishable* from that we call Calais sand, that it has been sold for as much."—*Boyle: Works*, vi. 64.

in-dis-tin'-guish-a-bly (u as w), *adv.* [Eng. *indistinguishab(le)*; *-ly*.] In an indistinguishable manner; so as not to be distinguishable.

* **in-dis-tin'-guished**, * **in-dis-tin'-guisht (u as w)**, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *distinguished* (q.v.).] Not distinct, indistinct, confused.

"In that *indistinguisht* mass, all things seemed one."
—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iii., ch. xiv.

* **in-dis-tin'-guish-ing**, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *distinguishing*.] Not distinguishing; not making any distinction or difference; not discriminating; impartial.

* **in-dis-tur'-ance**, *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *disturbance* (q.v.).] Freedom from disturbance, quiet, calmness.

"What is called by the Stoicks apathy, and by the Scepticks *indisturbance*."—*Temple: Of Gardening.*

* **in-ditch'**, *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *ditch* (q.v.).] To bury or cover up in a ditch.

"Wert thou *inditched* in great secrecie."
Hall: Satires, bk. iii., sat. 2.

in-dite', * **en-dit-en**, * **en-dyte**, * **in-dyte**, *v.t. & i.* [O. Fr. *endicter*, *enditer*, from Low Lat. *indicto* = to accuse; frequent. of Lat. *indico* = to proclaim, to enjoin.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To compose; to write.

"Hear how learned Greece her useful rules *indites*."
Pope: Essay on Criticism, 92.

* 2. To indict (q.v.).

"*Indityd* be lawe, for trespace. *Indictatus*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

* 3. To dictate.

"*Indyted* or *endyted* of clerkly speche. *Dictatus*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

* 4. To invite, to ask.

"She will *indite* him to some supper."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, ii. 4.

B. *Intrans.:* To write, to compose.

"Wounded I sing, tormented I *indite*."
Herbert: Joseph's Coat.

in-dit'-er, *s.* [Eng. *indit(e)*; *-er*.] One who indites.

* **in-dite'-ment**, *s.* [Eng. *indite*; *-ment*.]

1. The act of inditing.

2. An indictment (q.v.).

in'-di-um, *s.* [Lat. *indicum* = a blue pigment.]

Chem.: A very rare metal (sym. In., at. wt. 113·4), occurring in minute quantities in zinc ores. It was discovered by F. Reich and Th. Richter, in 1863, in the zinc-blende of Freiburg. The metal itself is of a lead-gray colour, soft, malleable, fusible, but not very volatile. It resists oxidation up to a temperature beyond its melting point, 176°, but when heated to redness takes fire in the air, burning with a blue flame, and giving off a brownish smoke. It is readily attacked by nitric acid, but dissolves slowly in hydrochloric and sulphuric acids. From the solution of its salts, indium is precipitated by ammonia and potash as a hydrate, insoluble in excess of either reagent. It is also completely precipitated from neutral solutions of its salts by sulphuretted hydrogen. Indium oxide, In_2O_3, is a pale yellow powder, becoming darker when heated. The sulphide is an orange yellow powder, insoluble in acetic acid, but soluble in the mineral acids. Indium chloride, $InCl_3$, is volatilised at a red heat, but undergoes decomposition when heated in the air. All the salts of indium impart a violet tint to the flame of a Bunsen burner. The spectrum of the metal is very characteristic, consisting of two bright indigo-coloured bands, and it was the production of these bands which led to the discovery of the metal. Its specific gravity is 7·421 at 16·8°.

* **in-di-vid'-a-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *dividable* (q.v.).] Not dividable; that cannot be divided; incapable of division.

"Scene *individable* or poem unlimited."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, ii. 2.

* **in-di-vid'-ed**, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *divided* (q.v.).] Not divided, undivided.

"A representation of the blessed *individed* Trinity."
—*Sp. Patrick: On Genesis* xviii. 2.

in-di-vid'-u-al, *a. & s.* [Lat. *individuus*, from *in-* = not, and *dividuus* = divisible, from *divido* = to divide; Eng. suff. *-al*; Fr. *individuel*; Sp. *individual*; Ital. *individuale*.]

A. *As adjective:*

* 1. Subsisting as a single indivisible entity or distinct being; one; single.

"Mind has a being of its own, distinct from that of all other things, and is a pure, unmingled, *individual* substance."—*Search: Light of Nature*, vol. ii., pt. i., ch. v.

* 2. Undivided; not to be parted with or disjoined; inseparable.

"Henceforth an *individual* solace dear."
Milton: P. L., iv. 486.

3. Pertaining to one only; peculiar to or characteristic of a single person or thing: as, *individual* exertions.

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A single person, animal, or thing of any kind; especially a single human being; a being or thing incapable of separation or division in a certain relation without destruction of its identity.

"An *individual* is a sacred mark."
Cowper: Expostulation, 494.

2. *Zool.:* A being equal to the whole result of the development of a single ovum. In the case of the higher animals this is but a single existence; in the case of the lower ones it may be multitudes held together by a certain bond of union.

in-di-vid'-u-al-ism, *s.* [Eng. *individual*; *-ism*.]

1. The quality of being individual or distinct; individuality.

2. An excessive regard to one's own interests; self-interest, selfishness.

3. A system or condition in which each individual works for his own ends in either social, political, or religious matters.

"The selfishness of the small proprietor has been described by the best writers as *individualism*."—*Edinburgh Review*, Jan., 1871, p. 22.

* **in-di-vid-u-al-ist'-ic**, *a.* [Eng. *individual*; *-istic*.] Pertaining to or promoting the good of the individual.

"Production is socialistic, whereas distribution is *individualistic*, say the Socialists."—*Athenæum*, May 31, 1884, p. 667.

in-di-vid-u-al'-i-ty, *s.* [Eng. *individual*; *-ity*.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The quality or state of being distinct or individual; separate or distinct nature or existence.

"*Individuality* is left out of this scheme of government."—*Burke: On a Regicide Peace*, let. 2.

2. Idiocrasy, distinctive character, sharply marked temperament, distinctive personality.

"He is always reaching out after perfect *individuality*, and always falling helplessly upon the other side."
—*Pall Mall Gazette*, July 16, 1884.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Phren.:* One of the intellectual powers, and the first of the perceptive division. Its locality is just above the nose, with Comparison above it, and Calculation to the right and left.

2. *Zool.:* The state or quality of constituting an individual (q.v.).

¶ The separate individuality of every viable human being, which seems so clear to civilized races, is by no means universally recognised by peoples of low culture. Speaking of the Couvade (q.v.), Tylor (*Early Hist. Mankind*, 1878, pp. 295, 296) says:

"It shows us a number of distinct and distant tribes deliberately holding the opinion that the connection between father and child is not only, as we think, a mere relation of parentage, affection, and duty, but that their very bodies are joined by a physical bond, so that what is done to the one acts directly upon the other."

in-di-vid-u-al-iz-ā'-tion, *s.* [Eng. *individualiz(e)*; *-ation*.] The act of individualizing; the state of being individualized; individuation.

in-di-vid'-u-al-ize, *v.t.* [Eng. *individual*; *-ize*.] To mark out or select as an individual, or to distinguish from other individuals by peculiar or distinctive characteristics; to connect with one particular individual; to individuate.

"The *individualizing* principle."—*Ueberweg: Hist. Philos.*, i. 444.

in-di-vid'-u-al-iz-er, *s.* [Eng. *individualiz(e)*; *-er*.] One who individualizes.

in-di-vid'-u-al-ly *adv.* [Eng. *individual*; *-ly*.]

1. Separately; by itself; to the exclusion of others; singly.

"The Revolution Society . . . have not a single vote for a king amongst them, either *individually* or collectively."—*Burke: French Revolution.*

* 2. Not separately; incommunicably.

* 3. Indivisibly.

"The present moment of time is *individually* one."
—*Clarke: Answer to the Sixth Letter.*

* **in-di-vid'-u-ate**, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *dividuate* (q.v.).] Not divided; undivided.

* **in-di-vid'-u-āte**, *v.t. & i.* [Low Lat. *individuatus*, pa. par. of *individuo*, from Lat. *individuus* = undivisible.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To give the character of individuality to; to endow with distinctive characteristics; to individualize.

"The matter of which any individual object consists is limited and distinguished by *individuating* accidents."—*Ueberweg: Hist. Philos.*, i. 438.

2. To distribute to individuals.

B. *Intrans.:* To become or break up into individuals.

has not been contact with a person similarly affected, but more specifically applied to the contamination of the atmosphere or water by such agency, and through them of the human body. Marshes with decaying animal or vegetable matter send forth miasma when they begin to dry; emanations from putrid substances, &c., where human beings are unduly crowded, poison the atmosphere, and through it bring on inflammatory and other diseases. When the morbific matter has been absorbed, there follows a period of incubation (q.v.). The best counteractive is an abundant supply of fresh air. There are also various disinfectants. [ZYMOTIC.]

¶ For the difference between *infection* and *contagion*, see CONTAGION.

ĭn-fĕc'-tious, * **in-fec-cious,** *a.* [Eng. *infect; -ious.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Capable of infecting; likely to infect or communicate disease; contagious; pestilential.

"The sweate was so feruent and *infeccious*."—*Hall: Henry VIII.* (an. 9).

2. Corrupting; contaminating; tending to corrupt or contaminate.

"It is *infectious* even to the best morals."—*Dryden: Virgil; Georgics.* (Dedic.)

3. Capable of being communicated from person to person; easily spread or diffused: as, Grief or joy are *infectious;* An example is *infectious.*

4. Passing or communicated from person to person.

"*Infectious* horrour ran from face to face,
And pale despair."
Armstrong: Art of Preserving Health.

II. *Law:* Contaminating with illegality; rendering liable to seizure, confiscation, or penalty, as in the case of contraband goods.

infectious-diseases, *s. pl.*

1. *Pathol.:* Diseases propagated by infection (q.v.).

2. *Law:* It is an indictable offence to expose a person suffering from such a disease in a public highway, or send him on a journey by the ordinary public conveyances.

ĭn-fĕc'-tious-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *infectious; -ly.*] In an infectious manner; by infection or contagion.

"And the will dotes, that is attributive
To what *infectiously* itself affects."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, ii. 2.

* **ĭn-fĕc'-tious-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *infectious; -ness.*] The quality or state of being infectious.

"The plague ceases, or at least very notably abates of its *infectiousness*."—*Boyle: Works,* v. 65.

* **ĭn-fĕct'-īve,** *a.* [Eng. *infect; -ive.*] Infectious; contagious. (*Beaum. & Flet.: Bloody Brother,* iii. 1.

* **ĭn-fĕc'-ŭnd,** *a.* [Lat. *infecundus,* from *in-* = not, and *fecundus* = fertile, fruitful; Fr. *infécond;* Sp. *infecundo;* Ital. *infecondo.*] Not fecund; not fruitful or fertile; unfruitful, infertile, barren.

"How safe and agreeable a conservatory the earth is to vegetables, is manifest from their rotting, drying, or being rendered *infecund* in the waters, or the air."—*Derham: Physico-Theology,* bk. x. (Note 12.)

* **ĭn-fĕ-cŭnd'-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Lat. *infecunditas,* from *infecundus* = infecund (q.v.); Fr. *infécondité;* Sp. *infecundidad;* Ital. *infecondità.*] Want of fertility or fruitfulness; barrenness.

* **ĭn-fĕ-cŭnd'-ŏŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *infecundus.*] Infecund; unfruitful; barren.

"Pregnant evidence of its *infecundous* deficiency."—*Glanvill: Vanity of Dogmatizing,* ch. xix.

ĭn-fĕft'-mĕnt, *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and *feoffment* (q.v.).]

Scots Law: The act of giving symbolical possession of heritable property, the legal evidence of which is an instrument of sasine. *Infeftment* is not now necessary, it being sufficient to register a conveyance of property in the registry of sasines.

¶ (1) *Infeftment in security:*

Scots Law: A temporary infeftment to secure payment of a debt.

(2) *Infeftment of relief:*

Scots Law: A temporary infeftment to relieve a cautioner.

* **ĭn-fĕ-lĭç'-ĭ-tŏŭs,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *felicitous* (q.v.).]

1. Not felicitous, not happy, not fortunate, unfortunate.

2. Unlucky, unfavourable: as, an *infelicitous* choice.

ĭn-fĕ-lĭç'-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Fr. *infélicité,* from Lat. *infelicitas,* from *in-* = not, and *felicitas* = happiness, felicity (q.v.); Sp. *infelicidad;* Ital. *infelicità.*]

1. The quality or state of being infelicitous; unhappiness, misery, misfortune.

2. Unfavourableness, inauspiciousness: as, the *infelicity* of a choice, of a season, &c.

* **ĭn-fĕ-lō'-nĭ-ŏŭs,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *felonious.*] Not criminal; not liable to legal punishment. (*G. Eliot: Daniel Deronda,* ch. iii.)

* **ĭn'-fĕlt,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *felt* (q.v.).] Felt within or inwardly; heartfelt.

* **ĭn-feod-ā'-tion (eo as ū),** *s.* [INFEUDATION.]

* **ĭn-fēoff',** * **in-feoffe,** *v.t.* [ENFEOFF.]

* **ĭn-fēof'-mĕnt,** * **in-feff-ment,** *s.* [ENFEOFFMENT.]

ĭn-fĕr', * **in-ferre,** *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *inférer,* from Lat. *infero* = to bring in: *in-* = in, and *fero* = to bring, to bear; Sp. *inferir;* Ital. *inferire.*]

A. *Transitive:*

* 1. To bring in, to introduce.

"Over and besides all this he *inferreth* other execrable taxes and stipends."—*Bale: Pageant of Popes,* fo. 129.

* 2. To bring on, to induce, to cause.

* 3. To offer.

"Afeard
Of villany to be to her *inferd.*"
Spenser: F. Q., VI. viii. 31.

* 4. To bring forward as an argument; to adduce as an argument or instance; to allege.

"*Inferring* arguments of mighty force."
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., ii. 2.

5. To derive by deduction or induction; to deduce as a fact, consequence, or result; to conclude; to draw as an inference. (Followed by *from.*)

"One would wonder how, *from* so differing premises, they should all *infer* the same conclusion."—*Decay of Piety.*

6. To lead or bring on as a consequence or result; to act as a ground, reason, or foundation for; to contain as a deduction or inference.

"The seconde *inferreth* well ye fyrst."—*Sir T. More: Works,* p. 840.

* 7. To show, to prove, to demonstrate.

"This doth *infer* the zeal I had to see him."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., v. 5.

B. *Intransitive:*

* 1. To lead or draw on to a conclusion or inference. (Followed by *fo.*)

"Those reasonings, which *infer,* from the many restraints under which we have already laid America, *to* our right to lay it under still more."—*Burke: On a Late State of the Nation.*

2. To draw a conclusion or inference; to conclude.

ĭn-fĕr'-ą-ble, * **in-fĕr'-ĭ-ble,** * **ĭn-fĕr'-rĭ-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *infer; -able.*] That may be inferred or deduced.

"This *inferable* precedence of ceremonial government."—*Herbert Spencer: Prin. of Psychol.* (1860), ii. 6.

ĭn'-fĕr-ençe, *s.* [Fr.]

1. The act of inferring or deducing as a fact, result, or consequence; deduction; conclusion.

2. That which is inferred or deduced from premises; a conclusion or deduction drawn from previous arguments.

"My *inference* is . . . that in those matters they neither can command nor use restraint."—*Milton: Civil Power in Eccles. Cases.*

¶ For the difference between *inference* and *conclusion,* see CONCLUSION.

ĭn-fĕr-ĕn'-tiąl (ti as sh), *a.* [Eng. *inference; -ial.*] Of or pertaining to an inference; inferred; deduced; deducible by inference.

ĭn-fĕr-ĕn'-tiąl-lȳ (ti as sh), *adv.* [Eng. *inferential; -ly.*] By way of inference or deduction.

* **ĭn-fĕr'-ĭ-æ,** *s.* [Lat. fem. nom. pl. of *inferius* = offered or sacrificed; sacrificial.]

Rom. Antiq.: Sacrifices offered to the souls of departed heroes or friends.

* **ĭn-fĕr'-ĭ-ble,** *a.* [INFERABLE.]

ĭn-fĕr'-ĭ-ŏr, * **in-fer-i-our,** * **in-fer-i-oure,** * **in-fer-y-or,** *a. & s.* [Fr. from Lat. *inferiores,* accus. of *inferior* = lower, comp. of *inferus* = low; Sp. *inferior;* Ital. *inferiore.*]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Lower in place or position; low

2. Lower in position, station, or life; subordinate.

3. Lower in excellence, value, or degree.

"Certainly not *inferior* in position."—*Hist. Eng.,* ch. xix.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Astronomy:*

(1) *Of a planet:* Having its orbit that of the earth and the sun. Mercury Venus are inferior planets.

(2) *Of a conjunction:* Occurring between earth and the sun, as an inferior conjunction of Mercury and Venus.

(3) *Of a meridian, &c.:* Below the

2. *Bot.:* Growing below another. Used specially of the calyx and ovary. An inferior calyx is situated beneath an inferior ovary, on the contrary, the calyx, the latter having contraction to it in place of being free. corolla, in the same sense as of the

B. *As subst.:* A person who is low or inferior to another in rank, position, standing, excellence, intellect, talents, &c.; a subordinate.

"Slaves to their *inferiors* both in fortune and standing."—*Tatler,* No. 30.

inferior-courts, *s. pl.* The the hundred court, and the county all courts of special jurisdiction.

inferior-letters, inferior-, *s. pl.*

Print.: Letters or figures cast faces low down on the shank: as,

inferior-valve, *s.*

Zool.: The valve by which certain shells are attached to the rock. (the Oyster genus) this is the left Spondylus (the Thorny Oyster) it is

ĭn-fĕr-ĭ-ŏr'-ĭ-tȳ, * **in-fer-i-or-**, [Fr. *infériorité;* Sp. *inferidad;* Ital. *ità.*] The quality or state of being another or others; lower condition

"No natural *inferiority* had kept the Gaul the Saxon."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch.

* **ĭn-fĕr'-ĭ-ŏr-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *in-* In an inferior manner or degree; ferior part.

ĭn-fĕr'-nąl, * **ĭn-fĕr'-nąll,** *a.* & from Lat. *infernalis* = belonging to regions, from *infernus* = lower, *infernale;* Sp. & Port. *infernal.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Of or pertaining to hell or the gions.

"The descent of Virgil's hero into the gions."—*Warburton: Divine Legation,* bk.

2. Pertaining to, resembling, or inhabiting hell.

"Some *infernal* spirit sees
Hitherward bent."
Milton: P.

3. Suitable to or appropriate for inhabitants; worthy of hell; able, diabolical: as, an *infernal* act

* **B.** *As substantive:*

1. An inhabitant of hell or of the regions.

"It th' *infernalls* wear'd."
Drayton: To Himself &

2. Hell; the infernal regions.

"The god who o'er the dread *infernal*
Cooke: H

infernal-machine, *s.* A apparatus of an explosive nature, for the purposes of assassination or

* **infernal-stone,** *s.* (See exp

"*Infernal-stone* or the lunar caustic *Materia Medica.*

ĭn-fĕr'-nąl-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *infernal;* an infernal manner; diabolically, detestably.

ĭn-fĕr'-ō-brăṅch, *s.* [INFEROBRANCH.]

Zool.: A mollusc of the order Inferobranchia (q.v.); an inferobranchian.

"It is here made to comprise the *inferobranchs.*"—*S. P. Woodward: Mollusca* (ed. 1874, p.

sparingly soluble in alcohol, but dissolve readily in phenol, and in concentrated sulphuric acid. When heated, they slowly sublime in the form of blue needles resembling indigo. The indophenols are affected by acids more than indigo, but are said to resist soap and chlorine better.

* **ĭn-dŏrs'-ą-ble,** *a.* [ENDORSABLE.]

* **ĭn-dŏrs-ā'-tion,** *s.* [Eng. *indors(e); -ation.*] The act of indorsing; indorsement.

ĭn-dorse', *v.t.* [Low Lat. *indorso*, from Lat. *in-* = in, upon, and *dorsum* = the back.]

* 1. To place or set upon the back.

"Elephants *indorsed* with towers." *Milton: P. R.*, iii. 329.

2. To endorse (q.v.).

ĭn'-dorse, *s.* [ENDORSE.]

ĭn-dorsed', *a.* [ENDORSE.]

Her.: Placed back to back.

ĭn-dors-ee', *s.* [Eng. *indors(e); -ee.*] The person to whom a note or bill of exchange is indorsed, or assigned by indorsement; the converse of indorser.

ĭn-dorse'-mĕnt, *s.* [ENDORSEMENT.]

ĭn-dors'-ēr, ĭn-dors'-ŏr, *s.* [Eng. *indors(e); -er, -or.*] A person who indorses a note or bill of exchange; an endorser.

* **ĭn-dŏw',** *v.t.* [ENDOW.]

* **ĭn-dŏw'-mĕnt,** *s.* [ENDOWMENT.]

ĭnd-ŏx'-ȳl, *s.* [Eng. *ind(igo)*, and (*hydr*)*oxyl.*]

Chem.: $C_8H_4\left\langle\begin{matrix}C(OH)\\ |\\ N\end{matrix}\right\rangle CH_2$. A brownish oil, formed with evolution of carbonic anhydride, when indoxylic acid is heated above its melting point. It is volatile in steam, and gives to water a blue fluorescence. Indoxyl possesses both acid and basic properties, and, like indoxylic acid, is converted into indigo by oxidation.

indoxyl-compounds, *s. pl.*

Chem.: Compounds of the indigo group. Ethyl indoxylate, $C_{11}H_{11}NO_2$, a crystalline body obtained by reducing nitropropiolic acid with ammonium sulphide. It contains an hydroxyl group (HO), and has the character of a phenol. It melts at 121°. At a greater heat it is converted into indigo. By the action of concentrated sulphuric acid, ethyl indoxylate is converted into indigo-sulphonic acid.

ĭn-dŏx-ȳl'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. &c. *indoxyl* (q.v.); *-ic.*] (See the compound.)

indoxylic-acid, *s.*

Chemistry:

$C_8H_7NO_2 = C_6H_4\left\langle\begin{matrix}C(OH)\\ |\\ N\end{matrix}\right\rangle CH{\cdot}COOH$. This acid is prepared by decomposing ethyl indoxylate. It melts at 123°, and, on exposing an alkaline solution of it to the air, indigo is formed.

ĭn'-drą, *s.* [O. Sansc., from *indu* = a drop of rain.]

Religions: An ancient Hindoo god, the personification of the sky. In Vedic times he was the supreme object of worship, corresponding in position, not in etymology, to the Zeus of the Greeks and the Jupiter of the Romans. Thus, of the first 444 Vedic hymns dedicated to gods, 178 are addressed to Indra, while to the second god in position, Agni (Lat. *Ignis* = fire), there are only 147, and to Vishnoo, afterwards so celebrated, only two. Yet Indra was not uncreated; he had a mother. He encompasses the waters and the sky, reaches up to heaven, has placed the sun in the sky, grasps the thunderbolt, is worshipped by libations of Soma (a species of Asclepias), is a bestower of wealth, &c. (*Muir: Sanscrit Texts*, &c.)

INDRA.

(*From a Soapstone carving from Nepâl; now in the Indian Museum, South Kensington.*)

¶ At a later period representations were sometimes made of him, thoroughly personified as a man with four arms and hands, riding on an elephant.

ĭn-draught (ught as ft), *s.* [Pref. *in-* (1), Eng. *draught* (q.v.).]

* 1. An opening or inlet into the land into which the sea flows.

"The greatest *indraughts* of rivers or lagunes have commonly the strongest tides." *—Dampier: Voyages*, vol. ii., pt. iii., ch. viii.

2. The flow of sea-water at some depth into a land-locked basin to replace that removed by evaporation or outflow at the surface, as in the Red Sea.

* 3. An opening; an inlet.

"From the four cardinal winds four *indraughts* that command." *Drayton: Poly-Olbion*, s. 19.

* **ĭn'-drâwn,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *drawn* (q.v.).] Drawn in.

* **ĭn-drĕad',** *v.i.* [Pref. *in-* (intens.), and Eng. *dread.*] To fear, to be afraid. (*Hudson: Judith*, i. 57.)

* **ĭn-drĕnch',** *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (intens.), and Eng. *drench* (q.v.).] To overwhelm with water; to drown; to drench.

"They lie *indrench'd.*" *Shaksp.: Troilus & Cressida*, i. 1.

ĭn'-drĭs, *s.* [Malagasy.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the sub-family Indrisinæ. *Indris brevicaudatus* is a lemur, about three feet high, found in Madagascar.

ĭn-drĭs-ī'-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *indris*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Zool.: A sub-family of Lemuridæ, type Indris (q.v.).

* **ĭn-dū'-bĭ-ŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *in-* = not, and *dubius* = doubtful.]

1. Not doubtful; not doubting; unsuspecting.

"The vulgar vanity of reposing an *indubious* confidence in those anti-pestilential spirits." *—Harvey: On Consumption.*

2. Not doubtful; certain, sure.

ĭn-dū'-bĭt-ą-ble, *a. & s.* [Fr., from Lat. *indubitabilis*, from *in-* = not, and *dubitabilis* = doubtful; *dubito* = to doubt; Sp. *indubitable*; Ital. *indubitabile.*]

A. *As adj.:* Not to be doubted; not doubtful; certain; unquestionable; too evident or plain to admit of doubt.

"That the Americans are able to bear taxation is *indubitable.*" *—Johnson: Taxation No Tyranny.*

B. *As subst.:* A matter or thing which cannot be doubted.

ĭn-dū'-bĭt-ą-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *indubitable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being indubitable.

ĭn-dū'-bĭt-ą-blȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *indubitab(le); -ly.*] Undoubtedly; unquestionably; incontrovertibly; beyond question or doubt.

"Upon such grounds as are *indubitably* demonstrable." *—Boyle: Works*, v. 632.

* **ĭn-dū'-bĭt-ąte,** *a.* [Lat. *indubitatus*, from *in-* = not, and *dubitatus*, pa. par. *of dubito* = to doubt.] Not doubted or doubtful; indubitable; unquestioned.

"Hold then the *indubitate* heirs of the crown." *—Bacon: Henry VII.*

* **ĭn-dū'-bĭt-āte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *indubito.*] To bring into doubt; to cause to be doubted.

ĭn'-dūce, *v.t.* [Lat. *induco* = to lead in or on; *in-* on, and *duco* = to lead; Sp. *inducir*; Ital. *indurre*; Fr. *induire.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. To lead or bring on.

"Rich foreign mould on their ill-natur'd land *Induce* laborious." *Philips: Cider*, i.

* 2. To introduce; to bring into view; to lead or bring forward.

* 3. To put or draw on or over.

"O'er the cent . . . *induced* a splendid cover." *Cowper: Task*, i. 22.

* 4. To bring on, to cause, to produce, to give rise or origin to.

"To *induce* another state by depraving the present." *—Cranmer: Letter to Mr. Hooker.*

5. To lead or draw on, as by persuasion, entreaty, or solicitation; to prevail on, to incite, to influence by motives.

"They had been *induced* by nursery tales to clamour for the blood of fellow subjects." *—Macaulay: Hist. of Eng.*, ch. ii.

* 6. To bring forward or offer by way of induction or inference; to infer, to conclude.

* 7. To bring forward by way of illustration: to instance.

"To exprobate their stupidity, he *induceth* the providence of storks." *—Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iii., ch. xxvii.

* 8. To bring on; to superinduce.

"Schism is marked out by the apostle as a kind of petrifying crime, which *induces* that induration to which the fearful expectation of want of consequent." *—Decay of Piety.*

II. *Physics:* To cause by proximity without contact or transmission. Used of the production of a particular electric or magnetic condition in a body by placing another body, in an opposite electric state, in proximity to it but without actual contact.

ĭn-dūced', *pa. par. or a.* [INDUCE, *v.*] (See the compound.)

induced-currents, *s. pl.*

Elect. & Magn.: Electric currents developed in conductors in proximity to other conductors traversed by intermittent or fluctuating currents; also, electric currents developed in conductors moving in the field of a magnet, or in conductors within the field of a moving magnet.

ĭn-dūç'-ĭng, *pr. par. or a.* [INDUCE, *v.*] (See the compound.)

inducing-currents, *s. pl.*

Elect. & Magn.: Currents which produce induced-currents (q.v.).

ĭn-dūçe'-mĕnt, *s.* [Eng. *induce; -ment.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of inducing; the state of being induced.

2. That which induces; that which leads the mind to will and to act; any argument, reason, or fact which tends to persuade or influence the mind; a motive, a reason, a ground, a temptation, an incitement.

"Then mark the *inducement!*" *Shaksp.: Henry VIII.*, ii. 4.

II. *Law:* That which leads to something else; a term used specially in various cases to signify a statement of facts alleged by way of previous explanation to other material facts.

ĭn-dūç'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *induc(e); -er.*] One who or that which induces, persuades, or influences; an inducement.

"As if he were the great impeller and *inducer* of men to sin." *—South: Works*, vol. viii., ser. 4.

ĭn-dū'-çĭ-æ (or **çĭ** as **shĭ**), *s. pl.* [Lat. = a truce, an armistice.]

Scots Law: The days which intervene between the citation of a defender and the day of appearance in the action or process.

* **ĭn-dūç'-ĭ-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *induc(e); -ible.*]

1. Capable of being induced, brought on, or made to take place.

"*Inducible* from the restless commotions of outward causes." *—Barrow: Works*, vol. iii., ser. 2.

2. Capable of being inferred by induction; that may be inferred or gathered.

"*Inducible* from the like testimonies." *—Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. vi., ch. vi.

ĭn-dŭct', *v.t.* [Lat. *inductus*, pa. par. of *induco* = to lead or bring in.] [INDUCE.]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* To bring or lead in; to introduce.

"So soone as any one is *inducted* and brought in thither, she or he is delivered to the priests." *—P. Holland: Livius*, p. 1,029.

2. *Eccles. Law:* To introduce, as to a benefice or office; to put in actual possession of an ecclesiastical benefice or of any office, with the customary forms and ceremonies.

"Induction is performed by a mandate from the bishop to the archdeacon, and is done by giving the clerk corporal possession of the church, as by holding the ring of the door, tolling a bell, or the like: and is a form required by law, with intent to give all the parishioners due notice, and sufficient certainty of their new minister, to whom their tithes are to be paid. And when a clerk is thus presented, instituted, and *inducted* into a rectory, he is then, and not before, in full and complete possession, and is called in law *persona impersonata*, or parson imparsonee." *—Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. i., ch. 11.

ĭn-dŭct'-ĕ-ŭs, *a.* [Eng. *induct; -eous.*]

Elect.: Rendered electropolar by induction

is infinitely small with respect to an infinitely small quantity of the first order. In general, an infinitely small quantity of nth order is one which is infinitely small with respect to an infinitely small quantity of the $(n-1)^{th}$ order. When several quantities, either finite or infinitesimal, are connected by the signs plus or minus, all except those of the lowest order may be neglected without affecting the value of the expression.

ĭn-fĭn-ĭ-tĕs′-ĭ-mal-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *infinitesimal; -ly.*] In an infinitesimal manner or degree; to an infinitesimal degree or extent; in an infinitely small quantity, degree, or extent.

* **ĭn-fĭn-ĭ′-tion,** *s.* [Lat.] Boundlessness; infinity. (*Davis: Wittes Pilgrimage.*)

ĭn-fĭn-ĭt-īv′-al, *a.* [Eng. *infinitiv(e); -al.*] Of or belonging to the infinitive mood.

ĭn-fĭn′-ĭ-tĭve, *a. & s.* [Fr. *infinitif,* from Lat. *infinitivus* = unlimited, indefinite, from *infinitus* = infinite (q.v.); Ital., Sp., & Port. *infinitivo.*]

A. *As adjective:*

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* Infinite.

"He's an *infinitive* thing upon my score."—*Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.,* ii. 1.

2. *Gram.:* A term applied to that mood of a verb which expresses the action of the verb without limitation of person or number. It was originally simply an abstract noun, and is still used as a noun in the nominative and objective cases: as, To *hunt* is pleasant.

"That which is called the *infinitive* mode, should, according to the true analogy of that speech, be stiled a participle substantive."—*Wilkins: Real Characters,* pt. iv., ch. vi.

B. *As substantive:*

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* An endless quantity. (*G. Markham: Sir R. Grinvile.* Ded.)

2. *Gram.:* The infinitive mood of a verb.

"They should not have repeated the error of insisting that the *infinitive* was a mere noun."—*Tooke: Diversions of Purley,* vol. i., ch. ix.

ĭn-fĭn′-ĭ-tĭve-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *infinitive; -ly.*] *Gram.:* After the manner of an infinitive mood.

ĭn-fĭn-ī′-tō, *a.* [Ital.] Perpetual, as an infinite canon.

ĭn-fĭn′-ĭ-tūde, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *infinitus* = infinite.]

1. The quality or state of being infinite; infiniteness, infinity.

"Thou, the third subsistence of Divine *Infinitude.*"—*Milton: Of Reformation in England,* bk. ii.

2. Infinity; infinite extent; immensity.

"Boundless the deep, because I Am, who fill *Infinitude.*" *Milton: P. L.,* vii. 169.

3. An infinite or boundless number; infinity.

"We see all the good sense of the age cut out, and minced into almost an *infinitude* of distinctions."—*Addison: Spectator.*

4. Infinity of time; eternity.

"Such wide and undetermined prospects are as pleasing to the fancy, as speculations of eternity or *infinitude* are to the understanding."—*Addison: Spectator,* No. 412.

* **ĭn-fĭn′-ĭ-tu-ple,** *a.* [Formed from *infinite,* on analogy of *centuple, quadruple,* &c.] Multiplied an infinite number of times.

ĭn-fĭn′-ĭ-tȳ, * **in-fin-i-tee,** *s.* [Fr. *infinité,* from Lat. *infinitatem,* accus. of *infinitas,* from *infinitus* = infinite (q.v.); Sp. *infinidad;* Ital. *infinità.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The quality or state of being infinite.

"One whose *infinity* passeth all nombre, that is almightye."—*Sir T. More: Works,* p. 636.

2. Unlimited extent of time, space, quality, degree, &c.; immensity, boundlessness, infinitude.

"There is *infinity* of goodness."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity.*

3. Endless or infinite number or quantity; exceeding multitude.

"An *infinity* of bad symptoms."—*Arbuthnot: On Diet.*

II. *Math.:* A term employed in mathematics to express a quantity greater than any assignable quantity of the same kind. Mathematically considered, infinity is always a limit of a variable quantity, resulting from a particular supposition made upon the varying element which enters into it. In the fraction $\frac{a}{x}$, let a retain the same value throughout, whilst x is arbitrary. If x becomes exceedingly small with respect to a, the value of the fraction becomes exceedingly great, and, finally, when x becomes smaller than any assignable quantity, this value is called infinity, and expressed by the symbol ∞. In arithmetic, infinity is the limit or last term of the series of natural numbers. This series is an arithmetical progression, with 1 for a common difference. It is plain that if a term be taken sufficiently remote, it may be regarded as greater than any assignable number, or as infinite. In like manner, the limit of the decreasing series of natural numbers, 0, — 1, — 2, — 3, may be regarded as minus infinity; hence, the two limits of all numbers, both positive and negative, are $+\infty$ and $-\infty$.

ĭn-fĭrm′, *a.* [Lat. *infirmus,* from *in-* = not, and *firmus* = firm, strong; Fr. *infirme;* Ital. *infermo;* Sp. & Port. *enfermo.*]

1. Not firm, strong, or sound; weak or feeble in body or health.

"The present elector is old and *infirm.*"—*Sir W. Temple: Memoirs from the Peace* (1679).

2. Not firm of purpose or will; weak-minded, irresolute, wavering, vacillating.

"Worth the examining for the love of *infirmer* Christians."—*Milton: Reason of Church Government,* bk. i., ch. vi.

* 3. Not firm, solid, or stable; uncertain, instable.

4. Not strong or determined; weak.

"Vehement passion does not always indicate an *infirm* judgment."—*Burke: On a Regicide Peace,* let. 5.

* **ĭn-fĭrm′,** *v.t.* [Fr. *infirmer,* from Lat. *infirmo,* from *infirmus* = weak, infirm (q.v.); Sp. *infirmar, enfermar.*] To make infirm or weak; to weaken, to enfeeble.

"After the deluge, when the same had destroyed or *infirmed* the nature of vegetables."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours,* bk. iii., ch. xxv.

ĭn-fĭr-mär′-ĭ-ăn, *s.* [Low Lat. *infirmarius* = a monk to whom was entrusted the care of the sick.] The monk or nun having the charge of the infirmary in a religious house; a religious attending on the sick of his or her order.

"Antony de Madrid . . . had to nurse St. Stanislaus in his last illness, as *infirmarian* of Sant' Andrea."—*Life of St. Kotka* (ed. H. J. Coleridge, S. J.), p. 88.

ĭn-fĭrm′-ą-rȳ, * **en-ferm-e-rye,** * **fer-mer-ye,** *s.* [O. Fr. *enfermerie* (Fr. *infirmerie*), from Low Lat. *infirmaria* = an hospital, from Lat. *infirmus* = infirm, weak; Sp. *enfermeria;* Port. *enfermaria;* Ital. *infermeria.*] An hospital or establishment in which the infirm or sick, or those suffering from accidents, are tended, lodged, and nursed.

"An *infirmary* or hospital was established in the neighbourhood of Jerusalem."—*Jortin: Remarks on Eccles. Hist.*

¶ The sick in ancient Rome were taken to the temple of Æsculapius. Julian, A.D. 361–363, observing the care bestowed by Christians on their sick, set up infirmaries for a similar purpose. Various cathedrals and monasteries had infirmaries attached to them. The first London infirmary was founded by the Rev. Samuel Wesley in A.D. 1715. [HOSPITAL.]

* **ĭn-fĭrm′-ą-tĭve,** *a.* [Fr. *infirmatif.*] Weakening, annulling; tending to make void.

* **ĭn-fĭrm′-ą-tŏr-ȳ,** * **ĭn-fĭrm′-ĭ-tŏr-ȳ,** *s.* [Low Lat. *infirmatorium.*] An infirmary.

"The *infirmitory* where the sick lay was paved with various coloured marbles."—*Evelyn: Memoirs,* i., Jan. 1645.

ĭn-fĭrm′-ĭ-tȳ, * **in-firm-i-tee,** * **in-fyrm-y-te,** * **yn-fyrm-y-tee,** *s.* [Fr. *infirmité,* from Lat. *infirmitatem,* accus. of *infirmitas,* from *infirmus* = weak, infirm (q.v.); Ital. *infermità.*]

1. The quality or state of being infirm, weak, or feeble in body or health; feebleness, weakness, debility; a disease or malady of the body.

"Sith him he saw still stronger growe through strife,
And himselfe weaker through *infirmity.*"
Spenser: F. Q., III. vii. 23.

2. Weakness of mind or purpose.

"Conscious to myself of my *infirmity.*"—*Bp. Bull: Sermons,* vol. i., ser. 12.

3. A weakness, a failing, a fault, a foible.

"That last *infirmity* of noble minds."
Milton: Lycidas, 71.

¶ For the difference between *infirmity* and *debility,* see DEBILITY.

ĭn-fĭrm′-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *infirm; -ly.*] In an infirm, weak, or feeble manner.

ĭn-fĭrm′-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *infirm; -ness.*] The quality or state of being infirm; infirmity, weakness, feebleness. (*Boyle: Works,* i. 695.)

ĭn′-fix, *v.t.* [Lat. *infixus,* pa. par. of *infigo* = *in-* = in, with, and *figo* = to fix; Fr. *infixer.*]

1. To drive in, to set in, to fasten with.

"With many an arrow deep infixt
My panting side was charged." *Cowper: Task,* i.

2. To fix in, to implant, to set in; to cause to remain or adhere: as, To infix good principles in the mind.

* **ĭn-fix′,** *s.* [INFIX, *v.*] Anything infixed.

ĭn-flāme′, *v.t. & i.* [O. Fr. *enflamer,* Fr. *enflammer,* Lat. *inflammo* = to set in a flame, to kindle into, and *flamma* = a flame; Fr. *enflammer,* Sp. *inflamar;* Ital. *infiammare.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To set on fire; to kindle; to cause to burn.

"We should have enkindled
By light of the *inflamed* fire."
Chapman: Homer, Iliad.

2. To give the appearance of fire to; to redden; to cause inflammation in: To *inflame* the eyes.

3. To excite; to stir up; to provoke; to kindle into violent action.

"It was much easier to *inflame* animosities than appease them."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* c. vii.

* 4. To stir up; to animate; to make vigorous; to fill with zeal or ardour.

"But, oh, *inflame* and fire our hearts."
Dryden: Veni Creator Spiritus.

5. To raise to an unnatural heat; to make morbidly hot by exciting excessive action in the blood-vessels and tissues.

"Spirits of wine . . . given inwardly would *inflame* the body."—*Boyle: Works,* ii. 14.

* 6. To provoke, to irritate, to angry; to exasperate.

"It will *inflame* you; it will make you mad."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, iv. 3.

* 7. To exaggerate, to magnify; to aggravate in description.

"A friend exaggerates a man's virtues, as an enemy *flames* his crimes."—*Addison.* (*Johnson.*)

* **B.** *Intransitive:*

1. To become inflamed.

"If the vesiculæ are opposed, they inflame."—*Sharman.*

2. To become angry; to fire up with passion.

"When thou wilt inflame
How coldly those impediments should hold."
Shakesp.: Lover's Complaint.

ĭn-flāmed′, *pa. par. & a.* [INFLAME.]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Set on fire, enkindled; excited, aroused, exasperated.

2. *Her.:* A term applied to anything represented as burning or in flames; flamed.

* **ĭn-flām′-ẽr,** *s.* [Eng. *inflam(e); -er.*] One who or that which inflames.

"Interest is likewise a great *inflamer* of a man on persecution."—*Addison: Spectator,* No. 3.

ĭn-flăm-mą-bĭl′-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Fr. *inflammabilité,* from *inflammable;* Sp. *inflamabilidad;* Ital. *infiammabilità.*] The quality or state of being inflammable; susceptibility of being fire.

"Whether or no *inflammability* doth always in mixt bodies require a distinct substance from fire."—*Boyle: Works,* i. 367.

ĭn-flăm′-mą-ble, * **in-flam-a-ble,** [Fr., from Lat. *inflammo* = to set on fire, to inflame (q.v.); Sp. *inflamable;* Ital. *infiammabile.*] Capable or easily susceptible of being set on fire; easily enkindled.

"Saltpetre, which not only is *inflammable,* it burns very fiercely and violently."—*Boyle: Works,* i. 367.

* **inflammable-air,** *s.* A name formerly given to hydrogen, on account of its inflammability.

¶ *Heavy inflammable air:* Light carburetted hydrogen.

ĭn-flăm′-mą-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *inflammable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being inflammable; inflammability.

"I do not think the easy *inflammableness* of bodies to be always a sure proof of the actual smallness of the minute parts it consists of."—*Boyle: Works,* iii. 336.

* **ĭn-flăm′-mą-blȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *inflammable; -ly.*] In an inflammable manner.

ĭn-flam-mā′-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *inflammationem,* accus. of *inflammatio,* from *inflammatus,* pa. par. of *inflammo* = to set on fire, to inflame (q.v.); Sp. *inflamacion;* Ital. *infiammazione.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of kindling or setting on fire or in flames.

2. The state of being set on fire or in flames.

"The *inflammation* of fat and viscous vapours doth presently vanish."—*Wilkins: Dædalus.*

* 3. Heat, ardour, or fervour of mind; animosity, violent excitement, turbulence.

II. *Pathol.:* A morbid state of the whole or any part of the system, characterized by heat, redness, and pain, owing to a stoppage of function in the microscopic elements of the involved tissues, or to changes in the blood-vessels and blood, and exudation of *liquor sanguinis*, with permeation of white blood corpuscles, without rupture of the vessels, into the contiguous parts, or to altered nutrition of the tissue, so that inflammation is an extremely complex process with excessive exudation, terminating favourably in resolution, when the abnormal process ceases and recovery ensues, or going on to various degrees of ulceration and suppuration, induration, and mortification. The varieties are—parenchymatous, exudatory or secretory, plastic, rheumatic, gouty, gonorrhœal, and others not so strictly defined.

ĭn-flăm′-ma-tive, *a.* [Lat. *inflammat(us)*, pa. par. of *inflammo* = to inflame (q.v.); Eng. adj. suff. *-ive.*] Inflammatory.

ĭn-flăm′-ma-tŏr-ĭ, *a.* [Fr. *inflammatoire;* Sp. *inflamatorio;* Ital. *infiammatorio.*]

1. Tending to inflame or to cause inflammation or heat.

2. Accompanied with great heat or inflammation.

"The spicy warm carminative things, which are given in a colick from a phlegmatick or cold cause, are poisonous in an *inflammatory* one."—*Arbuthnot: On Diet*, ch. iii.

¶ There are various inflammatory diseases: as inflammatory dropsy, inflammatory fever, inflammatory softening of the brain, inflammatory sore-throat.

3. Tending to inflame or cause excitement, anger, tumult, or heat of mind.

"Far from anything *inflammatory*. I never heard a more languid debate in this house."—*Burke: On American Taxation.*

ĭn-flăt′-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *inflat(e); -able.*] Capable of being inflated, or of being unnaturally or unduly expanded.

ĭn-flāte′, *v.t.* [Fr. *enfler;* Sp. *inflar;* Ital. *enfiare.*] [INFLATE, *a.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To fill out, swell, or distend with air or wind.

"Also they [fylberdes and hasyll nuttes] do *inflate* the stomak, and cause head ache."—*Sir T. Elyot: Castel of Helth*, bk. ii.

2. To puff out, to swell, to distend.

"Passion's tumults in the bosom rise,
Inflate the features, and enrage the eyes."
Scott: Essay; On Painting.

3. To puff up; to elate: as, To *inflate* a person with pride.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Comm.:* To expand or enlarge unnaturally or unduly: as, To *inflate* the currency.

2. *Stock Exch.:* To raise or force above the real or true value: as, To *inflate* prices.

* **ĭn-flāte′,** *a.* [Lat. *inflatus*, pa. par. of *inflo: in-* = in, into, and *flo* = to blow.]

1. Blown in.

"Winde *inflate* in other mennes eares."
Chaucer: Complaint of Creseide.

2. Inflated.

ĭn-flāt′-ĕd, *pa. par. & a.* [INFLATE, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Puffed up or distended with air or wind.

2. Tumid; puffed up; bombastic; turgid.

"The prolix and *inflated* style of a bad pamphlet."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bot.:* The same as BLADDERY (q.v.).

2. *Comm.:* Enlarged or extended unnaturally or unduly.

3. *Stock Exch.:* Raised or forced above the true value: as, *inflated* prices

ĭn-flāt′-ĭng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [INFLATE, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The same as INFLATION (q.v.).

ĭn-flāt′-ĭng-lĭ, *adv.* [Eng. *inflating; -ly.*] In a manner tending to inflate.

ĭn-flā′-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *inflationem*, accus. of *inflatio*, from *inflatus*, pa. par. of *inflo;* Sp. *inflacion.*]

1. The act or process of inflating or distending with air or wind.

2. The state of being inflated or distended; distention.

"In case of ventosities and *inflations*."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xxi., ch. xxi.

3. The act of puffing up or elating, as with pride, conceit, &c.

4. The state of being puffed up or elated.

5. An unnatural or undue enlargement or expansion, as the *inflation* of trade.

6. The act of raising or forcing above the true or real value: as, the *inflation* of the Stock Exchange.

7. Inflated, turgid, or bombastic speech, language, or style; bombast, fustian.

"Exact yet free, without *inflation* bold,
To dignify that theme."
Mason: English Garden, bk. ii.

† **ĭn-flā′-tion-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *inflation; -ist.*] One who inflates; one who causes an unnatural or undue expansion; one who raises stocks or scrip above their real value; specif., in the United States, one who favours an increased issue of paper money.

* **ĭn-flā′-tŭs,** *s.* [Lat.] A blowing in: hence inspiration.

ĭn-flĕct′, *v.t.* [Lat. *inflecto* = to bow, to curve, to bend: *in-* = in, and *flecto* = to bend; Ital. *inflettere;* Fr. *infléchir.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. To bend, to curve, to bow.

"Not to lie directly or at length, but somewhat *inflected*."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iii., ch. i.

* 2. To bend or turn from a straight or direct course; to deflect.

"Why do they never once their course *inflect*."
Blackmore.

* 3. To modulate, as the voice.

II. *Gram.:* To vary, as a noun or verb, in its terminations; to decline, as a noun, or adjective, or pronoun; to conjugate, as a verb.

ĭn-flĕct′-ĕd, *pa. par. & a.* [INFLECT, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Bent, curved, bowed; turned from a direct line or course; deflected; varied in its terminations.

2. *Bot.:* The same as INFLEXED (q.v.).

inflected-arch, *s.*

1. A reversed or inverted arch.

INFLECTED ARCH.

2. An arch, the curve of whose flanks is reversed near the crown, so as to terminate in an acute angle.

ĭn-flĕc′-tion, * **ĭn-flexion (flexion** as **flĕk′-shŭn),** *s.* [Lat. *inflexio*, from *inflexus*, pa. par. of *inflecto;* Fr. & Sp. *inflexion.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of bending, curving, or turning from a direct line or course; deflection.

"There is required a small *inflexion* of the body."—*Burke: Sublime & Beautiful*, pt. iii., § 22.

2. The state of being bent or deflected.

3. Modulation of the voice; change of tone or pitch in speaking or singing.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Gram.:* The variation of the terminations of nouns, adjectives, and pronouns in declension, and of verbs in conjugation.

"The numerous *inflexions* of those languages."—*Beattie: Moral Science*, pt. iv., ch. i., § 2.

2. *Optics:* The same as DIFFRACTION (q.v.).

¶ *Point of inflection:*

Geom.: The point at which a curve ceases to be concave and becomes convex, or the reverse, with respect to a straight line not passing through the point.

ĭn-flĕc′-tion-ăl, ĭn-flexion-ăl (flexion as **flĕk′-shŭn),** *a.* [Eng. *inflection, inflexion; -al.*] Pertaining to or having inflections.

"To apply indiscriminately to the lower stages of human speech, the agglutinative and radical, the same tests which have proved successful in the *inflectional*."—*Max Muller: Science of Language* (1871), ii. 24.

* **ĭn-flĕc′-tĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *inflect; -ive.*]

1. Having the power to bend or deflect; deflecting.

"Although this *inflective* quality of the air be a great incumbrance."—*Hook: Lecture of Navigation*, p. 446.

2. Inflectional.

"Languages isolating, agglutinative and *inflective*."—*Whitney: Life & Growth of Language*, ch. xiii.

* **ĭn-flĕsh′,** *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *flesh* (q.v.).] To clothe or invest with flesh; to incarnate.

"The Deity *infleshd*, and man's flesh deified."
P. Fletcher: Purple Island, vi.

* **ĭn-flĕx′,** *v.t.* [Lat. *inflexus*, pa. par. of *inflecto* = to bend, to inflict (q.v.).] To curve, to bend, to inflect.

"Suffice it to provide a brazen tube
Inflexe." *Philips: Cider*, ii.

ĭn-flĕxed′, * **ĭn-flĕxt′,** *pa. par. & a.* [INFLEX.]

* **A.** *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

* **B.** *As adjective:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Bent, curved; turned out of the direct line.

"There most direct where seeming most *inflex'd*."
Brooke: Universal Beauty, ii.

2. *Bot.:* Bent inwards. An inflexed calyx, corolla, or stamen, is bent inwards towards the centre of the flower. Inflexed leaves are bent inwards at the tip so as to point towards the stem. Called also inflected (q.v.).

ĭn-flĕx-ĭ-bĭl′-ĭ-tĭ, *s.* [Fr. *inflexibilité.*]

1. The quality or state of being inflexible; incapability of being bent or curved; unyielding stiffness.

2. The quality of being inflexible or firm of will; inexorable pertinacity; obstinacy; firmness of will or purpose.

"That grave *inflexibility* of soul."
Churchill: Gotham, iii.

ĭn-flĕx′-ĭ-ble, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *inflexibilis: in-* = not, and *flexibilis* = flexible (q.v.); Sp. *inflexible;* Ital. *inflessibile.*]

* 1. Incapable of being bent or curved.

"Of this thing is the king's scepter a very apt signe and token in that it is ferme and *inflexible*."—*Fage: Expos. of Daniel*, vi.

2. That will not yield to prayers or entreaties; firm of will or purpose; incapable of being turned from one's purpose; inexorable.

"'Tell His Lordship,' said the *inflexible* priest, 'to mind his own business.'"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

3. Characterized by inflexibility; firm, obstinate.

"No class of men mentioned in history has ever adhered to a principle with more *inflexible* pertinacity."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

ĭn-flĕx′-ĭ-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *inflexible; -ness.*] The quality or state of being inflexible; inflexibility.

ĭn-flĕx′-ĭ-blĭ, *adv.* [Eng. *inflexib(le); -ly.*] In an inflexible manner; firmly; without bending or yielding; inexorably.

"All those who adhered *inflexibly* to the Jacobite interest."—*Burnet: Hist. Own Time* (an. 1706).

ĭn-flexion (flexion as **flĕk′-shŭn),** *s.* [INFLECTION.]

ĭn-flexion-ăl (flexion as **flĕk′-shŭn),** *a.* [INFLECTIONAL.]

* **ĭn-flĕx′-ĭve,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *flexive.*] Inflexible.

"The burthen undergone
Of foes *inflexive*." *Chapman: Ode to Mars.*

* **ĭn-flĕx′-ure,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *flexure* (q.v.).] A bend, a curve, a bow.

"The opening and shutting of bindweeds, performed by five *inflexures*."—*Browne: Garden of Cyrus*, ch. iii.

ĭn-flĭct′, *v.t.* [Lat. *inflictus*, pa. par. of *infligo*, from *in-* = in, upon, and *fligo* = to strike; Fr. *infliger;* Sp. & Port. *infligir;* Ital. *infliggere.*]

1. To put in act or force upon; to impose

upon as a penalty or punishment; to cause to feel or experience; to throw, to cast.

"I know no pain they can *inflict* upon him,
Will make him say I mov'd him to these arms."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., iii. 1.

* 2. To afflict, to harass.

"*Inflict* our province." *Shakesp.: Pericles*, v. 1.

ĭn-flĭc'-tĕr, *s.* [Eng. *inflict; -er.*] One who inflicts.

"God is the sole and immediate *inflicter* of such strokes."—*South: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 10.

ĭn-flĭc'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *inflictio*, from *inflictus*, pa. par. of *infligo* = to inflict (q.v.); Fr. *infliction*; Sp. *inflicción*; Ital. *inflizione.*]

1. The act of inflicting or imposing: as, the *infliction* of punishment or a penalty.

2. That which is inflicted; a punishment or penalty inflicted or imposed. *Colloq.*, a trouble or annoyance.

"God doth receive glory as well from his *inflictions* and punishments as from his rewards."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 12.

* **ĭn-flĭc'-tĭve,** *a.* [Fr. *inflictif*, from Lat. *inflictus*, pa. par. of *infligo* = to inflict (q.v.).] Tending or having the power to inflict; inflicting.

"Even from the steel's *inflictive* sting."
Whitehead: Ode on Her Majesty's Birthday.

ĭn-flŏ-rĕs'-çençe, *s.* [Lat. *inflorescens*, pr. par. of *inflorescо* = to begin to blossom.]

Bot.: The arrangement of flowers upon a branch or stem. It may be axillary or terminal. In the former case the branch can grow indefinitely, producing new flowers on the axils, hence this is called an indefinite inflorescence; in the latter the terminal flower stops the further development of the branch, hence this kind of inflorescence is called definite. Inflorescence may be centripetal (q.v.) or centrifugal (q.v.). Different kinds of inflorescence are (1) the spike, (2) the raceme, (3) the corymb, (4) the umbel, (5) the panicle, (6) the thyrsus, (7) the compound corymb and compoundbel um, (8) the cyme. No. (1) is subdivided into—(*a*) the spike proper, (*b*) the ament or catkin, (*c*) the spadix, (*d*) the spikelet, (*e*) the cone, (*f*) the capitulum, and (*g*) the cœnanthium. Inflorescence is called also Anthotaxis. (See all these terms.)

* **ĭn-flōw',** *v.i.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *flow* (q.v.).] To flow in.

"Dry up the *inflowed* humour."—*Wiseman: Chirurgical Treatises*, bk. i., ch. iii.

* **ĭn'-flōw,** *s.* [INFLOW, *v.*] The act of flowing in or into; that which flows in; an influx.

ĭn'-flû-çençe, *s.* [Fr., from Low Lat. *influentia* = a flowing in, an inundation; *influens*, pr. par. of *influo* = to flow in: *in-* = in, and *fluo* = to flow; Sp. & Port. *influencia*; Ital. *influenzia.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. Originally used in an astrological sense; a power supposed to proceed from the heavenly bodies and operate upon the affairs of men.

"Dawn, and the Pleiades, before him danced,
Shedding sweet *influence*."
Milton: P. L., vii. 375.

* 2. A flowing in, into, or upon; influx.

3. Agency or power serving or tending to affect, modify, or sway in some manner; ability or power to produce some effect; power of directing or modifying; ascendant power.

"Twice as magnetic to sweet *influences*."
Tennyson: Princess, ii. 153.

4. Authority or power derived from superiority of position, rank, talents, &c.; acknowledged ascendency; power to influence or move others according to one's own will or wishes.

"The vigorous exertion of his authority and *influence*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

5. Power; effects of indulgence in.

"There was scarcely an hour of the day or of the night when he was not under the *influence* of claret."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

II. *Elect. & Magn.:* The same as INDUCTION (q.v.).

¶ For the difference between *influence* and *credit*, see CREDIT.

* **influence-rich,** *a.* Rich in influence; having great influence or power. (*Tennyson: In Memoriam*, lxxix. 14.)

ĭn'-flû-çençe, *v.t.* [INFLUENCE, *s.*] To exercise influence upon; to act upon with directive or impulsive power; to modify to any end or purpose; to bias; to sway.

"The patronage of the Crown was employed on an extensive scale for the purpose of *influencing* votes."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

ĭn'-flû-çen-çĕr, *s.* [Eng. *influenc(e); -er.*] One who or that which influences.

* **ĭn'-flû-çen-çĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *influenc(e); -ive.*] Tending to influence; influential.

* **ĭn'-flû-çnt,** *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *influens*, pr. par. of *influo* = to flow in: *in-* = in, and *fluo* = to flow.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Flowing in.

"Where Thames with *influent* tide
My native city laves."
Cowper: Chas. Deodati. (Trans.)

2. Exerting or having influence; influential.

"It is more operative and *influent* upon others, then any other vertue."—*Mountague: Devoute Essayes*, pt. ii., tr. ii., § 2.

B. *As subst.:* Influence.

"O fortune, executrice of wierdes
O *influents* of these heuens hie."
Chaucer: Troilus & Cressida, iii.

ĭn-flû-ĕn'-tĭal (ti as sh), *a.* [Lat. *influens* (genit. *influentis*); Eng. adj. suff. *-ial.*] Possessing or exerting influence by invisible operation, either as physical causes on bodies, or as moral causes on the mind; possessing power or influence, as from superiority of position, rank, intellect, wealth, &c.

"Thy *influential* vigour reinspires
This feeble frame."
Thompson: Sickness, bk. iii.

ĭn-flû-ĕn'-tĭal-lĭ (ti as sh), *adv.* [Eng. *influential; -ly.*] In an influential manner; so as to influence.

"Embrace not the blind side of opinions, but that which looks most luciferously and *influentially* unto goodness."—*Browne: Christian Morals*, pt. iii., § 8.

ĭn-flû-ĕn'-zą, *s.* [Ital. = influence.] (See def.)

Path.: A specific catarrhal inflammation of the mucous membranes of the air-passages, contagious, and often epidemic, attended with early involvement of chill, lassitude, and prostration to a marked degree, intense frontal headache, giddiness, and acrid discharge from the nose, with sleepless nights, and sometimes delirium. Persistent cough, worst at nights, expectoration, remittent feverishness, with nocturnal exacerbations, lasting from four to eight days, sometimes complicated with bronchitis or even pneumonia. Everything tending to depress the spirits must be avoided. This specific disease-poison in some epidemics is said to be as fatal as cholera, and has been occasionally mistaken for typhoid fever.

ĭn'-flŭx, *s.* [Lat. *influxus* = a flowing in, from *influo* = to flow in; Sp. *influxo*; Ital. *influsso.*]

1. The act of flowing in or into anything.

"Either of these, if timely applied, will resist the *influx*."—*Wiseman: Chirurg. Treatises*, bk. i., ch. iii.

* 2. Infusion, intromission.

"The *influx* of the knowledge of God, in relation to this everlasting life."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind.*

3. A coming in; an introduction or importation in abundance; that which flows in.

"A sudden and unexampled *influx* of riches."—*Johnson: Falkland Islands.*

4. The place or point at which one stream flows or runs into another, or into the sea.

* 5. Influence, power, authority, weight.

"These two do not so much concern sea-fish, yet they have a great *influx* upon rivers, ponds, and lakes."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind.*

* **ĭn-fluxion (fluxion as flŭk'-shŭn),** *s.* [Lat. *influxio*, from *influxus*, pa. par. of *influo*; Fr. *influxion.*] A flowing in or into; infusion, intromission.

"The state which is most susceptible of divine *influxion*."—*Bacon: Advancement of Learning*, bk. ii.

* **ĭn-fluxious (fluxious as flŭk'-shyŭs),** *a.* [Eng. *influx; -ious.*] Influential.

"The moon hath an *influxious* power to make impressions upon their humours."—*Howell: English Tears.*

* **ĭn-flŭx'-ĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *influx; -ive.*] Having a tendency to flow in; influential.

"He is the *influxive* head who governs the whole body."—*Holdsworth: Inauguration Sermon* (1624), p. 9.

* **ĭn'-flŭx-ў,** *s.* [Eng. *influx; -y.*] An influx, an influence.

"Not by forms or celestial *influxies*."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 997.

ĭn-fōld', *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *fold* (q.v.).]

1. To wrap up, to inwrap, to inclose.

"Refulgent arms his mighty limbs *infold*."
Pope: Homer; Iliad xiii. 38.

2. To clasp in the arms; to embrace.

"Noble Banquo, let me *infold* thee,
And hold thee to my heart." *Shakesp.: Macbeth*, i. 4.

* 3. To shut up, to confine.

"Then Troians in their walls
Had beene *infolded* like mouse in
Chapman: Homer

* 4. To involve, to surround.

"These powers *infold* the Greek and T
Pope: Homer; Ia

* **ĭn-fōld'-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *infold*; act of infolding; the state of being

* **ĭn-fō'-lĭ-āte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *in-* = i *folium* = a leaf.] To cover or em leaves.

"Long may his fruitful vine infol about him with embracements."—Ben

* **ĭn-fōrçe',** *v.t.* [ENFORCE.]

* **ĭn-fōrç'-ĕr,** *s.* [ENFORCER.]

* **ĭn-fōr'-ĕst,** *v.t.* [ENFOREST.]

ĭn-form', * **in-forme,** *v.t.* & *i.* [F from Lat. *informo*, from *in-* = in, *forma* = a form, a shape; Sp. & *formar*; Ital. *informare.*]

A. *Transitive:*

* 1. To give form or shape to.

"She gilded us, but you are gild; w
Informed us."
Donne: To the Countess of

* 2. To animate; to actuate powers; to give life or vitality to with vitality.

"Who fills, surrounds, *informs*, and whole." *Thomson: Castle of Ind*

3. To communicate knowledge; to tell; to give information or no to acquaint. (Formerly followed by *of* when govening a secondary

"For he would learne their business
And then *informe* his master
Spenser: Mother Hub

* 4. To communicate, to tell, to m

"He did *inform* the truth." *Shakesp.*

* 5. To communicate a knowle to, by way of accusation.

"Tertullus *informed* the governor
Acts xxiv. 1.

* 6. To point out the way to; lead. (*Milton: Samson Agonistes*,

B. *Reflex.:* To teach, to instruct acquainted.

C. *Intransitive:*

* 1. To take form or shape; to be

"It is the bloody business which
Thus to mine eyes." *Shakesp.*

2. To give information or intell

¶ *To inform against:* To comm by way of accusation; to lay an against.

¶ To *inform* may be either a p dress or otherwise; to acquaint are immediate and personal com One *informs* the government, or body, or one *informs* one's frie *quaints* or *apprizes* only one's frie cular individuals. To *inform* is persons in all conditions; to *teach* are the acts of superiors, ei ground or another: one *informs* by an accidental superiority or priori ledge; one *instructs* by virtue knowledge or superior station; one virtue of superior knowledge rai station. (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

* **ĭn-form',** * **in-forme,** *a.* [Lat from *in-* = not, and *forma* = form, Sp., & Ital. *informe.*] Without or shape; shapeless.

"And the whole prospect so *informe*
Cotton: Wanders of the P

ĭn-form'-ąl, * **ĭn-form'-all,** *a.* (2), and Eng. *formal* (q.v.).]

1. Not formal; not in the regula form; not according to custom or not in accordance with official, co or customary forms.

"A charge in writing, which, though irregular, may be reduced to four arti
Charge against Warren Hastings.

2. Not formal; free from ceremo easy: as, an *informal* visit.

* 3. Deranged; out of one's sens

"These poor *informal* women are no
struments of some more mightier member
Measure for Measure, v. 1.

ĭn-for-măl'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2) *formality* (q.v.).]

1. The quality or state of being want of attention to regular form

2. Anything informal or not according to regular form or custom.

"Whatever *informalities* or nullities were pretended to be in the bulls or breves."—*Burnet: Hist. Reformation* (an. 1531).

in-form'-al-lỹ, *a.* [Eng. *informal; -ly.*] In an informal manner; not formally.

in-form'-ant, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *informans,* pr. par. of *informo.*]

* 1. One who or that which gives form, life, or vitality.

"The matter can be actuated at once but by a single *informant*: and space is replenisht by one corporal inexistence."—*Glanvill: Vanity of Dogmatizing,* ch. xvi.

2. One who informs or furnishes information or intelligence.

* 3. One who informs against or accuses another; an informer.

"It was the last evidence of the kind. The *informant* was hanged."—*Burke: On the Affairs of India.*

¶ The *informant* is he who informs for the benefit of others, and the *informer* to the molestation of others. The *informant* is thanked for his civility in making the communication; the *informer* undergoes a great deal of odium, but is thanked by no one, not even by those who employ him. (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

in for'-mā pâu'-pĕr-is, *phr.* [Lat., = as a poor man.]

Law: When a person has just cause of suit, but is too poor to support the charges of an action, he is allowed, on making oath that he is not worth £5, besides his wearing apparel and the matter involved in the action, to sue *in forma pauperis—i.e.,* without paying fees of court, counsel, or solicitor.

in-fŏr-mā'-tion, * **in-for-ma-ci-on,** *s.* [Fr. *information,* from Lat. *informationem,* acc. of *informatio,* from *informatus,* pa. par. of *informo* = to give form or shape to, to inform; Sp. *informacion;* Ital. *informazione.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of informing or communicating knowledge or intelligence.

2. The state of being informed, or acquainted with matters.

3. That which is communicated by word or writing; news, intelligence, notice, advice.

"*Information* having been given me about two or three months since."—*Sir W. Temple: Let. to Col. Sidney,* April 29, 1667.

¶ In this sense used by police officers to signify knowledge, however obtained, leading to the arrest or conviction of a criminal. The words, "From *information* I received," have almost become a formula in police evidence.

4. Knowledge acquired from reading or instruction, or from the use of the senses and intellectual powers: as, He is a man of great *information.*

II. *English Law:*

1. A written statement or declaration made usually on oath before a magistrate, previous to the issuing of a summons or warrant against a person charged with a crime, or an offence punishable summarily.

"In the case of an *information* being laid, and substantiated by proper evidence, a warrant may be issued in the first instance; and upon this warrant, which may be executed in any other district than that in which it is issued, after being backed or indorsed by a justice of that district, the person charged may be taken, and brought before the justices; who have authority to issue summonses, and to compel the attendance, at the hearing, of witnesses for the prosecutor, complainant, or defendant, as the case may be. The *information* or complaint must then be heard and adjudicated upon by the justices, according to the ordinary course of legal proceedings."—*Blackstone: Comment.,* bk. iv., ch. 20.

2. (See extract.)

"An *information* in the Exchequer is a method of recovering money or other chattels, or for obtaining satisfaction in damages for any personal wrong committed in the lands or other possessions of the crown. The most usual *informations* are those of intrusion and debt; intrusion, for any trespass committed on the lands of the crown; and debt, upon any contract for moneys due to the crown, or for any forfeiture due to the crown upon the breach of a penal statute. An *information* of intrusion may also be resorted to in the case of a purpresture upon public property; which occurs when one encroaches, or makes that several to himself, which ought to be common to many. *Informations* of debt are most commonly used to recover forfeitures occasioned by transgressing those laws which are enacted for the establishment and support of the revenue; in which cases the crown now recovers and is liable to pay costs, if unsuccessful, as if the suit were between subject and subject."—*Blackstone: Comment.,* bk iii., ch. 9.

3. An *information* in the Court of Queen's Bench is a writ of *quo warranto* against one who claims or usurps any office, franchise, or liberty, to inquire by what authority he supports his claim, in order to determine the right.

4. An *information* in the Court of Chancery is a suit on behalf of the Crown or Government as to the misapplication of a public charity, or on behalf of the estate of a lunatic or an idiot. (*Blackstone: Com.,* bk. iii., ch. 17.)

5. Generally in criminal law, an *information* is a substitute for an ordinary indictment filed by the Attorney-General or Master of the Crown office, in such cases of misdemeanour as tend to disturb the peace or the government: as libels on judges, magistrates, or public affairs, bribery at elections, &c.

"Fear of public derision and of a criminal *information* generally induced him to keep his fancies to himself."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. iii.

III. *Scots Law:* A written argument allowed in the Court of Justiciary on the occurrence of cases of difficulty.

* **in-form'-a-tĭve,** *a.* [Fr. *informatif;* Ital. & Sp. *informativo.*] Having power to animate or give vitality.

"Many put out their force *informative.*"
More: On the Soul, pt. ii., c. 2.

* **in-form'-a-tŏr-ỹ,** *a.* [Lat. *informator* = an instructor; Eng. adj. suff. *-y.*] Full of information; affording knowledge or information; instructive.

* **in-formed',** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *formed* (q.v.).] Not formed or arranged; ill-formed, shapeless.

"Infinite shapes of creatures men doe find,
Informed in the mud."
Spenser: F. Q., III. vi. 8.

informed-stars, *s. pl.* [UNFORMED-STARS.]

in-form'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *inform; -er.*]

* 1. One who or that which gives form, life, or vitality.

"Nature! *informer* of the poet's art."
Pope: Prologue to Sophonisba.

2. One who informs or furnishes information or intelligence; an informant.

3. One who gives information against another; one who lays an information or gives evidence against any person who offends against the law or any penal statute. He is often called a "common informer." His motive generally is to obtain part of the pecuniary fine likely to be inflicted on the person against whom he lays an information.

"The King, as might have been expected, coldly refused to turn *informer.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xv.

4. One who gives information to the authorities in order to escape the penalty of his own misdeeds; one who turns Queen's evidence.

"No one would accept the evidence of *informers* unless it was corroborated."—*Pall Mall Gazette,* Aug. 18, 1884.

¶ For the difference between *informer* and *informant,* see INFORMANT.

* **in-for'-mĭd-a-ble,** *a.* [Lat. *informidabilis,* from *in-* = not, and *formidabilis* = formidable (q.v.); Fr. *informidable.*] Not formidable; not to be feared or dreaded. (*Milton: P. L.,* ix. 486.)

* **in-form'-ĭ-tỹ,** *s.* [Lat. *informitas,* from *informis* = shapeless; *in-* = not, and *forma* = form, shape; Ital. *informità;* Sp. *informidad.*] Want of shape or form; shapelessness.

"If we affirm a total *informity,* it cannot admit so forward a term as an abortment."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours,* bk. iii., ch. vi.

* **in-form'-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *informis.*] [INFORM, *a.*] Without regular shape or form; shapeless.

"A rude and *informous* lump of flesh."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours,* bk. iii., ch. vi.

* **in-for'-tu-nate,** * **in-for-tu-nat,** *a.* [Lat. *infortunatus,* from *in-* = not, and *fortunatus* = fortunate (q.v.); Ital. *infortunato;* Sp. *infortunado.*] Unfortunate; unlucky. (*Chaucer: C. T.,* 4,722.)

* **in-for'-tu-nate-lỹ,** *adv.* [Eng. *infortunate; -ly.*] Unfortunately; unluckily.

"The gentleman was *infortunately* incumbered with wants."—*Hacklyt: Voyages,* iii. 145.

* **in-for'-tune,** *s.* [Fr.] Misfortune.

"On man, that cleued to a mast, and cam to the londe, and told the *infortune.*"—*Robert of Gloucester,* p. 423. (Note.)

* **in-for'-tuned,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *fortun(e); -ed.*] Unlucky; unfortunate.

"I wofull wretche and *infortuned* wight."
Chaucer: Troilus, bk. iv.

* **in-fŏr-tūn'-ĭ-tỹ,** * **in-for-tun-i-tie,** *s.* [Eng. *infortun(e); -ity.*] Misfortune.

"Other there be that ascribe his *infortunitie,* only to the stroke and punishment of God."—*Hall: Edward IV.* (an. 9).

in-fŏs'-soŭs, *a.* [Lat. *infossus,* pa. par. of *infodio* = to dig in or up, to bury in the earth: *in-* = in, into, and *fodio* = to dig.]

Bot.: So sunk in any surface as to produce a channel; used of veins in some leaves, &c.

* **in-fŏund',** * **in-fūnd',** *v.t.* [Lat. *infundo,* from *in-* = in, into, and *fundo* = to pour.] To pour in, to infuse.

"But I say God is hable in such wyse to inspire and *infounde* the faythe."—*Sir T. More: Workes,* p. 582.

in-fra-, *pref.* [Lat., = within, below.] (Etym.)

infra-axillary, *a.*

Bot. (*Of a branch or other process*): Proceeding from a bone, the "axil."

infra-costal, *a.*

Anat.: Beneath the ribs.

infra-maxillary, *a.*

Anat.: Beneath the jaws: as, the *infra-maxillary* nerve.

infra-orbital, *a.*

Anat.: Beneath the orbit of the eye: as, the *infra-orbital* fissure, the *infra-orbital* canal, the *infra-orbital* plexus, &c.

infra-scapular, *a.*

Anat.: Beneath the scapula of the pectoral arch.

infra-spinate, infra-spinous, *a.*

Anat.: Below the spine.

Infra-spinate fossa, Infra-spinous fossa:

Anat.: A small fossa on the posterior surface of the scapula.

Infra-spinate muscle:

Anat.: A muscle of a triangular form occupying the greater part of the infra-spinous fossa. It arises from the under surface of the spine.

infra-spinous, *a.* [INFRA-SPINATE.]

infra-territorial, *a.* Within the territory.

infra-trochlear, *a.*

Anat.: A branch of the ophthalmic nerve issuing from the forepart of the orbit of the eye.

* **in-fract',** *v.t.* [Lat. *infractus,* pa. par of *infringo* = to infringe (q.v.).]

1. To break.

"Falling fast, from gradual slope to slope,
With wild *infracted* course."
Thomson: Summer, 604.

2. To violate; to infringe.

* **in-frăct',** *a.* [Lat. *in-* = not, and *fractus* = broken; pa. par. of *frango* = to break.] Unbroken; sound; whole; unharmed.

"To guard their weakness; and preserve their wines contents *infract.*" *Chapman: Homer: Iliad* ix.

* **in-frăct'-ĭ-ble,** *a.* [Lat. *infractus,* pa. par. of *infringo* = to break, to infringe, and Eng. *-able.*] Capable of being broken.

in-frăc'-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *infractionem,* accus. of *infractio* = a breaking, from *infractus,* pa. par. of *infringo* = to break, to infringe; Sp. *infraccion;* Ital. *infrazione.*] The act of breaking or violating; violation; infringement.

"To prevent the *infraction* of that law."—*Macaulay. Hist. Eng.,* ch. xvi.

* **in-frăc'-tŏr,** *s.* [Fr. *infracteur.*] One who breaks, violates, or infringes.

"Who shall be depositary of the oaths and leagues of princes, or fulminate against the perjured *infractors* of them."—*Lord Herbert: Henry VIII.,* p. 363.

in-frăc'-toŭs, *a.* [Lat. *in-* = in, and *fractus* = broken.]

Bot.: The same as INFLEXED (q.v.).

in'-fra dig., *phr.* [Lat., for *infra dignitatem.*] Below or unworthy of one's dignity, character, or position.

* **in-frā'-grant,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *fragrant* (q.v.).] Not fragrant; inodorous.

in-fra-lăp-sär'-ĭ-an, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *infra,* here = later than, afterwards, and *lapsus* = a slipping, a fall; Eng. suff. *-arian;* Fr. *infralapsaire.*]

Theology & Church History:

A. *As subst.* (*Pl.*): Less rigid Calvinists who held that God having permitted, but not foreordained, the fall, then decreed the salvation of the elect by means of a Redeemer. He was thus not in any way responsible for the introduction of evil into the world; what he did was to provide the remedy. The Infralapsarians were opposed by the Supralapsarians (q.v.). The question was debated chiefly in the early part of the seventeenth century.

B. *As adj.*: Of or belonging to the Infralapsarians or their doctrine.

ĭn-frą-lăp-sär'-ĭ-ąn-ĭşm, *s.* [Eng. *infralapsarian*; *-ism.*]

Theol. & Ch. Hist.: The doctrine of the Infralapsarians.

ĭn-frą-mē'-dĭ-ąn, *a.* [Pref. *infra-*, and Eng. *median*, from Lat. *medianus* = that is in the middle.] [MEDIAN (1).]

Biol. & Hydrol.: Of or belonging to the zone of animal and vegetable life in the parts of the sea where the water is from fifty to one hundred fathoms in depth. (*Prof. Edward Forbes.*)

* **ĭn-frą-mŭn'-dāne,** *a.* [Pref. *infra-*, and Eng. *mundane* (q.v.).] Lying below or beneath the world.

* **ĭn-frąn'-çhişe,** *v.t.* [ENFRANCHISE.]

* **ĭn-frăn-ğĭ-bĭl'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *frangibility* (q.v.).] The quality or state of being infrangible; infrangibleness.

† **ĭn-frăn'-ğĭ-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *frangible* (q.v.); Fr. *infrangible.*]

1. *Lit.*: That cannot be broken.

"[He] link'd their fetlocks with a golden band,
Infrangible, immortal."
Pope: Homer; Iliad xiii. 57.

2. *Fig.*: That cannot be infringed or violated.

† **ĭn-frăn'-ğĭ-ble-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *infrangible*; *-ness.*] The state or quality of being infrangible; incapability of being broken.

* **ĭn-frą-pōşe',** *v.t.* [Lat. *infra* = below, and Eng. *pose* (q.v.).] To place under or beneath.

"Terrestrial surface *infraposed* to the drift-gravels."
—*Austen.* (*Annandale.*)

* **ĭn-frą-pō-sĭ'-tion,** *s.* [Pref. *infra-*, and Eng. *position* (q.v.).] Position or situation beneath or under.

ĭn-frē'-quençe, ĭn-frē'-quen-çў, *s.* [Lat. *infrequentia*, from *infrequens* = in small number, rare; *in-* = not, and *frequens* = in numbers, frequent; Fr. *infréquence.*]

1. The quality or state of being infrequent; rareness; rarity; uncommonness.

"We must have regard to the frequency or *infrequency* of them."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 8.

* 2. The state of not being frequented; solitude.

"The solitude and *infrequency* of the place."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 1,078.

ĭn-frē'-quent, * **in-fre-quente,** *a.* [Lat. *infrequens*; Fr. *infréquent*; Ital. *infrequente.*] Not frequent; not occurring frequently; rare; uncommon; unusual.

"Cooling his *infrequent* pleasures with sighs."—*Bp. Hall: Deceit of Appearance.*

* **ĭn-frē-quĕnt',** *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *frequent*, v. (q.v.)] Not to frequent; to desert; to forsake.

* **ĭn-frē'-quent-lў,** *adv.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *frequently* (q.v.).] Not frequently; rarely.

* **ĭn-frĭğ'-ĭ-dāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *infrigidatus*, pa. par. of *infrigido*, from *in-* (intens.), and *frigido* = to make cool; *frigidus* = cool.] To make cool or cold; to chill; to cool.

"The drops reached little further than the surface of the liquor, whose coldness did not *infrigidate* those upper parts of the glass."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 393.

* **ĭn-frĭğ-ĭ-dā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *infrigidatio*, from *infrigidatus*, pa. par. of *infrigido.*] The act of making cool or cold; a chilling or cooling.

"Because of the *infrigidation* of that air by the snow."—*Boyle: Works*, ii. 513.

ĭn-frĭnğe', *v.t.* & *i.* [Lat. *infringo* = to break into: *in-* = in, into, and *frango* = to break; Sp. *infringir*; Ital. *infringere.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To break, as a law, a compact, a contract, &c.; to violate, either positively by contravention, or negatively by omission or neglect of duty; to transgress.

"The first man that did th' edict *infringe.*"
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, ii. 2.

* 2. To destroy; to break.

"If so we can, and by the head
Broken be not intended all our power
To be *infringed.*" *Milton: P. L.*, i. 62.

* 3. To hinder; to obstruct.

"Bright as the deathless gods, and happy, she
From all that may *infringe* delight is free."
Waller: Apology of Sleep.

B. *Intransitive:*

* 1. To violate, break, or transgress some rule or law; to do evil or injury.

2. To encroach, to trespass, to intrude: as, To *infringe* upon one's rights.

¶ (1) The civil and moral laws are *infringed* by those who act in opposition to them; treaties and engagements are *violated* by those who do not hold them sacred; the bounds which are prescribed by the moral law are *transgressed* by those who are guilty of any excess.

(2) For the difference between to *infringe* and to *encroach*, see ENCROACH.

ĭn-fĭ ĭ ığe'-mĕnt, *s.* [Eng. *infringe*; *-ment.*] The act of infringing, breaking, violating, or transgressing; the state of being infringed; a breach, a violation, an encroachment.

"We scarce ever had a prince, who by fraud, or violence, had not made some *infringement* on the constitution."—*Burke: Vindic. of Natural Society.*

ĭn-frĭnğ'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *infring(e)*; *-er.*] One who infringes, breaks, or violates; a violater, a transgressor, an encroacher.

"The *infringers* of this commandment to be imprisoned."—*Strype: Eccles. Vi.* (an. 1548).

* **ĭn-frĭnğ'-ĭ-ble,** *a.* [Lat. *in-* = not; *frango* (in comp. *fringo*) = to break, and Eng. suff. *-ible* = able.] That cannot be broken. (*Breton: An Olde Man's Lesson*, p. 13.)

† **ĭn-frŭc-tĕs'-çençe,** *s.* [Modelled on Eng. *inflorescence*, but from Lat. *fructus* = fruit; cf. *fructescence* (q.v.).]

Bot.: The name given by St. Pierre to the multiple or polythalamic fruits bearing the same relation to a simple fruit that the inflorescence does to a simple flower.

* **ĭn-frŭc'-tu-ōse,** * **ĭn-frŭc'-tu-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *infructuosus*, from *in-* = not, and *fructus* = fruit.] Not fruitful; not bearing fruit; unprofitable. (*Adams: Works*, ii. 120.)

* **ĭn-frû'-gal,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* = (2), and Eng. *frugal* (q.v.).] Not frugal, prodigal, extravagant.

* **ĭn-frû-ğĭf'-ĕr-oŭs,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *frugiferous* (q.v.).] Not bearing fruit.

* **ĭn'-fu-cāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *infucatus*, pa. par. of *infucō* = to paint, to colour: *in-* = in, into, and *fucō* = to paint.] To paint, to stain, to daub.

* **ĭn-fu-cā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *infucatus*, pa. par. of *infuco.*] The act of painting, staining, or daubing, especially the face.

ĭn'-fu-la, *s.* [Lat.]

Rom. Antiq.: A sacred fillet, made of wool, and worn on the head by priests, victims, and persons who fled to any place for mercy or protection. It was also worn by the emperors and magistrates on solemn occasions. The name was applied later to the head-dress of a Christian priest, and, still later, to a pendent ornament at the back of a mitre.

INFULA.

* **ĭn'-fu-māte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *infumatus*, pa. par. of *infumo*, from *fumus* = smoke.] To smoke; to dry by smoking.

* **ĭn-fū-mā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *infumatus*, pa. par. of *infumo.*] The act or process of smoking or drying by smoking.

* **ĭn-fūme',** *v.t.* [Lat. *infumo*, from *fumus* = smoke.] To smoke; to dry by smoking.

* **ĭn-fūnd',** *v.t.* [INFOUND, *v.*]

ĭn-fŭn-dĭb'-u-lar, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *infundibularis*, from Lat. *infundibulum* (q.v.).]

Bot.: Funnel-shaped; infundibuliform (q.v.).

ĭn-fŭn-dĭb-u-lā'-ta, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. of Mod. Lat. *infundibularis* = funnel-shaped.]

Zool.: An order of Polyzoa or Bryozoa. They have the tentacles placed in a ring round the mouth. It contains the genera, &c.

ĭn-fŭn-dĭb'-u-lāte, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *infundibulatus.*] [INFUNDIBULAR.]

Bot.: Infundibular (q.v.).

ĭn-fŭn-dĭb-u-lī-, *pref.* [Infundibular.] Funnel-shaped.

infundibuli-campanulate, *a.* Intermediate between bell-shaped and funnel-shaped.

ĭn-fŭn-dĭb'-u-lĭ-form, *a.* [Lat. *infundibulum* (q.v.), and *forma* = form.]

Anat. & Bot.: Infundibular; funnel-shaped. There is an infundibuliform fascia of the abdomen. One form of corolla is infundibuliform.

ĭn-fŭn-dĭb'-u-lŭm (*pl.* **in-fŭn-dĭb'-u-la,** *s.* [Lat., = a funnel.]

1. *Anat.*: Any part more or less funnel-shaped. There is an infundibulum of the brain, one of the lungs, and one of the ear. There are also infundibula of the kidneys.

2. *Zoology*:

(1) The funnel or siphon of the cephalopoda, the tube formed by the coalescence of the apposition of their epipodia.

(2) The channel formed by folds of the mantle by which water passes into the branchial chamber of molluscs.

* **ĭn-fūn'-ĕr-ąl,** *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and *funeral* (q.v.).] To perform the rites for; to bury.

"As though her flesh did but infunerate
Her buried ghost."
G. Fletcher: Christ's Vict. & Triumph, xl. 27.

* **ĭn-fūr-cā'-tion,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and *furcation* (q.v.).] A forked expansion.

ĭn-fūr'-ĭ-āte, *v.t.* [INFURIATE, *a.*] To render furious or mad; to provoke to madness; to fury.

* **ĭn-fūr'-ĭ-ąte,** *a.* [Ital. *infuriato*, pa. par. of *infuriare* = to grow into fury or madness = in, and *furia* = fury.] Infuriated; madness; mad, raging.

* **ĭn-fūs'-cāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *infuscatus*, pa. par. of *infusco*, from *in-* (intens.), and *fuscus* = dark.] To darken; to make black or dark.

* **ĭn-fūs-cā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *infuscatus*, pa. par. of *infusco.*] The act of darkening or obscuring; the state of being darkened or obscured.

ĭn-fūşe', *v.t.* [Fr. *infuser*, from Lat. *infusus*, pa. par. of *infundo* = to pour in: *in-* = in, and *fundo* = to pour; Sp. *infundir*; Ital. *infondere.*]

* 1. To pour in, into, or upon, as to shed.

"Those clear rays which she *infused* on it."
Shakesp.: Henry V.

2. To pour into the mind; to instill, to implant principle; to inculcate, to implant.

"So spake the false archangel, and *infused*
Bad influence into the unwary breast
Of his associate."
Milton: P. L.

3. To introduce, to diffuse, to spread.

"[He] waking at the call of his sire
Infuses lies and errors of his own."
Cowper: Expostulation.

* 4. To make an infusion with.

"Drink, *infused* with flesh, will nourish more easier than meat and drink together."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*

* 5. To inspire, to fill.

"*Infusing* him with self and vain conceit."
Shakesp.: Richard II.

6. To steep in any liquid, with a view for the purpose of extracting the other valuable virtues, essences, or

"Take violets, and *infuse* a good pugil in a quart of vinegar."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*

* **ĭn-fūşe',** *s.* [Lat. *infusum*, neut. of *infusus*, pa. par. of *infundo* = to pour in.] An infusion.

"That may my rymes with sweet *infuse*."
Spenser: Hymn of Beauty.

ĭn-fūş'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *infuse(e)*; *-er.*] or that which infuses.

"To declare the very dream, as if they were *infusers* of it."—*Mountagne: Essays*, tr. xvi., § 6.

* **ĭn-fūş-ĭ-bĭl'-ĭ-tў** (1), *s.* [Eng. (1); *-ity.*] The quality or state of being fusible; incapability of fusion or dissolution.

ĭn-fūs-ĭ-bĭl'-ĭ-tȳ (2), *s.* [Eng. *infusible* (2); *-ity.*] The quality or state of being infused; capability of being fused or dissolved.

ĭn-fūs'-ĭ-ble (1), *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *fusible* (q.v.).]

Chem., Min., &c.: That cannot be fused or dissolved; not admitting of fusion; not fusible.

"Vitrification is the last work of fire, and a fusion of the salt and earth, wherein the fusible salt draws the earth and *infusible* part into one continuum."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. ii., ch. i.

ĭn-fūs'-ĭ-ble (2), *a.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *fusible* (q.v.).] Capable of being infused.

ĭn-fūs'-ĭ-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *infusible*, and suff. *-ness.*] The same as INFUSIBILITY (q.v.).

ĭn-fū'-shĭon, *s.* [Lat. *infusio*, from *infusus*, pa. par. of *infundo*; Fr. & Sp. *infusion*; Ital. *infusione.*]

1. The act of infusing or pouring in or upon, as a liquid.

"Of which thynges this *infusion* of water is one."—*Sir T. More: Works*, p. 491.

* 2. The act or process of dipping in or into water; immersion.

"Baptism by *infusion* began to be introduced in cold climates."—*Jortin: Eccles. Hist.*

3. The act or process of steeping any substance, as a plant in a liquid for the purpose of extracting medicinal or other valuable virtues, essence, or qualities.

4. The liquor obtained by steeping any substance, as a plant in a liquid; a decoction.

5. The act of infusing, instilling, or implanting in the mind; instillation, inculcation.

"In the working of such cleansing of the soule, and *infusion* of grace."—*Sir T. More: Works*, p. 398.

6. That which is infused, instilled, or implanted; an inspiration.

"No sooner grows
The soft *infusion* prevalent and wide."
Thomson: Spring, 588.

* 7. A mixture, a share, a blending.

"Of elegy there was the due *infusion*."
Byron: Vision of Judgment, lx.

* **ĭn-fū'-shĭon-ĭzm,** * **ĭn-fū'-zhĭan-ĭzm** (s as zh), *s.* [The first form from Eng. *infusion*; *-ism*; the second from Low Lat. *infusianismus* = the teaching described in def.]

Metaph.: The doctrine that the human soul is an emanation from, or an influx of, the Divine Substance. It is akin to the teaching of Pythagoras and of the Stoics. Its defenders in Christian times have relied on Gen. ii. 7. Infusionism is opposed to Traducianism (q.v.) and to Creationism, the doctrine accepted by the Eastern and Western Church.

* **ĭn-fū'-sĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *infus(e)*; *-ive.*] Having the power of infusion or inspiration; inspiring.

"Sing the *infusive* force of Spring on man."
Thomson: Spring, 868.

ĭn-fu-sōr'-ĭ-a, *s. pl.* [Not the pl. of Lat. *infusorium* = a pitcher, but Mod. Lat., from *infusus*, pa. par. of *infundo* = to pour in, to infuse.]

1. *Zool.:* The name first given by Otto Frederick Müller to the mostly microscopic animacula developed in organic infusions. A drop of water from a weedy or other pool or ditch, viewed by the microscope, contains them in countless numbers. Ehrenberg deemed them animals of comparatively high organization. Many of his infusoria have been removed to the vegetable kingdom, and the others shown to have a simpler structure than he believed. Pritchard divided them into Bacillaria, which were clearly vegetable, Phytozoa, on the borderland between animals and plants, and Protozoa, Rotatoria, or Rotifera, and Tardigrada, clearly animal. They are placed by many as a class of Protozoa. Some years ago Prof. Huxley elevated them into one of the eight primary groups, into which he divided the Animal Kingdom. They have neither vessels nor nerves, but possess internal spherical cavities. They move by means of cilia or variable processes formed of the substance of the body, true feet being absent. The sarcode is differentiated into an ectosarc and an endosarc; they have also a nucleus and a contractile vesicle. They occur everywhere, in salt, as well as in fresh water. One, Noctiluca, is believed to take a great share in producing the phosphorescence of the ocean. The Infusoria proper (= Pritchard's Protozoa) are divided into three orders—Suctoria, Ciliata, and Flagellata.

INFUSORIA IN THE FIELD OF THE MICROSCOPE.

2. *Palæont.:* Ehrenberg believes that the protective carapaces of some infusoria have been found in chalk flints. The "infusoria" found in the mineral called Tripoli, and in bog-iron ore, are mostly vegetable Diatoms, and do not belong to the class as now restricted. [GAILLONELLA.]

ĭn-fu-sōr'-ĭ-al, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *infusorialis*, from *infusoria* (q.v.).]

Zool.: Of or belonging to the Infusoria (q.v.).

infusorial-tuff, *s.* A tuff containing infusoria in the wide sense of the word. It was a tuff of this kind which overwhelmed Pompeii.

ĭn-fu-sōr'-ĭ-an, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *infusori(a)*; Eng. suff. *-an.*]

Zool.: A member of the Infusoria. (*Duncan: Nat. Hist.*, iv. 356.)

ĭn-fūs'-ōr-ȳ, *a.* & *s.* [Mod. Lat. *infusor(ia)* (q.v.); Eng. suff. *-y.*]

A. *As adj.:* Of or belonging to the Infusoria.

† **B.** *As subst.:* One of the Infusoria. (*Van der Hoeven: Handbk. of Zool.* (ed. Clark), i. 41.)

infusory-animalcules, *s. pl.*

Zool.: The class or sub-kingdom Infusoria (q.v.).

* **ĭng,** *s.* [A.S.] A meadow, a pasture. [-ING, *suff.* 3.]

-ĭng, *suff.* [See def.] A suffix of various meanings and significations.

1. An A.S. patronymic suffix, still very commonly found in proper names: as, Birl*ing* = son of Birl.

2. Representing the A.S. *ung*, the termination of the verbal noun: as, show*ing* = A.S. sceaw*ung*.

3. The A.S. *ing* = a meadow, a common element in English place-names: as, Deep*ing*, Wapp*ing*.

4. The termination of the present participle of verbs; representing the older *-ande*, *-ende*, *-inde*: as, com*ing* = A.S. cum*ende*.

5. A diminutive suffix = *ling*: as, farth*ing* = A.S. feorth*ling*, feorth*ung*.

ĭn'-ga, *s.* [Native name. (*Larousse.*)]

Bot.: A genus of Acacieæ. About 150 species are known, from Brazil, Guiana, &c. They are generally large shrubs or trees, with pinnate leaves and white or yellow flowers, and broadly-linear compressed and one-celled legumes containing pulp. The pulp of the legumes of *Inga tetraphylla*, &c., is sweet and mucilaginous; that of *I. vera* and *I. fæculifera* is purgative.

* **ĭn-gāge',** *v.t.* [ENGAGE.]

* **ĭn-gāl'-lĕȳ,** * **ĭn-gāl'-lȳ,** *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *galley.*] To confine at the galleys.

"It pleased the judge in favour of life to *ingally* them for seaven yeares."—*Copley: Wits, Fits, & Fancies.* (*Nares.*)

ĭn'-gan, *s.* [ONION.]

* **ĭn-găn-nā'-tion,** *s.* [Ital. *ingannare* = to cheat.] Cheat, fraud, deception, imposture, delusion.

"From the root of deceit in themselves, or inability to resist such trivial *ingannations* from others."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. i., ch. iii.

ĭn'-gāte, *s.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *gate* (q.v.).]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* Entrance, a passage in.

"Therein resembling Janus ancient,
Which had in charge the *ingate* of the yeare."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. x. 12.

2. *Found.:* The aperture in a mould at which the metal enters. It then passes by runners to the spaces made vacant by the withdrawal of the pattern. The ingate is technically called the tedge, gate, geat, or git. The latter two are corruptions of gate.

ĭn'-gath-ĕr-ĭng, *s.* [Pref. *-in* (1), and Eng. *gathering* (q.v.).] The act of gathering or collecting; specif., the act of getting in the harvest.

"Thou shalt keep the feast of *ingatherings*, when thou hast gathered in thy labours out of the field."—*Exodus* xxiii. 16.

* **ĭn-ĝĕl'-a-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *gelable* (q.v.).] Incapable of being congealed.

* **ĭn-ĝĕm'-ĭ-nate,** *a.* [Lat. *ingeminatus*, pa. par. of *ingemino* = to double: *in-* (intens.), and *gemino* = to double; *geminus* = twin, double.] Redoubled, repeated, reiterated: as, an *ingeminate* expression. (*Jer. Taylor.*)

* **ĭn-ĝĕm'-ĭ-nāte,** *v.t.* [INGEMINATE, *a.*] To redouble, to repeat, to reiterate.

"Now he often did *ingeminate* those sad predictions."—*Rp. Taylor: Great Exemplar*, pt. iii., § 5.

* **ĭn-ĝĕm-ĭ-nā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *ingeminatus*, pa. par. of *ingemino* = to double.] The act of doubling or redoubling; repetition, reiteration.

"The apostle, by such an instance and *ingemination*, would press so thin a meaning."—*Hopkins: Sermons*, ser. 14.

* **ĭn-ĝĕn'-dĕr,** *v.t.* [ENGENDER.]

* **ĭn'-ĝĕn-ēr,** *s.* [Eng. *engin(e)*; *-er.*] An engineer, a contriver. (*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, iii. 4.)

* **ĭn-ĝĕn-ēr-a-bĭl'-ĭ-tȳ** (1), *s.* [Eng. *ingenerable* (1); *-ity.*] The quality or state of being ingenerable; incapability of being generated.

"The incorporeity and *ingenerability* of all souls."—*Cudworth: Intellectual System*, p. 115.

* **ĭn-ĝĕn-ēr-a-bĭl'-ĭ-tȳ** (2), *s.* [Eng. *ingenerable* (2); *-ity.*] Capability of being generated or engendered.

* **ĭn-ĝĕn'-ēr-a-ble** (1), *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *generable* (q.v.).] Incapable of being generated or engendered.

"Neither *ingenerable* nor incorruptible substances."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 302.

* **ĭn-ĝĕn'-ēr-a-ble** (2), *a.* [Lat. *ingenero* = to generate, to engender.] Capable of being ingenerated or produced within.

* **ĭn-ĝĕn'-ēr-a-blȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *ingenerabl(e)* (1); *-ly.*] So as not to be generable.

"Endued with all those several forms and qualities of bodies *ingenerably* and incorruptibly."—*Cudworth: Intellectual System*, p. 30.

* **ĭn-ĝĕn'-ēr-āte,** *v.t.* [INGENERATE (1), *a.*] To generate or produce within; to engender.

"Whereby this opinion and persuasion hath been *ingenerated* in mankind."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind*, p. 258.

* **ĭn-ĝĕn'-ēr-ate** (1), *a.* [Lat. *ingeneratus*, pa. par. of *ingenero*: *in-* = in, within, and *genero* = to generate.]

1. Inborn, innate, inbred.

2. Born, engendered, generated.

"Pure and unspotted from all loathly crime,
That is *ingenerate* in fleshly slime."
Spenser: F. Q., III., vi. 3.

* **ĭn-ĝĕn'-ēr-ate** (2), *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *generate* (q.v.).] Not generated; unbegotten.

* **ĭn-ĝĕn'-ēr-āt-ĕd,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *generated* (q.v.).] [INGENERATE (2).]

* **ĭn-ĝē'-nĭ-āte,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Lat. *ingenium* = genius.]

A. *Trans.:* To contrive, to invent.

"And I must all I can *ingenikte*."
Daniel: A Funeral Poem.

B. *Intrans.:* To contrive, to plan. (*Daniel: The Complaint of Rosamond.*)

* **ĭn-gē-nĭ-ŏs'-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Lat. *ingenios(us)* = ingenious; *-ity.*] Ingenuity, skill, cleverness, cunning.

ĭn-ĝē'-nĭ-oŭs, *a.* [Fr. *ingénieux*, from Lat. *ingenious* = clever, from *ingenium* = genius, cleverness.]

* 1. Formerly combining, with the meaning which we now attach to it, the signification also which we attribute to ingenuous; in other words, it was applied indifferently to intellectual and moral qualities, instead of being limited to the former as it is now.

"He is neither wise nor faithful, but a flatterer that denies his spirit *ingenious* freedom."—*Hacket: Life of Abp. Williams*, pt. i., p. 130.

2. Possessed of genius, natural capacity, or talent; skilful, or ready to invent or contrive; inventive, clever.

3. Pertaining to, or characterized by ingenuity or genius; clever; curious in design or contrivance.

"A succession of *ingenious* and spirited pamphlets."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

* 4. Dwelling in the mind; heartfelt, conscious.

"That cursed head,
Whose wicked deed thy most *ingenious* sense
Deprived thee of." *Shakesp.: Hamlet*, v. 1.

* 5. Intellectual, mental.

"A course of learning and *ingenious* studies."
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, i. 1.

ĭn-ǵē′-nĭ-ŭs-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *ingenious : -ly.*] In an ingenious manner; with ingenuity or skill; cleverly.

"Their implements for fishing and hunting, which are both *ingeniously* contrived and well made."—*Cook : Third Voyage*, bk. iv., ch. iii.

* **ĭn-ǵē′-nĭ-ŭs-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *ingenious ; -ness.*] The quality or state of being ingenious; ingenuity.

"He shewed as little ingenuity as *ingeniousness*."—*Fuller : General Worthies of England*, ch. xxv.

* **ĭn-ǵĕn′-ĭte,** * **ĭn-ǵĕn′-ĭt,** *a.* [Lat. *ingenitus*, pa. par. of *ingigno : in-* = in, and *gigno* = to engender.] Innate, inborn, inbred; native, natural.

"There is not only in the mind of man an *ingenit* sense of *turpe* and *honestum*."—*South : Sermons*, vol. ix., ser. 5.

ingenue (pron. **anǵ′-nû**), *s.* [Fr.] An ingenuous, artless, naïve girl or young woman; one who displays candour or simplicity in circumstances where it is not expected. Used often of female parts in plays; also an actress who plays such parts.

ĭn-ge-nū′-ĭt-ȳ, *s.* [Fr. *ingénuité*, from Lat. *ingenuitatem*, acc. of *ingenuitas*, from *ingenuus* = free-born, candid; Sp. *ingenuidad.*]

* 1. Ingenuousness, openness, fairness, candour.

"Christian simplicity teaches openness and *ingenuity* in contracts and matters of buying and selling."—*Jer. Taylor : Sermons*, ser. 24, pt. ii.

2. The quality or state of being ingenious; the power of ready invention; cleverness, skill, cunning; readiness in resources, inventiveness, ingeniousness.

"To monarchs dignity; to judges sense:
To artists *ingenuity* and skill."
Cowper : Task, iv. 797.

3. Skill or cleverness of invention; curiousness of design or contrivance: as, the *ingenuity* of a machine or instrument.

* 4. Cleverness, wit, genius, acuteness, capacity.

¶ *Ingenuity* and *wit* both imply acuteness of understanding, and differ mostly in the mode of displaying themselves. *Ingenuity* comprehends invention; *wit* comprehends knowledge. One is *ingenious* in matters either of art or science; one is *witty* only in matters of sentiment. (*Crabb : Eng. Synon.*)

ĭn-ǵĕn′-ū-ŭs, *a.* [Lat. *ingenuus* = free-born, candid; Sp. *ingenuo.*]

1. Of honourable or noble extraction; nobly born, free-born.

2. Open, candid, frank, fair; free from dissimulation, reserve, or disguise; sincere.

"He would stroke
The head of modest and *ingenuous* worth."
Cowper : Task, ii. 711.

* 3. Ingenious, clever.

"More industrious, more *ingenuous* at home; more potent, more honourable abroad."—*Milton : On a Free Commonwealth.*

¶ *Genius* is altogether a natural endowment that is born with us independent of external circumstances: the *ingenious* man therefore displays his powers as occasion may offer. We love the *ingenuous* character, on account of the qualities of his heart; we admire the *ingenious* man on account of the endowments of his mind. One is *ingenuous* as a man; one is *ingenious* as an author: a man confesses an action *ingenuously*; he defends it *ingeniously*. (*Crabb : Eng. Synon.*)

¶ For the difference between *ingenuous* and *frank*, see FRANK.

ĭn-ǵĕn′-ū-ŭs-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *ingenuous ; -ly.*] In an ingenuous manner; openly, candidly, fairly, frankly.

"Others more *ingenuously* declared that they would not fight in such a quarrel."—*Macaulay : Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

ĭn-ǵĕn′-ū-ŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *ingenuous ; -ness.*]

* 1. Formerly synonymous with ingenuity, both of them applied indifferently to intellectual and moral qualities.

"By his *ingenuousness*, he [the good handicraftsman] leaves his art better than he found it."—*Fuller : Holy State*, bk. ii., ch. xiii.

2. The quality or state of being ingenuous; openness, candour, frankness.

"[He] relates with amusing *ingenuousness* his own mistakes."—*Macaulay : Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

* **ĭn′-ǵĕn-ȳ,** * **in-gen-ie,** *s.* [Lat. *ingenium.*] Ingenuity, genius, wit, cleverness.

"Some things have been discovered not only by the *ingeny* and industry of mankind."—*Hale : Orig. of Mankind*, p. 154.

* **ĭn-ǵĕr′-mĭ-nāte,** *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (intens.), and Eng. *germinate* (q.v.).] To cause to germinate or sprout.

* **ĭn-ǵĕst′,** *v.t.* [Lat. *ingestus*, pa. par. of *ingero : in-* = in, into, and *gero* = to carry.] To throw into; to place in, as in the stomach.

"Nor will we affirm that iron, *ingested*, receiveth in the belly of the osteridge no alteration."—*Browne : Vulgar Errours*, bk. iii., ch. xxii.

ĭn-ǵĕs′-tą, *s. pl.* [INGEST.]

Physiol. : Food.

* **ĭn-ǵĕs′-tion (ion as yŭn),** *s.* [Lat. *ingestio*, from *ingestus*, pa. par. of *ingero.*] The act of throwing or placing in, as food in the stomach.

Iṅg′-hăm-ĭteȘ, *s. pl.* [See def.]

Eccles. : A small religious sect founded by Benjamin Ingham, one of the early Methodists. Separating from his original connection, he joined the United Brethren, but soon after founded a sect, the doctrines of which were a modification of those of the Glassites and the Sandemanians.

* **ĭn′-ǵĭne′,** *s.* [Lat. *ingenium.*] Genius, ingenuity, talent.

"If thy master . . . be angry with thee. I shall suspect his *ingine* while I know him for it."—*Ben Jonson : Every Man in his Humour*, v. i.

* **ĭn′-ǵĭn-ŭs,** *a.* [ENGINOUS.]

* **ĭn-ǵirt,** *v.t.* [ENGIRT.]

* **ĭn-ǵirt′,** *a.* [INGIRT, *v.*] Surrounded, inclosed, environed.

"And caused the lovely nymph to fall forlorn
In Dia, with circumfluous seas *ingirt*."
Fenton : Homer Imitated.

ĭṅ′-gle (1), *s.* [Gael. *aingeal, eingeal ;* Corn. *engil* = fire.]

* 1. A fire, a blaze.

2. A fireplace.

ingle-nook, *s.* The corner by the fireside.

"By the *ingle-nook* . . . men still talked of elves and goblins."—*J. S. Brewer : English Studies*, p. 215.

ingle-side, ingle-cheek, *s.* The fireside.

"Everybody tells it, as we were doing, their ain way, by the *ingle-side*."—*Scott : Guy Mannering*, ch. xii.

* **ĭṅ′-gle** (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

1. A male favourite or paramour.

2. A sweetheart, a mistress, an engle.

"Coming, as we do, from his quondam patrons, his dear *ingles* now."—*Massinger : City Madam*, iv. 1.

* **ĭṅ′-gle,** *v.t.* [INGLE (2), *s.*] To coax, to wheedle.

"Kist and *ingled* on thy father's knee."
Donne : Elegy iv. ; *The Perfume.*

* **ĭn-glō′-bāte,** *a.* [Lat. *in-* = in, into, and *globatus* = formed into a ball or sphere; *globus* = a ball, a sphere.] In the form of a globe or sphere; applied to nebulous matter collected into a sphere by gravitation.

* **ĭn-glōbe′,** *v.t.* [Lat. *in-* in, into, and *globus* = a ball, a sphere; Fr. *englober.*] To make a globe of; to form into a ball or sphere.

"To *inglobe* or incube herself among the presbyters."—*Milton : Reason of Church Government*, bk. i., ch. vi.

ĭn-glōr′-ĭ-ŭs, *a.* [Fr. *inglorieux*, from Lat. *inglorious*, from *inglorius* = inglorious : *in* = not, and *gloria* = glory; Sp. & Ital. *inglorioso.*]

1. Not glorious; obscure; unknown; not attended or followed by glory, honour, fame, or celebrity.

"Some mute *inglorious* Milton here may rest."
Gray : Elegy.

2. Disgraceful, shameful, ignominious.

"That strife
Was not *inglorious*, though the event was dire."
Milton : P. L., i. 624.

ĭn-glōr′-ĭ-ŭs-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *inglorious ; -ly.*] In an inglorious manner; dishonourably; disgracefully; ignominiously; obscurely.

"Twere better in soft pleasure and repose
Ingloriously our peaceful eyes to close."
Denham : Of Old Age, iv.

ĭn-glōr′-ĭ-ŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *inglorious ; -ness.*] The quality or state of being inglorious.

"Oppress by the *ingloriousness* of the object."—*Montague : Devoute Essayes*, pt. ii., tr. i., § 2.

* **ĭn-glŭt′,** *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (intens.), and Eng. *glut* (q.v.).] To glut, to stuff, to cram.

"Being ones *inglutted* with vanitie."—*Ascham : Schole-master*, bk. i.

ĭn-glū′-vĭ-ąl, *a.* [INGLUVIES.] [illegible] taining to the inglavies.

ĭn-glū′-vĭ-ēș, *s.* [Lat.]

Ornith. : A crop or partial dilatation [illegible] œsophagus. (Owen.)

ĭn′-gō-ĭṅg, *a.* & *s.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and [illegible] *going* (q.v.).]

A. *As adj. :* Going in, entering; [illegible] office, possession, &c.; as, an [illegible]

B. *As subst. :* The act of going in [illegible] ing; entrance.

ĭn-gōre′, *v.t.* [ENGORE.]

* **ĭn-gōrǵe′,** *v.t.* & *i.* [ENGORGE.]

ĭn′-gŏt, *s.* [A.S. *in-* = in, and *gietan* [illegible] pa. par. of *gietan* = to pour, to [illegible] *lingot*, from *l'ingot*, the article [illegible] porated with the substantive; [illegible] from *geissen* = to pour, to flow.]

1. A cast mass of steel from the [illegible] a cast mass of gold or silver, [illegible] pure, for assaying; a cast [illegible] or a properly proportioned alloy [illegible] coinage, or for working into [illegible] watch-cases, &c. The crude [illegible] silver, after becoming assayed [illegible] the standard fineness, is cast into [illegible] for rolling, if for coin. Iron is [illegible] steel into *ingots*; copper at [illegible] *bricks*, at another into *pigs*; [illegible] *blocks*; silver from the [illegible] in porous blocks, called *bricks*.

"Some gleam like silver, [illegible]
Wrought *ingots* from [illegible]
Sir W. Jones.

* 2. A mould in which metal is [illegible]

"For I wote wel *ingot* [illegible]
Chaucer.

ingot-mould, *s.* A flask in which [illegible] is cast into blocks. The ingot [illegible] steel is made of cast-iron. It is [illegible] separating longitudinally, and [illegible] by collar-clamps and wedges. The [illegible] the mould is smoked by the fumes of [illegible] pitch, so as to give it a carbonaceous [illegible] to prevent the adherence of the [illegible] thereto. The ingot is turned out [illegible] hot, and is rolled into the shape required [illegible]

* **ĭn′-gōwe,** *s.* [INGOT.]

* **ĭn-grāçe′,** *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and [illegible] (q.v.).] To introduce or recommend [illegible] favour; to ingratiate.

"*Ingraced* into so high a favour [illegible]
G. Fletcher : Christ's Triumph [illegible]

* **ĭn-grā′-cious,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), [illegible] *gracious* (q.v.).] Not gracious; [illegible]

"Tarquinius the Proud and his *ingrac*[illegible]
P. Holland : Livius, p. 41.

* **ĭn-graff′,** *v.t.* [INGRAFT.]

ĭn-graft′, *v.t.* Another spelling of [illegible] (q.v.). [GRAFTING.]

ĭn-graft′-ĕr, * **ĭn-graff′-ĕr,** [illegible] *graft ; -er.*] One who ingrafts or [illegible]

"He is the *ingrafter* and implanter [illegible] branches into this vine."—*Goodwin : [illegible] Christian's Growth*. (Introd.)

* **ĭn-graft′-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *ingraft* [illegible]

1. The act of ingrafting or grafting.

2. That which is ingrafted.

ĭn-grāiled′, *a.* [ENGRAILED.]

ĭn-grāin′, *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and [illegible] (q.v.).]

I. *Literally :*

1. To dye with grain or kermes.

2. To dye in the grain or raw [illegible] it is manufactured.

II. *Figuratively :*

1. To work into the natural texture [illegible] bue thoroughly; to impregnate; to [illegible]

"Our fields *ingrained* with blood, our [illegible]
Daniel : Civil W[illegible]

2. To work into the mental [illegible] as to form an essential element; to [illegible]

ĭn-grāin′, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *in-*, and [illegible]

A. *As adjective :*

I. *Literally :*

1. Dyed with grain or kermes.

2. Dyed in the grain, or before [illegible]

II. *Fig. :* Thoroughly imbued or [illegible]

B. *As subst. :* A yarn or fabric [illegible] fast colours before manufacture.

riage, pp. 165, 166), speaking of the struggles of primitive man, says there is no doubt that the origin of infanticide "is everywhere referable to that early time," and that it "led at once to polyandry within the tribe, and the capturing of women from without" (p. 137). Lubbock (*Origin of Civil.*, pp. 129, 130) thus accounts for female infanticide:—"Girls ate, and did not hunt. They weakened their mothers when young, and when grown up were a temptation to surrounding tribes;" but declines to accept the practice "as the true cause of exogamy." Darwin (*Descent of Man*, pt. iii., ch. xx.) says: "The trouble experienced by the women in rearing children, their consequent loss of beauty, the higher estimation set on them when few, and their happier fate, are assigned by the women themselves, and by various observers, as additional motives for infanticide." In Sparta it was used as one means of securing what Spencer calls the "survival of the fittest," and was defended by Plato (*Rep.* v.) and Aristotle (*Pol.* vii. 14, 10). Allusions to exposure of children in Roman times occur in Plautus (*Cist.*, i. 3, 18), Terence (*Heaut.* iv. 1, 37), Ovid (*Amor.* ii. 14), Juvenal (vi. 592), and Tacitus (*Hist.* v. 5: *Germ.* 19). St. Augustine (*de Civ. Dei*, iv. 11) says the Romans had a goddess Levana, so called "quia levat infantes." Lubbock (*Prehistoric Times*) and Gerland (*Ueber des Aussterben der Naturvölker*) are two of the best authorities on the subject, and contain excellent bibliographies and exact references. [POLYANDRY.]

III. *Indian History:*

1. The murder by high-caste Rajpoots of their female children, once most extensive, arose from pride of caste. Public opinion requiring the father to expend an extravagant sum on his daughter's marriage and dowry if she lived, he considered it more economic to have her put to death in infancy. Major Walker induced them to give up the unnatural practice, but on his return to Europe it revived. To British remonstrance the answer was, "Pay our daughters' marriage portions, and they shall live." The government took a different method—it imposed on a father sanctioning the murder of his infant child an enormous fine, and the practice soon ceased.

2. Till lately some of the aboriginal tribes, especially the Khoonds, sacrificed children as votive offerings [MERIA] to the earth goddess. The Anglo-Indian Government were long unable to put down the practice, but the persistent kidnapping of native children from British-Indian soil, having furnished a *casus belli*, war was declared against the Khoonds, who by the treaty of peace were required to give up female infanticide. [GEHENNA, SACRIFICE, *s.*] Prior to 1822 female infanticide, arising apparently through the pressure of population on the means of subsistence, existed among the Todas of the Neelgherry Hills. (*Marshall: A Phrenologist Among the Todas.*]

* **in'-fan-tile,** *a.* [O. Fr., from Lat. *infantilis*, from *infans* = an infant; Sp. & Port. *infantil*; Ital. *infantile.*] Pertaining to infants or infancy; characteristic of infancy.

"The fly lies all the winter in these balls in its *infantile* state."—*Derham: Physico-Theol.*, bk. viii., ch. vi.

* **in'-fan-tine,** *a.* [O. Fr. *infantin*; Fr. *enfantin.*] Of or pertaining to infants or infancy; infantile, childish.

"What wert thou then? A child most *infantine*."
Shelley: Revolt of Islam, i. 22.

* **in'-fant-like,** *a.* [Eng. *infant*; *-like.*] Like an infant, or that which belongs to an infant.

"Your abilities are too *infantlike*."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, ii. 1.

* **in'-fant-lȳ,** *a.* [Eng. *infant*; *-ly.*] Like an infant; infantile, childish, infantlike.

"He utters such single matter in so *infantly* a voice."—*Beaum. & Fl.: Queen of Corinth*, iii. 1.

in'-fan-trȳ, * **in-fan-ter-ye,** * **in-fan-ter-y,** *s.* [Fr. *infanterie*, from Ital. *infanteria* = (1) a band of infants or young attendants, (2) foot-soldiers, from *infante* = an infant (q.v.); Sp. *infanteria.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In the same sense as II.

"The principall strength of an armie consisteth in the *infanterie* or foot."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*, p. 74.

* 2. Infants or children collectively; a collection or number of children.

"No careful nurse would wet her watchful eye,
When say peug should gripe her *infantry*."
Browne: Britannia's Pastorals, bk. ii., s. 1.

II. *Mil.:* Foot soldiers armed with rifle and bayonet. Divided into Infantry of the Line, Light Infantry, and Rifles; but practically no distinction, except that the latter have a lower standard, now exists between them. Formerly the flank companies of each line battalion were, respectively, "Grenadier" and "Light" companies, and the deployment of the lines or the advance of the columns in battle was either covered by these companies, or by separate light infantry regiments, which were extended as skirmishers. These were either called in when the masses of troops advanced, or, halting, let them pass through. They only prepared the way for the main attack. With the introduction of long-range fire, the attack by lines or columns became too dangerous; the former from their slowness, the latter from their denseness. The infantry could no longer advance covered by a weak screen of skirmishers. Battalions, therefore, formed for attack with two companies firing, two supporting, and four in local reserve, the whole working on a narrow front; and, finally, the company, in Germany, and the double company in England, formed the fighting tactical unit, and was distributed in a similar manner. But the skirmishers no longer merely cover the advance of troops in rear. They form the fighting-line themselves, and reinforced as loss occurs, and strengthened finally by the local reserve, they break down the defence first with preponderating fire, and then with the bayonet. Ancient nations largely depended in battle on their infantry. Then foot soldiers became less employed, the use of cavalry being one feature of the age of chivalry. The formation by Louis VI., of France (1108–1137), of the communal militia, followed by similar action on the part of Frederick I. the Emperor of Germany (1152 to 1190), and Henry II. of England (1154 to 1189) again brought infantry into note.

* **in-farçe',** *v.t.* Another spelling of ENFARCE (q.v.).

* **in-farct',** *s.* [Lat. *infarctum*, sup. of *infarcio* = to stuff.] [ENFARCE.]

Surg.: That which stuffs; a coagulation of blood in a vein or artery, especially the latter, impeding or stopping the circulation.

* **in-farc'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *infarctus*, pa. par. of *infarcio.*]

Med.: The act of stuffing or filling; the state of being stuffed or filled; constipation.

* **in'-fare,** *s.* [A.S. *infere* = an entrance.] An entertainment given upon newly entering a house; a housewarming; an entertainment given by a newly-married couple, on entering into their new home.

* **in-fash'-ion-a-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *fashionable* (q.v.).] Not fashionable; not according to fashion; unfashionable.

"His rich clothes be discomplexioned
With blood, beside the *infashionable* slashes."
Beaum. & Fl.: Coronation, i. 1.

* **in-fat'-ig-a-ble,** *a.* [Lat. *infatigabilis*, from *in-* = not, and *fatigo* = to weary, to fatigue; Fr. & Sp. *infatigable*; Ital. *infatigabile.*] Indefatigable, unwearied, untiring.

"The *infatigable* hand that never ceased."
Daniel: Civil Wars, bk. vi.

in-fat'-u-āte, *v.t.* [INFATUATE, *a.*]

1. To make foolish; to deprive of sense, understanding, or the power of sound judgment.

"So strangely *infatuated*, so wholly lost to common reason."—*Wilkins: Of Nat. Relig.*, bk. ii., ch. viii.

2. To inspire with an extravagant or foolish passion, so strong as to overcome reason and judgment; to besot. (*Cowper: Task*, vi. 103.)

* 3. To make of none effect; to counteract; to spoil.

"But ever blessed be he, and ever glorified, that . . . hath hitherto maimed and *infatuated* all their damnable inventions."—*Milton: Reform. in England*, bk. ii.

* **in-fat'-u-ate,** *a.* [Lat. *infatuatus*, pa. par. of *infatuo* = to make a fool of: *in-* (intens.), and *fatuus* = foolish.] Infatuated.

"The impostor, sure of his *infatuate* prize."
Moore: Veiled Prophet of Khorassan.

in-fat'-u-āt-ĕd, *pa. par. & a.* [INFATUATE, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adj.:* Affected with folly or infatuation; besotted; extremely foolish.

in-fat-u-ā'-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Low Lat. *infatuatio*, from *infatuatus*, pa. par. of *infatuo.*] The act of infatuating; the state of being infatuated; madness; extreme folly.

"The *infatuation* common in all ages to exiles."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

* **in-faust',** *a.* [INFAUSTINO.] Unlucky, sinister, inauspicious. (*Lytton: The Caxtons*, bk. vii., ch. i.)

* **in-faust'-ing,** *s.* [Lat. *infaustus* = unlucky: *in-* = not, and *faustus* = lucky, fortunate.] The act of making unlucky; bad luck; misfortune.

"He did withal bring a kind of malediction and *infausting* upon the marriage."—*Bacon: Hen. VII.*, p. 196.

* **in-fēas-i-bil'-i-tȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *infeasible*; *-ity.*] The quality or state of being infeasible; unfeasibleness; impracticability. (*Fuller: Ch. Hist.*, III. v. 42.)

* **in-fēaz'-i-ble,** * **in-fēaz'-a-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *feasible* (q.v.).] Not feasible; not practicable; impracticable.

"This is so difficult; and as hath been intimated so almost *infeasible*."—*Glanvill: Vanity of Dogmatising*, ch. xii.

* **in-fēaz'-i-ble-nĕss,** * **in-fēaz-a-ble-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *infeasible*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being infeasible; infeasibility.

"Being disabused in point of the *infeasableness*, pursued his task."—*Mountague: Devoute Essayes*, pt. ii., tr. vi., § 2.

in-fĕct', * **in-fect-en,** *v.t.* [INFECT, *a.*; Fr. *infecter*; Sp. *infectar*; Ital. *infettare.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To act upon by contagion or infection; to taint with disease; to communicate to or infuse into a body any virus or noxious exhalation or substance by which a disease is or may be produced; to poison.

"Poor worm! thou art *infected*;
This visitation shows it." *Shakesp.: Tempest*, iii. 1.

2. To taint or contaminate with anything noxious or contagious.

"And bad men's hopes *infect* the good with fear."
Coleridge: 1 Zapolya, i.

3. To corrupt; to communicate bad qualities to; to taint or vitiate by the communication of anything noxious or pernicious; to contaminate.

"*Infected* with the manners and the modes."
Cowper: Task, iv. 698.

* 4. To affect in any way, but always contrary to wishes.

"A fear which oft *infect's* the wise."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, i. 2.

* **II.** *Law:* To contaminate or taint with illegality, and make liable to seizure, confiscation, or penalty.

* **in-fĕct',** *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *infectus*, pa. par. of *inficio* = to put or dip in, to infect: *in-* = in, and *facio* = to make, to put.] Infected.

"Whom assoone as Iouss deare wife saw *infect*,
With such a plage." *Surrey: Virgile; Æneis* iv.

† **in-fĕct'-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *infect*; *-er.*] One who or that which infects.

* **in-fĕct'-i-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *infect*, v.; *-able.*] Capable of being infected. (*Bp. Hall: Works*, ii. 500.)

in-fĕc'-tion, *s.* [Fr. *infection*, from Lat. *infectio*, from *infectus*, pa. par. of *inficio*; Sp. *infección*; Ital. *infezione.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act or process of infecting.

2. The act or process of tainting with anything noxious or contagious: as, the *infection* of a room.

3. The act of tainting or vitiating by the communication of anything noxious or pernicious; vitiation.

4. That which infects; that which causes the communication of disease; infectious matter; virus.

"Purge all *infections* from our air, whilst you
Do climate here." *Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, i. 2.

5. That which taints, vitiates, or contaminates by communication from one to another.

"Amidst the gross *infection* of those times."
Daniel: Civil Wars, bk. v.

* 6. Communication of like qualities; influence.

"Through all her train the soft *infection* ran."
Pope: Homer; Iliad vi. 448.

* 7. Affection.

"Her husband has a marvellous *infection* to the little page."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, ii. 2.

II. *Technically:*

* 1. *Law:* Contamination by illegality, as in the case of contraband goods.

2. *Med.:* A term which has been vaguely used for the contamination of the human body by morbific particles, whether there has or

*3. Inhabitation; the state of being inhabited.

"So the ruins yet resting in the wild moors testify a former *inhabitance*."—*Carew: Survey of Cornwall.*

ĭn-hăb′-ĭt-ant, ***in-hab-yt-an,** ***in-hab-yt-aunt,** *s.* [Lat. *inhabitans*, pr. par. of *inhabito* = to inhabit.] One who dwells, lives, or resides permanently in a place; one who has a fixed residence in any place, as distinguished from an occasional visitor or lodger.

"Mischief, that black *inhabitant* of hell."
Drayton: Barons' Wars, bk. ii.

***ĭn-hăb′-ĭ-tāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *inhabitatus*, pa. par. of *inhabito* = to inhabit.] To inhabit, to dwell in.

"Of all the people which *inhabitate* Asia."—*P. Holland: Livius*, p. 892.

ĭn-hăb-ĭ-tā′-tion, ***in-hab-y-ta-cy-on,** *s.* [Lat. *inhabitatio.*] [INHABIT.]

1. The act or state of inhabiting; the state of being inhabited.

"From this *inhabitation* a numerical unity may be effected."—*Bp. Bull: Works*, vol. ii., disc. 4.

*2. A habitation, a dwelling, a residence, an abode.

*3. A quantity or number of inhabitants; population.

"We shall rather admire how the earth contained its inhabitants than doubt its *inhabitation*."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. vi., ch. vi.

***ĭn-hăb′-ĭ-tā-tĭve,** *a.* [Lat. *inhabitatus*, pa. par. of *inhabito*; Eng. adj. suff. *-ive.*] Of or pertaining to inhabitation.

ĭn-hăb′-ĭ-tā-tĭve-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *inhabitative*; *-ness.*]

Phrenol.: The organ which is said to prompt men to inhabit particular spots in preference to others, thus imbuing them with love of home. It is situated on the centre part of the back of the head, having around it Self-esteem, Love of Approbation, Adhesiveness, and Philoprogenitiveness. Called by Combe Concentrativeness.

***ĭn-hăb′-ĭt-ĕd,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Lat. *habito* = to inhabit.] Not inhabited; uninhabited.

"Others, in imitation of some valiant knights, have frequented desarts and *inhabited* provinces."—*Braithwaite: Survey of Histories.* (1614.)

***ĭn-hăb′-ĭt-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *inhabit*; *-er.*] One who inhabits, an inhabitant, a dweller, a resident.

"To feight wyth *thinhabiters* on the further side of the Rhine."—*Goldinge: Cæsar*, fo. 148.

***ĭn-hăb′-ĭ-trĕss,** ***in-hab-i-tresse,** *s.* [Eng. *inhabiter*; *-ess.*] A female who inhabits, a female inhabitant.

"An *inhabitresse*
On this thy wood-crowned hill."
Chapman: Hymne to Venus.

***in-ha-ble,** *v.t.* [ENABLE.]

***ĭn-hāl′-ant,** ***ĭn-hāl′-ent,** *a.* [Lat. *inhalens*, pr. par. of *inhalo* = to inhale (q.v.).] That inhales; inhaling.

ĭn-hāl-ā′-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *inhalatus*, pa. par. of *inhalo.*]

1. The act of inhaling.

2. That which is inhaled.

¶ For therapeutical purposes there are iodine, turpentine, and creosote, hydrocyanic and other inhalations.

ĭn-hāle′, *v.t.* [Lat. *inhalo*, from *in-* = in, into, and *halo* = to breathe.] To draw into the lungs; to inspire; to suck in.

"That play of lungs, *inhaling* and again
Respiring freely the fresh air."
Cowper: Task, i. 127.

ĭn-hāl′-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *inhal(e)*; *-er.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* One who inhales.

II. *Tech.:* An apparatus to filter and warm the air respired by persons with delicate lungs, or by those subjected to a deleterious atmosphere.

(1) For consumptives it consists of a replicated wire-gauze tissue; a respirator.

(2) For cutlers and others subjected to an atmosphere of iron dust, it is a magnetic tissue which arrests the dust.

(3) An instrument for inhaling or inwardly applying medicated vapours or anæsthetic agents.

(4) An apparatus to enable a fireman, miner, or diver to work in a poisonous or heated atmosphere, or in water, carrying with him a supply of vital air. [FILTER, *s.*, 3.]

***ĭn-hănçe′,** *v.t.* [ENHANCE.]

***ĭn-har-mŏn′-ĭc,** ***ĭn-har-mŏn′-ĭc-ąl,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *harmonic*, *harmonical* (q.v.).] Not harmonic, not harmonious, discordant.

¶ *Inharmonic relation:*

Music: That in which a discordant sound is introduced.

ĭn-har-mō′-nĭ-oŭs, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *harmonious* (q.v.); Fr. *inharmonieux.*] Not harmonious; discordant, unmusical.

"His own verses *inharmonious* flow."
Francis: Horace; Satires, bk. i., x.

***ĭn-har-mō′-nĭ-oŭs-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *inharmonious*; *-ly.*] In an inharmonious or discordant manner; discordantly, without harmony.

ĭn-har-mō′-nĭ-oŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *inharmonious*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being inharmonious; want or absence of harmony; discord.

"Shocked at the *inharmoniousness* of a verse."—*Search: Light of Nature*, vol. i., pt. i., ch. xiii.

***ĭn-har′-mŏn-ȳ,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *harmony* (q.v.); Fr. *inharmonie.*] Want or absence of harmony; discord.

ĭn′-hâul, ĭn′-hâul-ĕr, *s.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *haul*, *hauler* (q.v.).]

Naut.: A rope or purchase for rigging-in the jib-boom, studding-sail-boom, or other spar.

***ĭn-hâunt′,** *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and *haunt*, v.] To frequent, to keep near.

"This creeke with runing passadge the channel *inhaunteth.*" *Stanyhurst: Virgil; Æneid* i. 168.

***ĭn-hâust′,** *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *haust*, s. (q.v.).] To drink eagerly.

"He was *inhausting* his smoking tea, which went rolling and gurgling down his throat."—*Thackeray: Book of Snobs*, ch. xxii.

***ĭn-hĕld′,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [INHOLD, *v.*]

ĭn-hĕre′, *v.i.* [Lat. *inhæreo* = to stick fast in: *in-* = in, and *hæreo* = to stick.] To exist or be fixed permanently and strongly in; to be permanently incorporated in; to belong, as an attribute or quality; to be innate, inborn, or inbred; to be inherent.

"For, nor in nothing, nor in things
Extreme and scattering bright, can love *inhere.*"
Donne: Aire & Angels.

ĭn-hĕr′-ençe, ĭn-hĕr′-en-çȳ, *s.* [Fr. *inhérence*; Sp. *inherencia*, from Lat. *inhærens*, pr. par. of *inhæreo* = to inhere (q.v.).] The quality or state of being inherent; the state of inhering.

"It is I that am pleased with beholding his gaiety, and the gay man in his greatest bravery is only pleased because I am pleased with the sight; so borrowing his little and imaginary complacency from the delight that I have, not from any *inherency* of his own possession."—*Bp. Taylor: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 18.

ĭn-hĕr′-ent, *a.* [Lat. *inhærens*, pr. par. of *inhæreo* = to inhere (q.v.); Fr. *inhérent*; Sp. *inherente*; Ital. *inerente.*]

1. Sticking fast in or to; not to be removed; inseparable.

"By my body's action, teach my mind
A most *inherent* baseness."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, iii. 2.

2. Naturally conjoined or attached; innate, inborn.

"Those vices which are *inherent* in the nature of all coalitions."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

¶ *Inherent* denotes a permanent quality or property, as opposed to that which is adventitious and transitory. *Inbred* denotes that property which is derived principally from habit or by a gradual process, as opposed to the one acquired by actual efforts. *Inborn* denotes that which is purely natural. *Inborn* and *innate* are precisely the same in meaning, yet they differ somewhat in application. Poetry and the grave style have adopted *inborn*; philosophy has adopted *innate.* (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

ĭn-hĕr′-ent-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *inherent*; *-ly.*] In an inherent manner; by inherence.

"Matter hath *inherently* and essentially such an internal energy."—*Bentley: Sermons*, 8.

ĭn-hĕr′-ĭt, ***in-her-yt,** ***in-her-yte,** *v.t.* & *i.* [O. Fr. *enhériter*, from Lat. *hæredito* = to inherit, from *hæres* (genit. *hæredis*) = an heir; Sp. *heredar*; Port. *herdar*; Ital. *eredare.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In the same sense as II.

2. To receive or derive from a progenitor, ancestor as part of one's nature, either physical or mental.

"Her disposition she *inherits*."
Shakesp.: All's Well, iii. 2.

3. To possess; to enjoy; to [illegible] possession by gift or divine appointment; to own.

"What shall I do, that I may *inherit* eternal life?"—*Matthew* x. 17.

*4. To receive; to take in.

"[illegible]
Whose hollow womb *inherits* nought but [illegible]
Shakesp.: Sonnets, [illegible]

*5. To contain; to hold.

*6. To put in possession; to [illegible] lowed by *of.*)

"It must be great that can *inherit*
So much as of a thought of it in [illegible]
Shakesp.: Sonnets, [illegible]

II. *Law:* To take by descent from a [illegible] cestor; to take by succession as [illegible] sentative of a former possessor; to [illegible] a right or title descendible by [illegible] ancestor at his death.

"Phamax the *elder*, *inheritye* [illegible] according to the custome of their [illegible]
Goldyng: Justine, fo. 171.

B. *Intrans.:* To take, receive, [illegible] an inheritance, possession, or property; [illegible] take or come into possession as an heir; [illegible] an heir. (Sometimes followed by [illegible])

"Thou shalt not *inherit* in our [illegible]
Judges xi. 2.

***ĭn-hĕr-ĭt-ą-bĭl′-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Eng. [illegible] *-ity.*] The quality or state of being [illegible] or descendible to heirs.

ĭn-hĕr′-ĭt-ą-ble, *a.* [Eng. [illegible]

1. Capable of being inherited; [illegible] from the ancestor to the heir by [illegible] law; transmissible as an inheritance.

"When it became *inheritable* the [illegible] long indefeasible."—*Blackstone: Comm.* [illegible]

*2. Capable of being transmitted [illegible] parent or ancestor to a child; as, [illegible] virtues or vices.

*3. Capable of or qualified for [illegible] receiving by descent.

"Lest the ladies privily should [illegible] *heritable* sex."—*Selden: Illust. to Drayton's Polyolbion*, § 17.

***ĭn-hĕr′-ĭt-ą-blȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. [illegible] *-ly.*] By way of inheritance; as [illegible] heritable or transmissible as an [illegible]

ĭn-hĕr′-ĭt-ąnçe, ***in-hear-it-ans,** ***her-it-aunce,** *s.* [Eng. [illegible]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act or state of inheriting or [illegible] an estate as heir to another.

"You shall understand that Darius [illegible] empyre by *inheritance*, but got [illegible] by the benefite of Bagoas, his [illegible]
Quintus Curtius, fo. 143.

2. That which is inheritable; that [illegible] may be inherited or transmitted by [illegible] from an ancestor to his heir.

"To you the *inheritance* belongs by right."
Spenser: F. Q., [illegible]

3. A possession received or acquired [illegible] or of grace or favour; a permanent or [illegible] possession, received or enjoyed by [illegible] favour or appropriation.

"When the son dies, let the *inheritance*
Descend unto the daughter."
Shakesp.: Henry V, [illegible]

*4. Possession, acquisition, ownership.

"Which had retrieved
To the *inheritance* of Fortinbras."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, [illegible]

II. *Technically:*

1. *Biol.:* Darwin considers the [illegible] of every character to be the rule, and [illegible] inheritance the anomaly. Peculiarities [illegible] to appear in the offspring at a corresponding age to that at which they arose in the parent if not earlier. One appearing in a particular sex is often transmitted to that sex [illegible] Sometimes there is a reversion to the characteristics of a remote ancestor. (Darwin: *Orig. of Species* (1882), pp. 10, 67.)

2. *Law:* A perpetual or continuing right [illegible] an estate invested in a person and his [illegible] There are nine "canons of inheritance" [illegible] may be quoted—(1) That inheritance should [illegible] the first place, descend to the issue of the purchaser in *infinitum*; (2) that the [illegible] issue shall be admitted before the [illegible] (3) that where two or more of the same [illegible] are in equal degree of consanguinity to [illegible] purchaser, the eldest only shall inherit, [illegible] the females all together. (*Wharton.*)

ĭ-tant, *a.* [Eng. *inherit; -ant.*] In-

tant in the Divine nature."—*Breton: Divine tions*, p. 8.

-ōr, *s.* [Eng. *inherit; -or.*] One rits; an heir; one who receives or is o receive by inheritance.

"The freed *inheritors* of hell."
Byron: The Giaour.

-trĕss, *ĭn-hĕr′-ĭ-trĭx, *s.* [Eng. *ress, -rix.*] A female who inherits;

"To wit, no female
ould be *inheritrix* in Salique land."
Shaksp.: Henry V., i. 2.

-trĭce, *s.* [Eng. *inherit(or); -rice* = inheritress, an heiress.

', *ĭn-hĕarse′, *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (1), *herse, hearse,* (q.v.).] To put in a o inclose as in a coffin.

where he lies *inhersed* in the arms
e most bloody nurser of his harms."
Shaksp.: 1 Henry VI., iv. 7.

on, *s.* [Lat. *inhæsio,* from *inhæsum, hæreo* = to stick, to inhere.] The ing inherent in; inherence.

tion of a subject of *inhesion.*"—*Reid: Intell.* s. ii., ch. viii.

e, *v.t.* [Lat. *inhiatum,* sup. of *inhio* the mouth, to gape: *in-* (intens.), to gape.] To gape upon, to desire (*Becon: Works*, i. 253.)

tion, *s.* [Lat. *inhiatio,* from *in-* p. of *inhio.*] [INHIATE.] A gaping r desire.

hiation after obscene lusts."—*Sp. Hall: Married Clergy*, bk. i., § 4.

*** in-hyb-yte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *inhib-* ar. of *inhibeo* = to have in hand, to = in, and *habeo* = to have; Sp. & *bir*; Fr. *inhiber.*]

ary Language:

estrain, to hinder, to repress, to

ars and planets being whirled about with ity, would suddenly, did nothing *inhibit* it, d in pieces."—*Ray: On the Creation.*

rohibit, to forbid, to interdict.

may not be *inhibited* or denied to any one."
Parergon.

es. Law: To forbid or prohibit from the office of a priest.

ōr, *s.* [Eng. *inhibit; -er.*]

Lang.: One who inhibits.

Law: One who takes out an inhibi- gainst a wife or debtor.

tion, * in-hi-bi-ci-on, *s.* [Lat. from *inhibitus,* pa. par. of *inhibeo; ition;* Sp. *inhibicion;* Ital. *inibi-*

Lang.: The act of inhibiting or pro- embargo; prohibition; the state of bited.

egative bar and *inhibition* upon that which by a whole parliament."—*Milton: Eikono-*

sh Law:

extract.)

ion is a writ to inhibit or forbid a judge er proceeding in the cause depending before *bition* is most commonly a writ issuing out r court Christian to a lower and inferior, ppeal; and prohibition out of the king's court Christian, or an inferior temporal ewd.

s. Law: An order of court forbid- st from exercising ministerial duties.

Law:

bition against a wife at the instance band is a writ passing the signet, hibits all and sundry from transact- ss with the wife or giving her credit.

inhibition against a debtor is a writ nder the signet, whereby the debtor inhibited is prohibited from con- ny debt which may become a burden ritable property, or whereby his nay be attached or alienated to the of the inhibiter's debt.

t-ōr-ȳ, *a.* [Low Lat. *inhibitorius, inhibitus,* pa. par. of *inhibio;* Fr. ; Sp. *inhibitorio;* Ital. *inibitorio.*] aining to inhibition; prohibitory.

, *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and A.S. *hyldan* .] To pour in or into.

***ĭn-hīve′,** *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *hive* (q.v.).] To put in or into a hive; to hive.

***ĭn-hōld′,** *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *hold* (q.v.).] To hold in or within; to contain, to have inherent.

"It is disputed, whether this light first created be the same which the sun *inholdeth* and casteth forth, or whether it had continuance any longer than till the sun's creation."—*Raleigh: Hist. of the World.* bk. i., ch. i., § 7.

***ĭn-hōld′-ēr,** *s.* [Eng. *inhold; -er.*] An inhabitant.

"And every part's *inholders* to convert."
Spenser: F. Q., VII. vii. 17.

***ĭn-hoōp′,** *v.t.* [Pref. *in-*, and Eng. *hoop* (q.v.).] To inclose in a hoop; to confine in any place.

"His quails ever
Beat mine *inhoop'd* at odds."
Shaksp.: Antony & Cleopatra, ii. 3.

ĭn-hŏs′-pĭt-ą-ble, *a.* [Fr., Sp. *inhospitable;* Ital. *inospitale.*]

1. Not hospitable; not willing or inclined to show hospitality to strangers; unwilling to entertain guests, or entertaining them reluctantly.

"He found the inhabitants of a little village so *inhospitable.*"—*Bp. Taylor: Great Exemplar*, pt. iii., § 14.

2. Affording no convenience, subsistence, or shelter to strangers.

"Dreary and *inhospitable* wastes."—*Blair*, vol. v., ser. 1.

ĭn-hŏs′-pĭt-ą-blĕ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *inhospitable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being inhospitable; inhospitality.

"The *inhospitableness* of the place."—*Evelyn: Memoirs*, vol. i. (1641).

ĭn-hŏs′-pĭt-ą-blȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *inhospitab(le); -ly.*] In an inhospitable manner; without hospitality.

"For what you call *inhospitably* dress,
To me with beauty and delight appear."
Francis: Horace; Epistles, i. xiv.

***ĭn-hoōsed′,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (1); Eng. *hous(e);* and suff. *-ed.*] Housed. (*G. Markham: Sir R. Grinville*, p. 51.)

ĭn-hū′-mąn, *ĭn-hu-mane, *ĭn-hu-maine, *a.* [Fr. *inhumain,* from Lat. *inhumanus,* from *in-* = not, and *humanus* = human, gentle; Sp. *inhumano;* Ital. *inumano.*]

1. Not human or humane; destitute of a feeling of kindness or tenderness towards one's fellow-creatures; barbarous, cruel, savage, unfeeling.

"What wretch *inhumane,* or what wilder blood."
Browne: Britannia's Pastorals, bk. ii., s. 1.

2. Characterized or marked by inhumanity or cruelty.

"The cruelties of the Frenchemen and of their *inhumaine* dealyng with them."—*Hall: Hen. VIII.* (an. 13).

ĭn-hu-mān′-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Fr. *inhumanité.*]

1. The quality or state of being inhuman; cruelty, barbarity, savageness.

"All kind of subtility and violence and *inhumanity* was employed to overturn it."—*Jortin: Christian Religion*, dis. 3.

*2. An inhuman act or person.

"If such *inhumanities* actually have been born, it is certain that they may be born."—*South*, vol. vi., ser. 9.

ĭn-hū′-mąn-lȳ, *ĭn-hu-mane-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *inhuman; -ly.*] In an inhuman, cruel, or barbarous manner; cruelly, barbarously.

"Alexander had in his fury *inhumanly* butchered one of his best friends."—*Burke: Vind. of Nat. Soc.*

***ĭn-hūm′-āte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *inhumatus,* pa. par. of *inhumo: in-* = in, and *humo* = to bury; *humus* = the ground.] To bury, to inter.

ĭn-hu-mā′-tion, *s.* [Lat. *inhumatus,* pa. par. of *inhumo.*]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of burying or interring; burial; interment.

"In some localities cremation prevailed, though *inhumation* was the general custom."—*Greenwell: British Barrows*, p. 21.

2. *Chem.:* The act of burying vessels in warm earth, or anything similar, that their contents may be exposed to a steady degree of moderate heat.

*** ĭn-hūme′,** *v.t.* [Fr. *inhumer,* from Lat. *inhumo.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* To bury; to inter; to deposit in the earth, as a corpse.

"Buried he lay, where thousands before
For thousands of years were *inhumed* on the shore."
Byron: Siege of Corinth, xxv.

2. *Chem.:* To bury a vessel in warm earth, so as to heat its contents moderately and equally. [INHUMATION.]

*** ĭn-hūrl′,** *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *hurl,* v.] To drive or cast in. (*Stanyhurst: Virgil; Æneid* i. 559.)

ĭn′-ĭ-ą, *s.* [The native Bolivian name.]

Zool.: A genus of Delphinidæ (Dolphins). *Inia boliviensis* inhabits the rivers of Bolivia, &c., in some cases two thousand miles from the sea. The male is fourteen feet long, the female but seven.

ĭn′-ĭ-ąl, *a.* [INION.] Of or pertaining to the inion or ridge of the occiput.

*** ĭn-ĭm-ăg′-ĭn-ą-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *imaginable* (q.v.).] Unimaginable; inconceivable.

ĭn-ĭm′-ĭc-ąl, *a.* [Lat. *inimicalis,* from *inimicus* = hostile: *in-* = not, and *amicus* = friendly.]

1. Having the temper or disposition of an enemy; hostile.

2. Adverse; hurtful; harmful; injurious.

"Associations in defence of the existing power of the sovereign, are not, in their spirit, *inimical* to the constitution."—*Brand: Essay on Political Associations.* (1796.)

*** ĭn-ĭm-ĭ-căl′-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *inimical; -ity.*] The quality or state of being inimical; hostility; unfriendliness.

*** ĭn-ĭm′-ĭc-ąl-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *inimical; -ly.*] In a hostile or unfriendly manner.

*** ĭn-ĭm-ĭ-çĭ′-tious,** *a.* [INIMICAL.] Inimical; hostile. (*Sterne: Letter to Warburton*, 1760.)

*** ĭn-ĭm′-ĭ-coŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *inimicus.*] Hostile; unfriendly; hurtful.

"It is hard of digestion, *inimicous* to the stomach."—*Evelyn: Acetaria.*

ĭn-ĭm-ĭt-ą-bĭl′-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Eng. *inimitable; -ity.*] The quality or state of being inimitable; impossibility to be imitated or copied.

ĭn-ĭm′-ĭt-ą-ble, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *inimitabilis,* from *in-* = not, and *imitabilis* = that can be imitated; *imitor* = to imitate.] That cannot be imitated; incapable of being imitated or copied; above imitation.

"He stood, as some *inimitable* hand
Would strive to make a Paul or Tully stand."
Cowper: Table Talk, 348.

ĭn-ĭm′-ĭt-ą-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *inimitable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being inimitable; inimitability.

ĭn-ĭm′-ĭt-ą-blȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *inimitab(le); -ly.*] In an inimitable manner or degree; so as not to be imitated; to a degree beyond imitation.

"These two small but *inimitably* fine poems."—*Blair*, vol. iii., lct. 40.

ĭn′-ĭ-ŏn, *s.* [Gr. ἰνίον (*inion*) = the sinews between the occiput and the back, the nape of the neck; ἶς (*is*), genit. ἰνός (*inos*) = strength, a muscle, fibrous vessels.]

Anat.: A name of the ridge of the occiput.

ĭn-ĭ′-quĭ-toŭs, *a.* [Eng. *iniquit(y); -ous.*] Characterized by iniquity, injustice, or wickedness; unjust; wicked; nefarious.

"Pensioned and bribed to this *iniquitous* service."—*Burke: Vindication of Natural Society.*

ĭn-ĭ′-quĭ-toŭs-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *iniquitous; -ly.*] In an iniquitous manner or degree; unjustly, wickedly.

"Funds of judgments *iniquitously* legal."—*Burke: Letter to a Noble Lord.*

ĭn-ĭ′-quĭ-tȳ, * ĭn-i-qui-tee, *s.* [Fr. *iniquité,* from Lat. *iniquitatem,* acc. of *iniquitas* = injustice: *in-* = not, and *æquitas* = equalness, justice; *æquus* = equal, just.] [EQUITY.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A want of equity, fairness, or justice; absence of just, fair, or true dealing; a deviation from the right; unrighteousness, wickedness.

"The world from his perfection fell
Into all filth and foule *iniquity.*"
Spenser: F. Q., V. i. 8.

2. An iniquitous, unjust, or unfair act; wickedness, crime.

"When their *iniquities* are at full, he will not fail to repay vengeance into their bosom."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 1.

3. The name given to the character who personified one of the vices in the old "Moralities." He was the buffoon of the piece, his chief business being to make sport with

and mock the devil. He was the prototype of the modern clown and harlequin.

"*Iniquity* came in, like Hokos Pokos, in a juggler's jerkin."—*Ben Jonson: Staple of News.*

* **II.** *Scots Law:* A term formerly applied to the decision of an inferior judge who decided contrary to law, in which case he was said to commit *iniquity.*

* **ĭn-ĭ-quŏŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *iniquus* = unequal, unfair: *in-* = not; *æquus* = equal, fair; Sp. *inicuo;* Ital. & Port. *iniquo;* Fr. *inique.*] Unjust, iniquitous, wicked.

"Whatsoever is done through any unequal affection is *iniquous,* wicked, and wrong."—*Shaftesbury: Inquiry Conc. Virtue,* bk. i., pt. ii., § 3.

* **ĭn-ĭr-rĭ-tą-bĭl′-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *irritability* (q.v.).] The quality or state of being inirritable; good-nature.

* **ĭn-ĭr′-rĭ-tą-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *irritable* (q.v.).]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Not irritable; good-natured, good-humoured.

2. *Physiol.:* Not possessed of irritability, not excitable.

* **ĭn-ĭr′-rĭ-tā-tĭve,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *irritative* (q.v.).] Not irritative; not accompanied with excitement: as, an *inirritative* fever.

* **ĭn-īsle′** (*s* silent), *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *isle* (q.v.).]

1. To form into an isle or island, by surrounding with water.

"It begins with Rother, whose running through the woods, *inisling* Oxney."—*Drayton: Poly-O'bion,* s. 18. (*Selden's Illust.*)

2. To encircle, to surround, to embrace.

ĭn-ĭ′-tiąl (ti as sh), *a. & s.* [Lat. *initialis* = pertaining to a beginning; *initium* = a beginning, from *initus,* pa. par. of *ineo* = to enter into: *in-* = in, into, and *eo* = to go; Fr. *initial;* Sp. *inicial;* Ital. *iniziale.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Of or pertaining to the beginning; beginning; incipient: as, the *initial* symptoms or stages of a disease.

"Our *initial* age is like the melted wax to the prepared seal."—*Glanvill: Vanity of Dogmatizing,* ch. xiv.

2. Placed at or standing at the beginning.

"The *initial* letters of his name that had translated it, were printed."—*Burnet: Hist. Reform.* (an. 1559).

B. *As subst.:* The first letter of a word; especially the first letters of the words composing a person's name.

"Marked with L for our *initial.*"
R. Browning: Soliloquy of the Spanish Cloister.

ĭn-ĭ′-tiąl (ti as sh), *v.t.* [INITIAL, *a.*]

Comm. & Law: To mark with initials, as a guarantee of validity, or correctness.

* **ĭn-ĭ′-tiąl-lȳ (ti as sh),** *adv.* [Eng. *initial; -ly.*] In an initial or incipient manner; by way of, or as a beginning; at the beginning.

"He did *initially* and in part exercise these functions upon earth."—*Barrow: Sermons,* vol. ii., ser. xi.

ĭn-ĭ′-tĭ-ąte (ti as shĭ), *v.t. & i.* [INITIATE, *a.;* Fr. *initier;* Sp. *iniciar;* Ital. *iniziare.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To begin or enter upon; to set afoot, to start, to introduce: as, to *initiate* a new line of action.

"To whom Eurymachus *initiates*
Their vttered greeuances."
Chapman: Homer; Odyssey xvi.

2. To instruct in the rudiments or principles; to admit into a secret society or association by instructing in its principles or secrets.

"*Initiated* in arts,
Which some may practice with politer grace."
Cowper: Task, iv. 493.

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To do the first act; to perform the first rite; to take the initiative; to begin.

"The king himself *initiates* to the power;
Scatters with quivering hand the sacred flour."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey iii. 564.

ĭn-ĭ′-tĭ-ąte (ti as shĭ), *a. & s.* [Lat. *initiatus,* pa. par. of *initio* = to begin; *initium* = a beginning.

A. *As adjective:*

* **I.** *Ordinary Language:*

1. Unpractised, new.

"My strange and self-abuse
Is the *initiate* fear." *Shakesp.: Macbeth,* iii. 4.

2. Initiated; introduced or admitted to a knowledge of; instructed.

"*Initiate* in the secret of the skies."
Young: Night Thoughts, vi. 98.

II. *Law:* A man is said to become *initiate* tenant by courtesy in his wife's estate of inheritance on the birth of issue capable of inheriting the same, his estate not being consummate till the death of the wife.

* **B.** *As subst.:* One who is initiated.

"The bands of the *initiate* singing their songs to Dēmētēr."—*Keary: Outlines of Primitive Belief,* p. 248.

¶ From the fact that the Latin verb *initio* had the secondary meaning "to admit to secret religious rites," it was adopted by early ecclesiastical writers as = to baptize; the Latin *initiatus* was employed to distinguish a baptized person from a catechumen not yet made acquainted with the whole of Christian doctrine and practice; and the name *initiatio* signified the full participation enjoyed by those who had received the sacrament of baptism. [DISCIPLINE, *s.,* ¶ (1).]

ĭn-ĭ-tĭ-ā′-tĭon (ti as shĭ), *s.* [Lat. *initiatio,* from *initiatus,* pa. par. of *initio* = to begin; Fr. *initiation;* Sp. *iniciacion.*]

1. The act of initiating, beginning, or entering upon.

2. The act of initiating, introducing to, or instructing in the rudiments, principles, rules, or ceremonies; the act of introducing or admitting to a secret society or association.

"Every one should pay a certain sum for his *initiation.*"—*Warburton: Divine Legation,* bk. ii., § 4.

3. An introduction.

"Those who were in the fight described it as a terrible *initiation* for recruits."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xiii.

4. The state of being initiated, admitted, or introduced to acquaintance with anything.

"From a late *initiation* into literature."—*Pope: Dunciad,* i. (Note.)

ĭn-ĭ′-tĭ-ā-tĭve (ti as shĭ), *a. & s.* [Fr. *initiatif,* from Lat. *initiatus,* pa. par. of *initio.*]

A. *As adj.:* Serving to initiate or begin; initiatory.

B. *As substantive:*

1. An initiatory or introductory act or step; the first step or action in any business; a first essay, a beginning, a start.

2. Power of initiating or beginning; the power or right to take the lead or originate.

"The French Government has taken the *initiative* in breaking off diplomatic relations."—*Daily Telegraph,* Aug. 22, 1884.

ĭn-ĭ′-tĭ-ā-tŏr (ti as shĭ), *s.* [Eng. *initiat(e); -or.*] One who initiates.

"The interpreters of these holy mysteries, the hierophants and *initiators.*"—*Warburton: Divine Legation,* bk. ii., § 4.

ĭn-ĭ′-tĭ-ā-tŏr-ȳ (ti as shĭ), *a.* [Eng. *initiat(e); -ory.*]

1. Of or pertaining to a beginning or introduction; introductory, initiative.

"To exercise his champions with some *initiatory* incounters."—*Bp. Hall: Contempl.; Samson's Marriage.*

2. Initiating or serving for initiation; introducing by instruction or by the use of symbols and ceremonies.

"By the *initiatory* rite of water baptism."—*Warburton: Divine Legation,* bk. vi., § 1.

* **ĭn-ĭ′-tĭon,** *s.* [Low Lat. *initio,* from *initus,* pa. par. of *ineo* = to enter into.] A beginning, an initiation.

* **ĭn-jĕal′-oŭs, * in-jeal-ose,** *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *jealous* (q.v.).] To make jealous. (*Daniel: Hist. Eng.,* p. 93.)

ĭn-jĕct′, *v.t.* [Lat. *injectus,* pa. par. of *injicio* = to throw or cast in: *in-* = in, into, and *jacio* = to throw; Fr. *injecter.*]

1. To throw or cast in; to dart in.

"But a kettle of scalding hot water *injected*
Infallibly cures the timber affected."
Swift: Wood, an Insect.

* 2. To instil, to inculcate.

"Their continuall temptations which they *inject* into our thoughts."—*Bishop Hall: Sol.* 8.

* 3. To throw in; to bring forward in the middle of something else; to intervene with.

"Cæsar also, then hatching tyranny, *injected* the same scrupulous demurs to stop the sentence of death."—*Milton: Answer to Eikon Basilike.*

* 4. To throw or cast up.

"Though bold in open field, they yet surround
The town with walls, and mound *inject* on mound."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey. (*Todd.*)

ĭn-jĕc′-tĭon, *s.* [Lat. *injectio,* from *injectus,* pa. par. of *injicio;* Fr. *injection;* Sp. *injeccion;* Ital. *injezione.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of injecting or throwing in.

2. That which is injected or thrown [illegible]

"To minister the same by way of [illegible] promising as that the said injection [illegible] ward importunes."—*P. Holland.* [illegible] xxii.

* 3. Suggestion, instigation.

"What might be suggested by [illegible] without any injection of Satan."—*Fuller: [illegible] Gloucestershire.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Anat.:* The art of filling the [illegible] other minute tubular organs of [illegible] coloured substances [illegible] their relative size, arrangement, [illegible] to the surrounding parts. The [illegible] jected by means of a syringe. A [illegible] may be made of vermilion and [illegible] one of acetate of lead, bichromate [illegible] and size, and a blue one of [illegible] oxalic acid, and size. (*Gr[illegible]*)

2. *Therap.:* The art of injecting [illegible] other therapeutic agent into the [illegible] introducing such agent under the [illegible] that which is injected. [HYPODERMIC TION.]

3. *Steam engineering:*

(1) The act or process of injecting [illegible] into the condenser of a steam [illegible] cylinder of an atmospheric engine.

(2) The cold so water injected to [illegible] vacuum.

injection-cock, *s.*

Steam-engin.: The cock which [illegible] jection-pipe.

injection-condenser, *s.* A [illegible] vessel of any convenient shape, [illegible] enough to bear the atmospheric [illegible] without, in which the exhaust steam [illegible] cylinder is condensed by a shower [illegible] water. The capacity of the [illegible] Watt's original engines was [illegible] linder, but, according to present [illegible] ranges from ⅛ to ¼ that of the [illegible] sometimes even more. [CONDENSER, PUMP.]

injection-pipe, *s.*

Steam-engin.: The pipe through [illegible] injection water passes to the [illegible] steam engine or the cylinder of an [illegible] spheric engine. In marine engines [illegible] pipe is open to the sea through the [illegible] the vessel. [AIR-PUMP, CONDENSER.]

injection-syringe, *s.*

Surg.: A syringe for administering [illegible] or medicines.

injection-valve, *s.*

Steam-engin.: The valve which [illegible] entrance of water into the condenser [illegible] sea, river, or well.

ĭn-jeër′, *v.t.* [Fr. *s'ingérer* = to [illegible] meddle.] To insinuate, to introduce [illegible] or indirect means.

* **ĭn-jĕl′-lȳ,** *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and [illegible] (q.v.).] To deposit or incorporate [illegible] jelly. (*Tennyson: Audley Court,* 2.)

* **ĭn-jŏĭn′ (1),** *v.t.* [ENJOIN.]

* **ĭn-jŏĭn′ (2),** *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and [illegible] *join* (q.v.).] To join.

"The Ottomites [illegible]
Have there *injoined* them with a fleet."
Shakesp. [illegible]

* **ĭn-jŏĭnt′,** *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and [illegible] (q.v.).] To disjoin, to break up.

"The foresaid bridge by a mighty [illegible] *jointed* and broken."—*P. Holland.* [illegible]

ĭn-jụ-cŭn′-dĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Lat. [illegible] *in-* = not, and *jucunditas* = [illegible] *cundus* = pleasant.] Unpleasantness, [illegible] ableness.

* **ĭn-jūd′-ĭc-ą-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), [illegible] Eng. *judicable* (q.v.).] Not [illegible] judge.

* **ĭn-jû-dĭ′-ciąl (ci as sh),** *a.* [Pref. [illegible] and Eng. *judicial* (q.v.).] Not [illegible] according to the forms of law.

ĭn-jû-dĭ′-cious, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and [illegible] *judicious* (q.v.).]

1. Not judicious, void of judgment; [illegible] without judgment or due consideration; hasty.

"An inexpert and injudicious person."—*Cases of Conscience,* dec. iii., con. 8.

2. Done without judgment or due [illegible] tion; rash, hasty, unwise: as, an [illegible] measure.

-cious-lĭ, *adv.* [Eng. *injudicious;*
an injudicious manner; without judg-
due consideration; rashly, hastily,
erately.

was loudly but *injudiciously* censured by a
ny."—*Nelson: Life of Bull.*

-cious-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *injudicious;*
The quality or state of being injudi-

iciousness blinds their wonder or liking of
."—*Whitlock: Manners of the English,* p. 480.

-tion, * in-junc-cion, *s.* [Lat. *in-*
from *injunctus* = imposed, enjoined;
of *injungo* = to impose, to enjoin;
nction.]

inary Language:
act of enjoining, directing, or bid-
irection.

t which is enjoined; a direction, an

ough their *injunction* be to bar my doors."
Shakesp.: Lear, iii. 4.

w: A writ or process granted by a
equity, and in some cases under
by a court of law, whereby a party is re-
o do, or to refrain from doing, certain
ording to the exigency of the writ.

rest peculiar remedy obtainable on this ground
it of *Injunction,* the most ordinary species of
that which operates as a restraint upon the
t in the exercise of his real or supposed
nd is, therefore, sometimes called the reme-
t of *injunction,* to distinguish it from the
writ, which issues after a decree, and is in the
f a writ of execution. This writ may be had
roceedings at law, whatever stage they may
chel; to restrain alienations of property
litre, and tenants for life and others having
interest from committing waste. It may be
to restrain the negotiation of bills of ex-
he sailing of a ship, the transfer of stock, or
ation of a specific chattel, to prohibit as-
rom making a dividend, to prevent parties
oving out of the jurisdiction, or from marry-
aving any intercourse, which the court disap-
f, with a ward. The infringement of a copy-
a patent frequently calls for the exercise of
ecial process; which may also be had to
the fraudulent use of trade marks, or of the
abels, or other *indicia* of the makers or ven-
oods and merchandize, and in a large class of
r too numerous to be mentioned here."—
e: Comment., bk. iii., ch. 17.

the difference between *injunction*
mand, see COMMAND.

v.t. [Fr. *injurier,* from Lat. *injurior*
harm to; *injuria* = injury, harm:
ot, and *jus* (genit. *juris*) = right,
Ital. *ingiuriare;* Sp. & Port. *injuriar.*]
do harm to; to hurt; to damage;
ir the goodness, excellence, value,
, &c.

do harm or hurt to, as to the body; to
ysically.

t heat should *injure* us, his timely care
th unbesought provided."
Milton: P. L., x. 1,057.

damage, to slander, to depreciate, to

Erasmus, that great *injured* name."
Pope: Essay on Criticism, 693.

impair or diminish, as happiness.
wrong; to do an injury or injustice to.
have I *injured* thee? when done thee wrong?"
Shakesp.: Richard III., i. 3.

give pain to, as sensibility or feeling;
, to hurt.

impair, as the intellect or mind.

, *s.* [O. Fr., from Lat. *injuria.*]

r, *s.* [Eng. *injur(e); -er.*] One who
hurts, damages, or wrongs another.

njurers of your father's memory."—*Warbur-*
ter to Dr. Lowth.

-a, *s.* [Lat.]
A legal wrong, that is, an act or
of which the law takes cognizance
ng. (*Smith: Manual of Common Law,*
p. 418.)

-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *injuriosus, injurius* =
nfairly or wrongfully, from *injuria* =
y; Fr. *injurieux;* Sp. & Port. *inju-*
tal. *ingiurioso.*]
uring or tending to injure, hurt,
or wrong; hurtful, harmful, mis-
, pernicious; causing or tending to
rt or damage physically, mentally, or
: as, the *injurious* consequences of
lly.
cting unjustly; unjust, tyrannical;
wrong or injury.

"The *injurious* Roman did extort
tribute."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iii. 1.

* 3. Wrongful, unjust.

"With other grievances to signify
Th' *injurious* act committed on his son."
Daniel: Civil Wars, bk. vii.

* 4. Detractory, offensive, reproachful, contumacious.

"With slaunder and defame *iniurious.*"
Chaucer: Complaint of Creseide.

* 5. Insolent, overbearing.

"Who was before a persecutor and a blasphemer and *injurious.*"—1 *Timothy,* i. 13.

ĭn-jūr′-ĭ-oŭs-lĭ, *adv.* [Eng. *injurious; -ly.*]

1. In an injurious or hurtful manner; so as to cause injury, hurt, or damage.

2. Wrongfully; unjustly; with injustice.

"That defence of myself to which every honest man is bound when he is *injuriously* attacked in print."—*Dryden: Hind & Panther.* (Pref.)

ĭn-jūr′-ĭ-oŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *injurious; -ness.*] The quality or state of being injurious; hurtfulness; injury.

"Some miscarriages might escape, rather through sudden necessities of state, than any propensity either to *injuriousness* or oppression."—*Eikon Basilike.*

ĭn′-jūr-ȳ, * in-jur-ie, *s.* [Lat. *injuria,* from *in-* = not, and *jus* (genit. *juris*) = right, justice; Sp. & Port. *injuria;* Ital. *ingiuria;* Fr. *injure.*]

1. That which is contrary to right or justice; an injustice; a wrong.

"You do me shameful *injury.*"
Shakesp.: Richard III., i. 2.

* 2. A crime.

"A party to this *injury.*'
Shakesp.: Othello, v. 1.

3. That which injures, harms, or hurts; that which occasions loss, detriment, or mischief; damage, hurt, harm.

"The former [private] wrongs are an infringement or privation of the private or civil rights belonging to individuals, considered as individuals; and are therefore frequently termed civil *injuries.*"—*Blackstone: Commentaries,* bk. iii., ch. 1.

4. An offence; an insult; an annoyance.

"The service that I truly did his life,
Hath left me open to all *injuries.*"
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., v. 2.

* 5. A hurt or disease of the body.

"Thought not good to bruise an *injury* till it were full ripe."—*Shakesp.: Henry V.,* iii. 6.

* 6. Contumelious or abusive language; abuse.

"He fell to bitter invectives against the French king, and spake all the *injuries* he could divise of Charles."—*Bacon.*

¶ *Injury* is the most general term, simply implying what happens contrary to right; *damage* is the *injury* which takes away from the value of a thing; *hurt* is the *injury* which destroys the soundness or wholeness of a thing; *harm* is the *injury* which is attended with trouble and inconvenience; *mischief* is the *injury* which interrupts the order and consistency of things. The *injury* is applicable to all bodies, physical and moral; *damage* is applicable only to physical bodies. Trade may suffer an *injury;* a building may suffer an *injury;* but a building, a vessel, a merchandize, suffer a *damage.* The falling of a chimney, or the breaking of a roof, is a *damage;* the *injury* is not so easily removed; the *damage* is easily repaired. (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

¶ For the difference between *injury* and *injustice,* see INJUSTICE.

* **ĭn-jūr′-ȳ,** *v.t.* [INJURY, *s.*] To injure; to hurt. (*Lyly: Euphues,* p. 460.)

ĭn-jūs′-tĭce, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *injustitia,* from *in-* = not, and *justitia* = justice.]

1. The quality of being unjust; want of justice, right, or equity; unfairness: as, the *injustice* of a decision.

2. That which is unjust or unfair; any violation of the right of another; a wrong; an iniquity.

"Still these broils that public good pretend
Work most *injustice,* being done through spite."
Daniel: Civil Wars, bk. i.

¶ The *injustice* lies in the principle; the *injury* in the action that *injures.* There may, therefore, be *injustice* where there is no specific *injury,* and on the other hand there may be *injury* where there is no *injustice.* The *wrong* partakes both of *injustice* and *injury;* it is in fact an *injury* done by one person to another, in express violation of justice.

ĭnk, * enke, * inke, *s.* [O. Fr. *enque* (Fr. *encre*), from Lat. *encaustum* = the purple-red ink used by the later Roman Emperors; neut. of *encaustus;* Gr. ἐγκαυστος (*engkaustos*) = burnt in: ἐν (*en*) = in, and καυστός (*kaustos*) = burnt; καίω (*kaiō*) = to burn.]

1. A coloured, usually black, liquid or viscous material used in writing or printing.

2. A pigment, as Chinese or Indian ink.

3. *Comm. & Chem.:* A liquid or pigment used for writing or printing. Inks may be classed under four heads:

(1) Writing inks consist either of coloured liquids, or of finely-divided coloured precipitates, suspended in a liquid. The essential ingredients of a good black writing ink, are, an infusion of the best nut-galls, a solution of ferrous sulphate (copperas), and a small quantity of gum to retain the precipitate in suspension. The proportion of ferrous sulphate should not exceed one-third part that of the nut-galls used, an excess of astringent vegetable matter being necessary for the durability of the ink. Its specific gravity should not exceed 1045, a higher density indicating that inferior nut-galls have been used, these requiring a larger proportion of galls to produce the deep black colour. The infusion of nut-galls contains tannic, or galls-tannic and gallic acids, both of which produce deep black precipitate with ferric salts, but white precipitates with ferrous salts, which, however, readily turn black on exposure to the air. Hence, in making ink, it is necessary to leave the mixture to itself for some time in order that the ferrous salts may be converted into ferric salts, and the tannic into gallic acid. The gum is added to retain in suspension the precipitated gallate of iron. It also gives a certain gloss to the ink. In some inks a solution of logwood is used, to replace a certain proportion of the nut-galls. By this addition a more fluid ink is said to be obtained. Red ink is a solution of cochineal or pure carmine in ammonia, or of brazil-wood in water. Blue ink is a solution of Prussian blue and oxalic acid in water. Chrome ink is a preparation of logwood and potassium bichromate.

(2) Marking ink must be able to withstand the action of soap, alkaline, and acid liquids. It usually consists of a solution of silver nitrate, coloured with lamp-black and thickened with gum.

(3) Copying ink must be thicker than ordinary ink, and must not dry too quickly. It is usually prepared by adding a little sugar or glycerine to ordinary black ink. Its specific gravity should not exceed 1071.

(4) Printing ink. All inks used for printing consist essentially of well-boiled drying oils, mixed with lamp-black or other pigments. Soaps and resinous matters are frequently added to give the oils the required consistency.

4. *Mach.:* The socket of a mill spindle.

ink-berry, *s.*
Botany:
1. An American name for *Prinos glaber.*
2. *Randia aculeata.*

ink-blurred, *a.* Blurred, obscured, or disfigured with ink.

ink-bottle, *s.* A bottle or vessel for holding ink.

ink-cup, *s.* A dip-cup for ink.

ink-cylinder, *s.*
Print.: A cylinder rotating in the ink-fountain to bring the ink in contact with the ductor or fountain-roller.

ink-eraser, *s.* [ERASER.]

ink-fish, *s.* The cuttle-fish (q.v.).

ink-fountain, *s.* The ink-reservoir of a printing-machine from which the ink is taken by an ink-roller and passed to the ductor, or the distributing-roller.

ink-gland, *s.*
Zool.: The same as INKBAG (q.v.). (*S. P. Woodward.*)

ink-glass, *s.* A glass vessel for holding ink; an ink-bottle.

"How unerring judgements soever we may pass upon our ideas of the pen and the ink-glass."—*Search: Light of Nature,* vol. i., pt. i., ch. xi.

ink-plant, *s.*
Bot.: Coriaria thymifolia.

* **ink-pot,** *s. & a.*
A. *As subst.:* An ink-bottle.
B. *As adj.:* Affected, pedantic.

"Thought by his *inke-pot* termes to get a good parsonage."—*Wilson: Art of Rhetorique.*

upon as a penalty or punishment; to cause to feel or experience; to throw, to cast.

"I know no pain they can *inflict* upon him,
Will make him say I mov'd him to those arms."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., iii. 1.

* 2. To afflict, to harass.

"*Inflict* our province." *Shakesp.: Pericles*, v. 1.

In-flic'-tèr, *s.* [Eng. *inflict; -er.*] One who inflicts.

"God is the sole and immediate *inflicter* of such strokes."—*South: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 10.

In-flic'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *inflictio*, from *inflictus*, pa. par. of *infligo* = to inflict (q.v.); Fr. *infliction*; Sp. *infliccion*; Ital. *inflizione.*]

1. The act of inflicting or imposing: as, the *infliction* of punishment or a penalty.

2. That which is inflicted; a punishment or penalty inflicted or imposed. *Colloq.*, a trouble or annoyance.

"God doth receive glory as well from his *inflictions* and punishments as from his rewards."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 12.

* **In-flic'-tive,** *a.* [Fr. *inflictif*, from Lat. *inflictus*, pa. par. of *infligo* = to inflict (q.v.)] Tending or having the power to inflict; inflicting.

"Even from the steel's *inflictive* sting."
Whitehead: Ode on Her Majesty's Birthday.

In-flō-rēs'-çençe, *s.* [Lat. *inflorescens*, pr. par. of *inflorsco* = to begin to blossom.]

Bot.: The arrangement of flowers upon a branch or stem. It may be axillary or terminal. In the former case the branch can grow indefinitely, producing new flowers on the axils, hence this is called an indefinite inflorescence; in the latter the terminal flower stops the further development of the branch, hence this kind of inflorescence is called definite. Inflorescence may be centripetal (q.v.) or centrifugal (q.v.). Different kinds of inflorescence are (1) the spike, (2) the raceme, (3) the corymb, (4) the umbel, (5) the panicle, (6) the thyrsus, (7) the compound corymb and compound bel um, (8) the cyme. No. (1) is subdivided into—(*a*) the spike proper, (*b*) the ament or catkin, (*c*) the spadix, (*d*) the spikelet, (*e*) the cone, (*f*) the capitulum, and (*g*) the cœnanthium. Inflorescence is called also Anthotaxis. (See all these terms.)

* **In-flōw',** *v.i.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *flow* (q.v.).] To flow in.

"Dry up the *inflowed* humour."—*Wiseman: Chirurgical Treatises*, bk. i., ch. iii.

* **In'-flōw,** *s.* [INFLOW, *v.*] The act of flowing in or into; that which flows in; an influx.

In'-flū-ençe, *s.* [Fr., from Low Lat. *influentia* = a flowing in, an inundation; *influens*, pr. par. of *influo* = to flow in: *in-* = in, and *fluo* = to flow; Sp. & Port. *influencia;* Ital. *influenzia.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. Originally used in an astrological sense; a power supposed to proceed from the heavenly bodies and operate upon the affairs of men.

"Dawn, and the Pleiades, before him danced,
Shedding sweet *influence*."
Milton: P. L., viii. 375.

* 2. A flowing in, into, or upon; influx.

3. Agency or power serving or tending to affect, modify, or sway in some manner; ability or power to produce some effect; power of directing or modifying; ascendant power.

"Twice as magnetic to sweet *influences*."
Tennyson: Princess, ii. 153.

4. Authority or power derived from superiority of position, rank, talents, &c.; acknowledged ascendency; power to influence or move others according to one's own will or wishes.

"The vigorous exertion of his authority and *influence*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

5. Power; effects of indulgence in.

"There was scarcely an hour of the day or of the night when he was not under the *influence* of claret."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

II. *Elect. & Magn.:* The same as INDUCTION (q.v.).

¶ For the difference between *influence* and *credit*, see CREDIT.

* **influence-rich,** *a.* Rich in influence; having great influence or power. (*Tennyson: In Memoriam*, lxxix. 14.)

In'-flū-ençe, *v.t.* [INFLUENCE, *s.*] To exercise influence upon; to act upon with directive or impulsive power; to modify to any end or purpose; to bias; to sway.

"The patronage of the Crown was employed on an extensive scale for the purpose of *influencing* votes."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

In'-flū-en-çèr, *s.* [Eng. *influenc(e); -er.*] One who or that which influences.

* **In'-flū-en-çive,** *a.* [Eng. *influenc(e); -ive.*] Tending to influence; influential.

* **In'-flū-ent,** *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *influens*, pr. par. of *influo* = to flow in: *in-* = in, and *fluo* = to flow.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Flowing in.

"Where Thames with *influent* tide
My native city laves."
Cowper: Chas. Deodati. (Trans.)

2. Exerting or having influence; influential.

"It is more operative and *influent* upon others, than any other vertue."—*Mountague: Devoute Essayes*, pt. ii., tr. ii., § 2.

B. *As subst.:* Influence.

"O fortune, executrice of wierdes
O *influents* of these heavens hie."
Chaucer: Troilus & Cressida, iii.

In-flū-ĕn'-tial (ti as sh), *a.* [Lat. *influens* (genit. *influentis*); Eng. adj. suff. *-ial.*] Possessing or exerting influence by invisible operation, either as physical causes on bodies, or as moral causes on the mind; possessing power or influence, as from superiority of position, rank, intellect, wealth, &c.

"Thy *influential* vigour reinspires
This feeble frame."
Thompson: Sickness, bk. iii.

In-flū-ĕn'-tial-lȳ (ti as sh), *adv.* [Eng. *influential; -ly.*] In an influential manner; so as to influence.

"Embrace not the blind side of opinions, but that which looks most luciferously and *influentially* unto goodness."—*Browne: Christian Morals*, pt. iii., § 8.

In-flū-ĕn'-za, *s.* [Ital. = influence.] (See def.)

Path.: A specific catarrhal inflammation of the mucous membranes of the air-passages, contagious, and often epidemic, attended with early involvement of chill, lassitude, and prostration to a marked degree, intense frontal headache, giddiness, and acrid discharge from the nose, with sleepless nights, and sometimes delirium. Persistent cough, worst at nights, expectoration, remittent feverishness, with nocturnal exacerbations, lasting from four to eight days, sometimes complicated with bronchitis or even pneumonia. Everything tending to depress the spirits must be avoided. This specific disease-poison in some epidemics is said to be as fatal as cholera, and has been occasionally mistaken for typhoid fever.

In'-flŭx, *s.* [Lat. *influxus* = a flowing in, from *influo* = to flow in; Sp. *influjo;* Ital. *influsso.*]

1. The act of flowing in or into anything.

"Either of these, if timely applied, will resist the *influx*."—*Wiseman: Chirurg. Treatises*, bk. i., ch. iii.

* 2. Infusion, intromission.

"The *influx* of the knowledge of God, in relation to this everlasting life."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind.*

3. A coming in; an introduction or importation in abundance; that which flows in.

"A sudden and unexampled *influx* of riches."—*Johnson: Falkland Islands.*

4. The place or point at which one stream flows or runs into another, or into the sea.

* 5. Influence, power, authority, weight.

"These two do not so much concern sea-fish, yet they have a great *influx* upon rivers, ponds, and lakes."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind.*

* **In-fluxion (fluxion** as **flŭk'-shŭn),** *s.* [Lat. *influxio*, from *influxus*, pa. par. of *influo;* Fr. *influxion.*] A flowing in or into; infusion, intromission.

"The state which is most susceptible of divine *influxion*."—*Bacon: Advancement of Learning*, bk. ii.

* **In-fluxious (fluxious** as **flŭk'-shyŭs),** *a.* [Eng. *influx; -ious.*] Influential.

"The moon hath an *influxious* power to make impressions upon their humours."—*Howel: English Tears.*

* **In-flŭx'-ive,** *a.* [Eng. *influx; -ive.*] Having a tendency to flow in; influential.

"He is the *influxive* head who governs the whole body."—*Holdsworth: Inauguration Sermon* (1624), p. 9.

* **In'-flŭx-ȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *influx; -y.*] An influx, an influence.

"Not by forms or celestial *influxies*."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 997.

In-fōld', *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *fold* (q.v.).]

1. To wrap up, to inwrap, to inclose.

"Refulgent arms his mighty limbs *infold*."
Pope: Homer: Iliad xiii. 38.

2. To clasp in the arms; to embrace.

"Noble Banquo, let me *infold* thee,
And hold thee to my heart." *Shakesp.: Macbeth*, i. 4.

* 3. To shut up, to confine.

"Then Troians in their walls
Had beene *infolded* like the snake in a
Chapman: Homer: Iliad

* 4. To involve, to surround.

"These powers *infold* the Greek and Trojan
Pope: Homer: Iliad

* **In-fōld'-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *infold*, v.] The act of infolding; the state of being infolded.

* **In-fō'-lī-āte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *in-* = in, and *folium* = a leaf.] To cover or envelope in leaves.

"Long may his fruitful vine *infoliate* all about him with embracements."—*Howel.*

* **In-förçe',** *v.t.* [ENFORCE.]

* **In-förç'-ĕr,** *s.* [ENFORCER.]

* **In-fŏr'-ĕst,** *v.t.* [ENFOREST.]

In-form', * **in-forme,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *informer*, from Lat. *informo*, from *in-* = in, and *forma* = a form, a shape; Sp. & Ital. *formar;* Ital. *informare.*]

A. *Transitive:*

* 1. To give form or shape to.

"She gilded us, but you are gilded and *informed* us."
Donne: To the Countess of Bedford.

* 2. To animate; to actuate with powers; to give life or vitality to; to fill with vitality.

"Who fills, surrounds, *informs*, and agitates the whole." *Thomson: Castle of Indolence.*

3. To communicate knowledge to; to tell; to give information or intelligence to acquaint. (Formerly followed by *of* when governing a secondary object.)

"For he would learne their name and
And then *informe* his master (Mars)
Spenser: Mother Hubberd's Tale.

* 4. To communicate, to tell, to make known.

"He did *informe* the truth." *Shakesp.*

* 5. To communicate a knowledge to, by way of accusation.

"Tertullus *informed* the governor against
Acts xxiv. 1.

* 6. To point out the way to; to lead. (*Milton: Samson Agonistes.*)

B. *Reflex.:* To teach, to instruct; to acquainted.

C. *Intransitive:*

* 1. To take form or shape; to become.

"It is the bloody business which *informs*
Thus to mine eyes." *Shakesp.: Macbeth.*

2. To give information or intelligence.

¶ *To inform against:* To come against by way of accusation; to lay an information against.

¶ To *inform* may be either a personal address or otherwise; to *acquaint* is to give; are immediate and personal communications. One *informs* the government, or a public body, or one *informs* one's friends; one *acquaints* or *apprizes* only one's friends or particular individuals. To *inform* is to give persons in all conditions; to *acquaint* or *touch* are the acts of superiors, equals, or ground or another: one *informs* by virtue of an accidental superiority of priority of knowledge; one *instructs* by virtue of superior knowledge or superior station; one *teaches* by virtue of superior knowledge rather than station. (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

* **in-form',** * **in-forme,** *a.* [Lat. *informis*, from *in-* = not, and *forma* = form, shape; Sp., & Ital. *informe.*] Without regular form or shape; shapeless.

"And the whole prospect so *informe* and
Cotton: Wonders of the Peak.

In-form'-al, * **in-form'-all,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *formal* (q.v.).]

1. Not formal; not in the regular or usual form; not according to custom or rule; not in accordance with official, or usual, or customary forms.

"A charge in writing, which, though informal or irregular, may be reduced to four articles."—*Charge against Warren Hastings.*

2. Not formal; free from ceremony; easy: as, an *informal* visit.

* 3. Deranged; out of one's senses.

"These poor *informal* women are no more but instruments of some more mightier member of the government."—*Measure for Measure*, v. 1.

In-for-măl'-I-tȳ, *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *formality* (q.v.).]

1. The quality or state of being informal; want of attention to regular form or rule.

hich are more or less curved, the higher parts which have been removed by denudation d so brought the lower bed to light. The nverse of outlier (q.v.).

-light'-ẹn (*gh* silent), *v.t.* [ENLIGHTEN.]

-list', *v.t.* [ENLIST.]

-live', *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (intens.), and Eng. e (q.v.).] To give life, spirit, or animation ; to animate.

"What she did here, by great example, well,
T *inlive* posteritie, her fame may tell."
Ben Jonson: Eleg. on Lady Anne Pawlet.

-lŏck', *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *lock* .v.).] To lock up or inclose one thing in nother.

-lû'-mĭne, *v.t.* [ENLUMINE.]

-lȳ, *a.* & *adv.* [A.S. *inlic* (a), *inlíce* (adv.).]

A. *As adj.:* Internal, secret, heartfelt.

"Did'st thou but know the *inly* touch of love."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, ii. 7.

B. *As adv.:* Internally, within, secretly, the heart, mentally.

"'Save him, my God!' she *inly* cries."
Moore: Fire Worshippers.

mate, *s.* & *a.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *ate*, s. (q.v.).]

A. *As subst.:* One who lodges or dwells in e same house as another; one who occupies ny place or dwelling; a resident or dweller ; especially spoken of occupants of hos- tals, asylums, prisons, &c.

"He's but a new fellow,
An *inmate* here in Rome, as Catiline calls him."
Ben Jonson: Catiline, ii. 1.

* **B.** *As adj.:* Dwelling or residing in a lace; admitted as a resident or occupier of e same place; internal.

"To stop their overgrowth, as *inmate* guests
Too numerous." *Milton: P. L.*, xii. 186.

ı'-mēats, *s. pl.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and pl. of ng. *meat.*]

1. The edible viscera of pigs, fowls, &c. *Peacock: Manley & Corringham; Gloss.*)

2. The entrails.

"I shall try six inches of my knife
On thine own *inmeats*."
Taylor: Philip van Artevelde, iii. 1.

ı-mĕsh', *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *mesh* .v.).] To bring or involve within meshes, s of a net.

ı-mew' (ew as **ū)**, *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and ng. *mew* (q.v.).] To inclose or shut in, as in mew or cage.

n'-möre, *a.* [Eng. *in*, and *more.*] Inner. *P. Holland: Camden*, p. 131.)

-mōst, * **ine-maste**, *a.* [A.S. *innemest.*]

1. Deepest or furthest within; remotest rom the surface.

"Shortly, within her *inmost* pith there bred
A little wicked worme."
Spenser: Visions of the World's Vanity.

2. Most secret; deepest.

"Still there within the *inmost* thought he grew."
Byron: Lara, i. 19.

n, * **in**, * **inne**, *s.* [A.S. *in*, *inn*, from *in*, an = within; Icel. *inni*, from *inn*, *inni* = ndoors; *in* = in.]

1. A house of lodging and entertainment for travellers.

"Between Chester and the capital there was not an *inn* where he had not been in a brawl."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

* 2. Lodging, abode, residence, habitation.

"Therefore with me ye may take up your *in*
For this same night." *Spenser: F. Q.*, I. i. 33.

3. A college of municipal or common law professors and students. [¶ (2).]

* 4. The town residence of a nobleman or person of quality.

¶ (1) *Inns of Chancery:* Colleges in which young students formerly began their law studies. They are now occupied chiefly by attorneys, solicitors, &c.

(2) *Inns of Court:* Colleges or corporate societies in London, to one of which all barristers and students for the bar must belong; also the buildings belonging to such societies in which the members of the *inn* dine together, and barristers have their chambers. There are four such inns—viz.: the Inner Temple, the Middle Temple, Gray's Inn, and Lincoln's Inn.

inn, *v.i.* & *t.* [INN, *s.*]

* **A.** *Intrans.:* To take up lodging; to lodge as at an inn.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To lodge and entertain.

"And *inned* hem, everich at his degree."
Chaucer: C. T., 2,194.

2. To house, to get in, to store in a house or barn. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"Howsoever the laws made in that parliament did bear good fruit, yet the subsidy bare a fruit that proved barsh and bitter; all was *inned* at last into the king's barn."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*, p. 67.

* **ĭn-năs-ẹ-bĭl'-ĭ-tȳ**, *s.* [Late Lat. *innascibilis* = that cannot be born.] Self-existence; the state or quality of never having been born or begotten.

"*Innascibility* we must admit
The Father." *Davies: Mirum in Modum*, p. 17.

ĭn'-nāte, *a.* [Lat. *innatus*, from *in-* = in, and *natus*, pa. par. of *nascor* = to be born.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Inborn, natural, native, not acquired.

"An *innate* clinging
A loathsome, and yet all invincible
Instinct of life." *Byron: Cain*, i. 1.

2. Derived from the constitution of the mind, as contrasted with what is derived from experience.

"That untaught *innate* philosophy."
Byron: Childe Harold, iii. 99.

* 3. Inherent.

"The blood turns back to the breast; and there, by an *innate*, but wonderful faculty is turned into milk."
—*P. Fletcher: Purple Island*, iv. (Note 3.)

II. *Botany:*

1. *Gen.:* Adhering to the apex of any structure.

2. *Spec.* (*Of an anther*): Attached by its base to a filament, as distinguished from adnate and versatile (q.v.)

innate-ideas, *s. pl:*

Philos.: The term generally supposed to correspond to the κοιναὶ ἔννοιαι of the Stoics—"general notions developed in the course of nature in all men" (*Diog.* I. vii. 54)—though the earlier teachers of that school regarded these ideas as the natural outgrowth of perceptions, not as innate. Thomas of Aquin, the greatest of the Schoolmen, taught that "there is no knowledge which is innate, and destitute of all experience." On the Continent the doctrine of innate ideas was revived by Descartes, who held that the notion of things, truth, and thought were naturally common to all men. Leibnitz said that "the ideas of being, substance, identity, the true, the good, are innate in the mind;" though his innate ideas are rather slumbering than conscious notions. The doctrine will be found in the second elegy of Sir John Davies' *Nosce Teipsum*, and in the *De Veritate* of Lord Herbert of Cherbury. On the opposite side, Locke (*Human Underst.*, bk. i.), Culverwell (*Light of Nature*), and later writers may be consulted.

* **ĭn-nāte'**, *v.t.* [INNATE, *a.*] To call into being.

"The first *innating* cause
Laughs them to scorn."
Marston: Antonio's Revenge, iv. 1.

* **ĭn-nāt'-ĕd**, *a.* [Eng. *innat(e)*; *-ed.*] Innate, inborn, natural.

"But no charme
The Muses have these monsters can disarme
Of their *innated* rage."
Habington: Castara, pt. i.; *To Mr. E. Porter.*

* **ĭn'-nāte-lȳ**, *adv.* [Eng. *innate*; *-ly.*] In an innate manner; naturally.

* **ĭn'-nāte-nĕss**, *s.* [Eng. *innate*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being innate.

* **ĭn-nāt'-ĭve**, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *native* (q.v.).] Native, natural.

"And for the safe accesse,
His sonne shall make to his *innative* port."
Chapman: Homer; Odyssey v.

* **ĭn-nāt-ụr-ăl'-ĭ-tȳ**, *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *naturality* (q.v.).] Unnatural conduct.

"*Innaturality* amongst kindred [is] infamous."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 207. (Margin.)

* **ĭn-nāt'-ụr-ăl-lȳ**, *adv.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *naturally* (q.v.).] Not naturally; not according to nature.

* **ĭn-năv'-ĭg-ạ-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *navigable* (q.v.).] Not navigable; that cannot be navigated or traversed by ships.

"Which Acheron surrounds, the *innavigable* flood."
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid vi. 161.

* **ĭn-năv'-ĭg-ạ-blȳ**, *adv.* [Eng. *innavigabl(e)*; *-ly.*] So as not to be navigable.

* **ĭnne**, *prep.* [IN.]

* **ĭnne**, * **ĭn**, *s.* [INN, *s.*]

* **ĭnne**, *v.t.* [INN, *v.*]

* **ĭn-nĕct'**, *v.t.* [Lat. *innecto* = to tie or fasten to, together, or about: *in-* = in, into, and *necto* = to tie, to fasten.] To fasten together. (*Fuller: Worthies*, i. 139.)

ĭn'-nĕr, *a.* & *s.* [A.S. *innera*, from *in* = in.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Interior; farther inward or nearer the centre than something else.

"Many families are established in the West Indies, and some discovered in the *inner* parts of America."—*Addison: Spectator.*

2. Interior, internal, spiritual.

"Let thy grace
Upon his *inner* soul in mercy shine."
Wordsworth: Sonnets to Liberty, Nov. 1813.

3. Not obvious; dark, esoteric: as, an *inner* meaning.

B. *As substantive:*

1. That part of a target immediately outside the bull's-eye, enclosed by a ring varying in breadth, according to the range.

2. A shot striking that part of the target.

"Scores which gave averages of *inners* or more."—*Times*, July 21, 1884.

† **inner-bark**, *s.*

Bot.: The liber (q.v.).

inner-forme, *s.*

Print.: [FORM, *s.*, II. 6 (1) & (2)].

inner-house, *s.* The name given to the chambers in which the first and second divisions of the Court of Session hold their sittings in Edinburgh; applied also to the divisions themselves, and used in contradistinction to the Outer House, in which the lords ordinary sit to hear motions and causes. All causes commencing in the Court of Session in regular form, by summons, letters of suspension, or advocation, reach the Inner House after passing through the Outer House.

inner-parts, *s. pl.*

Music: Those portions of the harmony that are not at the top or bottom

inner-pedal, *s.*

Music: A sustained note in one of the inner parts. [SUSTAINED-NOTE.]

inner-plate, *s.*

Arch.: The wall-plate in a double-plated roof, which lies nearest the centre of the roof, the other, or *outer-plate*, having its side nearer the outer surface of the wall.

inner-post, *s.*

Shipbuild.: A piece brought in at the foreside of the main-post, and generally continued as high as the wing-transom to seat the other transoms upon.

inner-square, *s.*

Carp.: The edges forming the internal right angle of a carpenter's square.

* **ĭn'-nĕr-ẹst**, *a.* [Eng. *inner*; super. suff. *-est.*] Inmost, innermost.

* **ĭn-nĕr-lȳ**, *adv.* [Eng. *inner*; *-ly.*] More within; nearer the centre.

ĭn'-nĕr-mōst, *a.* [A corruption of A.S. *innemest* = inmost (q.v.)]. Farthest inward or within; most remote from the surface.

* **ĭn-nĕr-vā'-tion** (1), *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2); Eng. *nerve*, and suff. *-ation.*] A state of nervelessness.

ĭn-nĕr-vā'-tion (2), *s.* [Eng. *innerve*; *-ation.*]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of innerving or strengthening; the state of being innerved.

2. *Physiol.:* The function of the nervous system; nervous excitement; special activity excited in any part of the nervous system.

* **ĭn-nĕrve'**, *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (intens.), and Eng. *nerve* (q.v.).] To give nerve to, to strengthen, to invigorate.

* **ĭnn'-hōld-ẽr**, *s.* [Eng. *inn*, s., and *holder.*] One who keeps an inn; an innkeeper.

"Whether as well they as butchers, *innholders*, and victuallers, do sell that which is wholesome and at reasonable prices."—*Bacon: The Judicial Charge, &c.*

ĭnn'-ĭng, *s.* [Eng. *inn*, v.; *-ing.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. *Lit.:* The act of gathering in of grain, harvest, &c.

"The gathering and *inning* of some harvest."—*P. Holland: Pliny*, bk. xviii., ch. vi.

Theology & Church History:

A. *As subst.* (*Pl.*): Less rigid Calvinists who held that God having permitted, but not foreordained, the fall, then decreed the salvation of the elect by means of a Redeemer. He was thus not in any way responsible for the introduction of evil into the world; what he did was to provide the remedy. The Infralapsarians were opposed by the Supralapsarians (q.v.). The question was debated chiefly in the early part of the seventeenth century.

B. *As adj.:* Of or belonging to the Infralapsarians or their doctrine.

ĭn-frą-lăp-sär'-ĭ-ąn-ĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *infralapsarian; -ism.*]

Theol. & Ch. Hist.: The doctrine of the Infralapsarians.

ĭn-frą-mē'-dĭ-ąn, *a.* [Pref. *infra-*, and Eng. *median*, from Lat. *medianus* = that is in the middle.] [MEDIAN (1).]

Biol. & Hydrol.: Of or belonging to the zone of animal and vegetable life in the parts of the sea where the water is from fifty to one hundred fathoms in depth. (*Prof. Edward Forbes.*)

* **ĭn-frą-mŭn'-dāne,** *a.* [Pref. *infra-*, and Eng. *mundane* (q.v.).] Lying below or beneath the world.

* **ĭn-frąn'-çhīse,** *v.t.* [ENFRANCHISE.]

* **ĭn-frăn-ğĭ-bĭl'-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *frangibility* (q.v.).] The quality or state of being infrangible; infrangibleness.

† **ĭn-frăn'-ğĭ-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *frangible* (q.v.); Fr. *infrangible.*]

1. *Lit.:* That cannot be broken.

"[He] link'd their fetlocks with a golden band,
Infrangible, immortal."
Pope: Homer; Iliad xiii. 57.

2. *Fig.:* That cannot be infringed or violated.

† **ĭn-frăn'-ğĭ-ble-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *infrangible; -ness.*] The state or quality of being infrangible; incapability of being broken.

* **ĭn-frą-pōse',** *v.t.* [Lat. *infra* = below, and Eng. *pose* (q.v.).] To place under or beneath.

"Terrestrial surface *infraposed* to the drift-gravels."
—*Austen.* (*Annandale.*)

* **ĭn-frą-pō-sĭ'-tion,** *s.* [Pref. *infra-*, and Eng. *position* (q.v.).] Position or situation beneath or under.

ĭn-frē'-quençe, ĭn-frē'-quęn-çȳ, *s.* [Lat. *infrequentia*, from *infrequens* = in small number, rare: *in-* = not, and *frequens* = in numbers, frequent; Fr. *infréquence.*]

1. The quality or state of being infrequent; rareness; rarity; uncommonness.

"We must have regard to the frequency or *infrequency* of them."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 8.

* 2. The state of not being frequented; solitude.

"The solitude and *infrequency* of the place."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 1,078.

ĭn-frē'-quęnt, * **in-fre-quente,** *a.* [Lat. *infrequens*; Fr. *infréquent*; Ital. *infrequente.*] Not frequent; not occurring frequently; rare; uncommon; unusual.

"Cooling his *infrequent* pleasures with sighs."—*Bp. Hall: Decett of Appearance.*

* **ĭn-frē-quĕnt',** *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *frequent*, v. (q.v.)] Not to frequent; to desert; to forsake.

* **ĭn-frē'-quęnt-lȳ,** *adv.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *frequently* (q.v.).] Not frequently; rarely.

* **ĭn-frĭğ'-ĭ-dāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *infrigidatus*, pa. par. of *infrigido*, from *in-* (intens.), and *frigido* = to make cool; *frigidus* = cool.] To make cool or cold; to chill; to cool.

"The drops reached little further than the surface of the liquor, whose coldness did not *infrigidate* those upper parts of the glass."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 393.

* **ĭn-frĭğ-ĭ-dā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *infrigidatio*, from *infrigidatus*, pa. par. of *infrigido.*] The act of making cool or cold; a chilling or cooling.

"Because of the *infrigidation* of that air by the snow."—*Boyle: Works*, ii. 513.

ĭn-frĭnğe', *v.t. & i.* [Lat. *infringo* = to break into: *in-* = in, into, and *frango* = to break; Sp. *infringir*; Ital. *infringere.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To break, as a law, a compact, a contract, &c.; to violate, either positively by contravention, or negatively by omission or neglect of duty; to transgress.

"The first man that did th' edict *infringe.*"
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, ii. 2.

* 2. To destroy; to break.

"If so we can, and by the head
Broken be not intended all our power
To be *infringed.*" *Milton: P. L.*, i. 62.

* 3. To hinder; to obstruct.

"Bright as the deathless gods, and happy, she
From all that may *infringe* delight is free."
Waller: Apology of Sleep.

B. *Intransitive:*

* 1. To violate, break, or transgress some rule or law; to do evil or injury.

2. To encroach, to trespass, to intrude: as, To *infringe* upon one's rights.

¶ (1) The civil and moral laws are *infringed* by those who act in opposition to them; treaties and engagements are *violated* by those who do not hold them sacred; the bounds which are prescribed by the moral law are *transgressed* by those who are guilty of any excess.

(2) For the difference between to *infringe* and to *encroach*, see ENCROACH.

ĭn-frĭnğe'-mĕnt, *s.* [Eng. *infringe; -ment.*] The act of infringing, breaking, violating, or transgressing; the state of being infringed; a breach, a violation, an encroachment.

"We scarce ever had a prince, who by fraud, or violence, had not made some *infringement* on the constitution."—*Burke: Vindic. of Natural Society.*

ĭn-frĭnğ'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *infring(e); -er.*] One who infringes, breaks, or violates; a violater, a transgressor, an encroacher.

"The *infringers* of this commandment to be imprisoned."—*Strype: Edw. VI.* (an. 1548).

* **ĭn-frĭnğ'-ĭ-ble,** *a.* [Lat. *in-* = not; *frango* (in comp. *fringo*) = to break, and Eng. suff. *-ible* = able.] That cannot be broken. (*Breton: An Olde Man's Lesson*, p. 13.)

† **ĭn-frŭc-tĕs'-çençe,** *s.* [Modelled on Eng. *inflorescence*, but from Lat. *fructus* = fruit; cf. *fructescence* (q.v.).]

Bot.: The name given by St. Pierre to the multiple or polythalamic fruits bearing the same relation to a simple fruit that the inflorescence does to a simple flower.

* **ĭn-frŭc'-tu-ōse,** * **in-frŭc'-tu-ŏŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *infructuosus*, from *in-* = not, and *fructus* = fruit.] Not fruitful; not bearing fruit; unprofitable. (*Adams: Works*, ii. 120.)

* **ĭn-frū'-gal,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* = (2), and Eng. *frugal* (q.v.).] Not frugal, prodigal, extravagant.

* **ĭn-frū-ğĭf'-ĕr-ŏŭs,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *frugiferous* (q.v.).] Not bearing fruit.

* **ĭn'-fu-cāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *infucatus*, pa. par. of *infuco* = to paint, to colour: *in-* = in, into, and *fuco* = to paint.] To paint, to stain, to daub.

* **ĭn-fu-cā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *infucatus*, pa. par. of *infuco.*] The act of painting, staining, or daubing, especially the face.

ĭn'-fu-la, *s.* [Lat.]

Rom. Antiq.: A sacred fillet, made of wool, and worn on the head by priests, victims, and persons who fled to any place for mercy or protection. It was also worn by the emperors and magistrates on solemn occasions. The name was applied later to the head-dress of a Christian priest, and, still later, to a pendent ornament at the back of a mitre.

INFULA.

* **ĭn'-fu-mate,** *v.t.* [Lat. *infumatus*, pa. par. of *infumo*, from *fumus* = smoke.] To smoke; to dry by smoking.

* **ĭn-fu-mā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *infumatus*, pa. par. of *infumo.*] The act or process of smoking or drying by smoking.

* **ĭn-fūme',** *v.t.* [Lat. *infumo*, from *fumus* = smoke.] To smoke; to dry by smoking.

* **ĭn-fūnd',** *v.t.* [INFOUND, *v.*]

ĭn-fŭn-dĭb'-u-lar, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *infundibularis*, from Lat. *infundibulum* (q.v.).]

Bot.: Funnel-shaped; infundibuliform (q.v.).

ĭn-fŭn-dĭb-u-lā'-ta, *s. pl.* [Neut. sing. of Mod. Lat. *infundibulatus* = funnel-shaped.]

Zool.: An order of Polyzoa or Bryozoa. They have the tentacles placed in a circle round the mouth. It contains the Fresh-water &c.

ĭn-fŭn-dĭb'-u-lāte, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *infundibulatus.*] [INFUNDIBULAR.]

Bot.: Infundibular (q.v.).

ĭn-fŭn-dĭb-u-lĭ-, *pref.* [INFUNDIBULUM.] Funnel-shaped.

infundibuli-campanulate, *a.* Between bell-shaped and funnel-shaped.

ĭn-fŭn-dĭb'-u-lĭ-form, *a.* [Lat. *infundibulum* (q.v.), and *forma* = form.]

Anat. & Bot.: Infundibular; funnel-shaped. There is an infundibuliform fascia of the abdomen. One form of corolla is infundibuliform.

ĭn-fŭn-dĭb'-u-lŭm (pl. **ĭn-fŭn-dĭb'-u-lą,** *s.* [Lat., = a funnel.]

1. *Anat.:* Any part more or less funnel-shaped. There is an infundibulum of the ear, one of the lungs, and one of the ethmoid bone; also infundibula of the kidneys.

2. *Zoology:*

(1) The funnel or siphon of the Cirripedia, the tube formed by the coalescence or the apposition of their epipodia. (*Nicholson.*)

(2) The channel formed by folded processes of the mantle by which water passes into the branchial chamber of molluscs. (*Fischer.*)

* **ĭn-fŭn'-ĕr-ąl,** *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *funeral* (q.v.).] To perform the rite of burial for; to bury.

"As though her flesh did but *infuneral*
Her buried ghost."
G. Fletcher: Christ's Vict. & Triumph.

* **ĭn-fŭr'-cā'-tion,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *furcation* (q.v.).] A forked expansion.

ĭn-fūr'-ĭ-āte, *v.t.* [INFURIATE, *a.*] To render furious or mad; to provoke to madness or fury.

* **ĭn-fūr'-ĭ-ąte,** *a.* [Ital. *infuriato*, pa. par. of *infuriare* = to grow into fury or rage: *in-* = in, and *furia* = fury.] Infuriated, enraged, mad, raging.

* **ĭn-fūs'-cāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *infuscatus*, pa. par. of *infusco*, from *in-* (intens.), and *fuscus* = dark.] To darken; to make dark; *fuscus* = dark.] To darken; to obscure; to make black or dark.

* **ĭn-fūs-cā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *infuscatus*, pa. par. of *infusco.*] The act of darkening or blackening; the state of being darkened or black.

ĭn-fūse', *v.t.* [Fr. *infuser*, from Lat. *infusus*, pa. par. of *infundo* = to pour in: *in-* = in, into, and *fundo* = to pour; Sp. *infundir*; Ital. *infondere.*]

* 1. To pour in, into, or upon, as a liquid; to shed.

"Those clear rays which she *infused* on me."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV., i. 1.

2. To pour into the mind; to instil a principle; to inculcate, to implant.

"So spake the false archangel, and *infused*
Bad influence into the unwary breast
Of his associate." *Milton: P. L.*, v. 6.

3. To introduce, to diffuse, to spread.

"[He] waking at the call of lust shall
Infuse lies and errors of his own."
Cowper: Expostulation, 2.

* 4. To make an infusion with.

"Drink, *infused* with flesh, will nourish better and easier than meat and drink together."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*

* 5. To inspire, to fill.

"*Infusing* him with self and vain conceit."
Shakesp.: Richard II., 2.1.

6. To steep in any liquid, with a great heat, for the purpose of extracting medicinal or other valuable virtues, essences, or qualities.

"Take violets, and *infuse* a good pugil of them in a quart of vinegar."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*

* **ĭn-fūse',** *s.* [Lat. *infusum*, neut. sing. of *fusus*, pa. par. of *infundo* = to pour in.] An infusion.

"That may my rymes with sweet *infuse* embaye."
Spenser: Hymn of Heavenly Love.

ĭn-fūş'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *infus(e); -er.*] One who or that which infuses.

"To declare the very dreams, as if they had been *infusers* of it."—*Mountagnes: Essayes Bacon*, tr. xvi., § 6.

* **ĭn-fūş-ĭ-bĭl'-ĭ-tȳ (1),** *s.* [Eng. *infusible* (1); *-ity.*] The quality or state of being infusible; incapability of fusion or dissolution.

* **ĭn-fūs-ĭ-bĭl'-ĭ-tȳ** (2), *s.* [Eng. *infusible* (2); *-ity.*] The quality or state of being infused; capability of being fused or dissolved.

* **ĭn-fūs'-ĭ-ble** (1), *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *fusible* (q.v.).]

Chem., Min., &c.: That cannot be fused or dissolved; not admitting of fusion; not fusible.

"Vitrification is the last work of fire, and a fusion of the salt and earth, wherein the fusible salt draws the earth and *infusible* part into one continuum."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. ii., ch. i.

ĭn-fūs'-ĭ-ble (2), *a.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *fusible* (q.v.).] Capable of being infused.

* **ĭn-fūs'-ĭ-ble-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *infusible*, and suff. *-ness.*] The same as INFUSIBILITY (q.v.).

ĭn-fū'-ṣion, *s.* [Lat. *infusio*, from *infusus*, pa. par. of *infundo*; Fr. & Sp. *infusion*; Ital. *infusione.*]

1. The act of infusing or pouring in or upon, as a liquid.

"Of which thynges this *infusion* of water is one."—*Sir T. More: Works*, p. 491.

* 2. The act or process of dipping in or into water; immersion.

"Baptism by *infusion* began to be introduced in cold climates."—*Jortin: Eccles. Hist.*

3. The act or process of steeping any substance, as a plant in a liquid for the purpose of extracting medicinal or other valuable virtues, essence, or qualities.

4. The liquor obtained by steeping any substance, as a plant in a liquid; a decoction.

5. The act of infusing, instilling, or implanting in the mind; instillation, inculcation.

"In the working of such cleansing of the soule, and *infusion* of grace."—*Sir T. More: Works*, p. 286.

6. That which is infused, instilled, or implanted; an inspiration.

"No sooner grows
The soft *infusion* prevalent and wide."
Thomson: Spring, 568.

* 7. A mixture, a share, a blending.

"Of elegy there was the due *infusion*."
Byron: Vision of Judgment, ix.

* **ĭn-fū'-sion-ĭṣm,** * **ĭn-fū'-siąn-ĭṣm** (s as zh), *s.* [The first form from Eng. *infusion*; *-ism*; the second from Low Lat. *infusianismus* = the teaching described in def.]

Metaph.: The doctrine that the human soul is an emanation from, or an influx of, the Divine Substance. It is akin to the teaching of Pythagoras and of the Stoics. Its defenders in Christian times have relied on Gen. ii. 7. Infusionism is opposed to Traducianism (q.v.) and to Creationism, the doctrine accepted by the Eastern and Western Church.

* **ĭn-fū'-sĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *infus(e)*; *-ive.*] Having the power of infusion or inspiration; inspiring.

"Sing the *infusive* force of Spring on man."
Thomson: Spring, 568.

ĭn-fu-sōr'-ĭ-a, *s. pl.* [Not the pl. of Lat. *infusorium* = a pitcher, but Mod. Lat., from *infusus*, pa. par. of *infundo* = to pour in, to infuse.]

1. *Zool.:* The name first given by Otto Frederick Müller to the mostly microscopic animacula developed in organic infusions. A drop of water from a weedy or other pool or ditch, viewed by the microscope, contains them in countless numbers. Ehrenberg deemed them animals of comparatively high organization. Many of his infusoria have been removed to the vegetable kingdom, and the others shown to have a simpler structure than he believed. Pritchard divided them into Bacillaria, which were clearly vegetable, Phytozoa, on the borderland between animals and plants, and Protozoa, Rotatoria, or Rotifera, and Tardigrada, clearly animal. They are placed by many as a class of Protozoa. Some years ago Prof. Huxley elevated them into one of the eight primary groups, into which he divided the Animal Kingdom. They have neither vessels nor nerves, but possess internal spherical cavities. They move by means of cilia or variable processes formed of the substance of the body, true feet being absent. The sarcode is differentiated into an ectosarc and an endosarc; they have also a nucleus and a contractile vesicle. They occur everywhere, in salt, as well as in fresh water. One, Noctiluca, is believed to take a great share in producing the phosphorescence of the ocean. The Infusoria proper (= Pritchard's Protozoa) are divided into three orders—Suctoria, Ciliata, and Flagellata.

INFUSORIA IN THE FIELD OF THE MICROSCOPE.

2. *Palæont.:* Ehrenberg believes that the protective carapaces of some infusoria have been found in chalk flints. The "infusoria" found in the mineral called Tripoli, and in bog-iron ore, are mostly vegetable Diatoms, and do not belong to the class as now restricted. [GAILLONELLA.]

ĭn-fu-sōr'-ĭ-ąl, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *infusorialis*, from *infusorii* (q.v.).]

Zool.: Of or belonging to the Infusoria (q.v.).

infusorial-tuff, *s.* A tuff containing infusoria in the wide sense of the word. It was a tuff of this kind which overwhelmed Pompeii.

ĭn-fu-sōr'-ĭ-ąn, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *infusori(a)*; Eng. suff. *-an.*]

Zool.: A member of the Infusoria. (*Duncan: Nat. Hist.*, iv. 356.)

ĭn-fūs'-ōr-ȳ, *a. & s.* [Mod. Lat. *infusor(ia)* (q.v.); Eng. suff. *-y.*]

A. *As adj.:* Of or belonging to the Infusoria.

† **B.** *As subst.:* One of the Infusoria. (*Van der Hoeven: Handbk. of Zool.* (ed. Clark), i. 41.)

infusory-animalcules, *s. pl.*

Zool.: The class or sub-kingdom Infusoria (q.v.).

* **ĭng,** *s.* [A.S.] A meadow, a pasture. [-ING, *suf.* 3.]

-ĭng, *suf.* [See def.] A suffix of various meanings and significations.

1. An A.S. patronymic suffix, still very commonly found in proper names: as, Birl*ing* = son of Birl.

2. Representing the A.S. *ung*, the termination of the verbal noun: as, showi*ng* = A.S. sceaw*ung*.

3. The A.S. *ing* = a meadow, a common element in English place-names: as, Deep*ing*, Wapp*ing*.

4. The termination of the present participle of verbs; representing the older *-ande*, *-ende*, *-inde*: as, comi*ng* = A.S. cum*ende*.

5. A diminutive suffix = *ling*: as, farth*ing* = A.S. feorth*ling*, feorth*ung*.

ĭn'-gą, *s.* [Native name. (*Larousse.*)]

Bot.: A genus of Acacieæ. About 150 species are known, from Brazil, Guiana, &c. They are generally large shrubs or trees, with pinnate leaves and white or yellow flowers, and broadly-linear compressed and one-celled legumes containing pulp. The pulp of the legumes of *Inga tetraphylla*, &c., is sweet and mucilaginous; that of *I. vera* and *I. fœculifera* is purgative.

* **ĭn-gąge',** *v.t.* [ENGAGE.]

* **ĭn-gąl'-leȳ,** * **ĭn-gąl'-lȳ,** *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *galley.*] To confine at the galleys.

"It pleased the judge in favour of life to *ingally* them for seaven yeares."—*Cooplay: Wits, Fits, & Fancies.* (*Nares.*)

ĭn'-gąn, *s.* [ONION.]

* **ĭn-gąn-nā'-tion,** *s.* [Ital. *ingannare* = to cheat.] Cheat, fraud, deception, imposture, delusion.

"From the root of deceit in themselves, or inability to resist such trivial *ingannations* from others."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. i., ch. iii.

ĭn'-gąte, *s.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *gate* (q.v.).]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* Entrance, a passage in.

"Therein resembling Janus auncient,
Which had in charge the *ingate* of the yeare."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. x. 12.

2. *Found.:* The aperture in a mould at which the metal enters. It then passes by runners to the spaces made vacant by the withdrawal of the pattern. The ingate is technically called the teige, gate, geat, or git. The latter two are corruptions of gate.

ĭn'-gąth-ēr-ĭng, *s.* [Pref. *-in* (1), and Eng. *gathering* (q.v.).] The act of gathering or collecting; specif., the act of getting in the harvest.

"Thou shalt keep the feast of *ingathering*, when thou hast gathered in thy labours out of the field."—*Exodus* xxiii. 16.

* **ĭn-ǵĕl'-ą-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *gelable* (q.v.).] Incapable of being congealed.

* **ĭn-ǵĕm'-ĭ-nate,** *a.* [Lat. *ingeminatus*, pa. par. of *ingemino* = to double: *in-* (intens.), and *gemino* = to double; *geminus* = twin, double.] Redoubled, repeated, reiterated: as, an *ingeminate* expression. (*Jer. Taylor.*)

* **ĭn-ǵĕm'-ĭ-nāte,** *v.t.* [INGEMINATE, *a.*] To redouble, to repeat, to reiterate.

"Now he often did *ingeminate* those sad predictions."—*Bp. Taylor: Great Exemplar*, pt. iii., § 3.

* **ĭn-ǵĕm-ĭ-nā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *ingeminatus*, pa. par. of *ingemino* = to double.] The act of doubling or redoubling; repetition, reiteration.

"The apostle, by such an instance and *ingemination*, would press so thin a meaning."—*Hopkins: Sermons*, ser. 14.

* **ĭn-ǵĕn'-dēr,** *v.t.* [ENGENDER.]

* **ĭn'-ǵĕn-ēr,** *s.* [Eng. *engin(e)*; *-er.*] An engineer, a contriver. (*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, iii. 4.)

* **ĭn-ǵĕn-ēr-ą-bĭl'-ĭ-tȳ** (1), *s.* [Eng. *ingenerable* (1); *-ity.*] The quality or state of being ingenerable; incapability of being generated.

"The incorporeity and *ingenerability* of all souls."—*Cudworth: Intellectual System*, p. 115.

* **ĭn-ǵĕn-ēr-ą-bĭl'-ĭ-tȳ** (2), *s.* [Eng. *ingenerable* (2); *-ity.*] Capability of being generated or engendered.

* **ĭn-ǵĕn'-ēr-ą-ble** (1), *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *generable* (q.v.).] Incapable of being generated or engendered.

"Neither *ingenerable* nor incorruptible substances."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 502.

* **ĭn-ǵĕn'-ēr-ą-ble** (2), *a.* [Lat. *ingenero* = to generate, to engender.] Capable of being ingenerated or produced within.

* **ĭn-ǵĕn'-ēr-ą-blȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *ingenerab(le)* (1); *-ly.*] So as not to be generable.

"Endued with all those several forms and qualities of bodies *ingenerably* and incorruptibly."—*Cudworth: Intellectual System*, p. 35.

* **ĭn-ǵĕn'-ēr-āte,** *v.t.* [INGENERATE (1), *a.*] To generate or produce within; to engender.

"Whereby this opinion and persuasion hath been *ingenerated* in mankind."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind*, p. 255.

* **ĭn-ǵĕn'-ēr-ąte** (1), *a.* [Lat. *ingeneratus*, pa. par. of *ingenero*: *in-* = in, within, and *genero* = to generate.]

1. Inborn, innate, inbred.

2. Born, engendered, generated.

"Pure and unspotted from all loathly crime,
That is *ingenerate* in fleshly slime."
Spenser: F. Q., III., vi. 3.

* **ĭn-ǵĕn'-ēr-ąte** (2), *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *generate* (q.v.).] Not generated; unbegotten.

* **ĭn-ǵĕn'-ēr-āt-ĕd,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *generated* (q.v.).] [INGENERATE (2).]

* **ĭn-ǵē'-nĭ-āte,** *v.t. & i.* [Lat. *ingenium* = genius.]

A. *Trans.:* To contrive, to invent.

"And I must all I can *ingeniate*."
Daniel: A Funeral Poem.

B. *Intrans.:* To contrive, to plan. (*Daniel: The Complaint of Rosamond.*)

* **ĭn-ǵē-nĭ-ŏs'-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Lat. *ingenios(us)* = ingenious; *-ity.*] Ingenuity, skill, cleverness, cunning.

ĭn-ǵē'-nĭ-ŏus, *a.* [Fr. *ingénieux*, from Lat. *ingeniosus* = clever, from *ingenium* = genius, cleverness.]

* 1. Formerly combining, with the meaning which we now attach to it, the signification also which we attribute to ingenuous; in other words, it was applied indifferently to intellectual and moral qualities, instead of being limited to the former as it is now.

"He is neither wise nor faithful, but a flatterer that denies his spirit *ingenious* freedom."—*Hacket: Life of Abp. Williams*, pt. i., p. 150.

2. Possessed of genius, natural capacity, or talent; skilful, or ready to invent or contrive; inventive, clever.

3. Pertaining to, or characterized by ingenuity or genius; clever; curious in design or contrivance.

"A succession of *ingenious* and spirited pamphlets."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

* 4. Dwelling in the mind; heartfelt, conscious.

"That cursed hand,
Whose wicked deed thy most *ingenious* sense
Deprived thee of."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, v. 1.

* 5. Intellectual, mental.

"A course of learning and *ingenious* studies."
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, i. 1.

at Smyrna. In 1715 inoculation was also supported by Mr. Kennedy, an English surgeon who had travelled in Turkey; but the actual introduction of the practice into England was brought about by a letter written in a lively style from Turkey in 1717, by Lady Mary Wortley Montagu. Returning to England, she had her child inoculated in 1721. Dr. Keith, who had seen the practice, submitted his child to it. Then six condemned criminals, pardoned by George I. on condition of their consenting to be inoculated, followed successfully, after which, on April 19, 1722, the Princesses Amelia and Caroline were inoculated. A few days after three inoculated persons died, one being a child of the Earl of Sunderland; and, six cases having been fatal out of 244 conducted by Dr. Boylston at Boston, in America, between June, 1721, and January, 1722, an outcry was raised against inoculation, so that only about 897 persons were inoculated in the first eight years. Gradually, however, it made way, and was firmly established by 1798, in which year Dr. Jenner announced the discovery of vaccination (q.v.). Before this, the improved methods introduced by Daniel and Robert Sutton had reduced the mortality, which, in 1797, 1798, and 1799, in the small-pox hospitals was only 1 in 662. Inoculation for small-pox is performed by applying the variolous matter to a few scratches made upon the skin. It communicates actual variola, which, however, as a rule, is of a mild type, but acts as an excellent prophylactic against a malady of more virulent character. The stage of incubation is shorter in the inoculated than in the natural small-pox. The quantity of the eruption is moderated and the chief force of the disease is expended upon the skin, to the relief of the internal organs. While inoculation protects the individual, he may, in a natural way, communicate the disease to others, and that in malignant form. The Act 3 & 4 Vict. c. 29, § 8, passed July 23, 1840, in consequence, prohibited inoculation.

"*Inoculation* was introduced into England from Turkey by Lady Mary Montagu."—*Lecky: England in the Eighteenth Century*, vol. i., ch. iv.

ĭn-ŏc'-ụ-lā-tŏr, *s.* [Lat.]

* 1. One who engrafts plants.

2. One who inoculates for the small-pox.

"Had John a Gaddesden been now living, he would have been at the head of the *inoculators*."—*Friend: History of Physick.*

* **ĭn-ō'-dĭ-āte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *in-* = in, into, and *odium* = hatred, odium; Ital. *inodiare* = to hate.] To make hateful, to bring into odium or hatred.

"Partly to *inodiate* and imbitter sin to the chastised sinner."—*South: Sermons*, vol. vi., ser. 6.

* **ĭn-ō'-dŏr-ate,** *a.* [Lat. *in-* = not, and *odoratus* = having an odour or scent; *odor* = odour.] Having no scent or odour; inodorous.

"Whites are more *inodorate* than flowers of the same kind coloured."—*Bacon: Natural History*, § 507.

* **ĭn-ō'-dŏr-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *inodorus*, from *in-* = not, and *odorus* = scented; Fr. *inodore.*] Wanting scent or smell; having no smell.

"Some white bodies are *inodorous* and insipid."—*Boyle: Works*, iii. 301.

ĭn-ŏf-fĕn'-sĭve, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *offensive* (q.v.); Fr. *inoffensif*; Sp. *inofensivo*; Ital. *inoffensivo.*]

1. Not offensive; giving no offence or provocation; harmless, quiet.

"In manners the most *inoffensive* of men."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

2. Causing no uneasiness or alarm.

"Should infants have taken offence at any thing, mixing pleasant and agreeable appearances with it must be used, till it be grown *inoffensive* to them."—*Locke: On Education.*

3. Harmless, innocent, innocuous.

"Thus thy praise shall be expressed,
Inoffensive, welcome guest!" *Cowper: Cricket.*

4. Not causing any obstruction or hindrance; unobstructed.

"From hence a passage broad,
Smooth, easy, *inoffensive*, down to hell."
Milton: P. L., x. 305.

ĭn-ŏf-fĕn'-sĭve-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *inoffensive*; *-ly.*] In an inoffensive manner; without giving offence; without harm.

"Not thus *inoffensively* preys,
The caskerworm, indwelling foe!"
Cowper: Innocent Thief. (Trans.)

ĭn-ŏf-fĕn'-sĭve-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *inoffensive*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being inoffensive.

"Here must bee wisdome and *inoffensivenesse* of carriage."—*Bp. Hall: Ep.* vi., dec. 4.

* **ĭn-ŏf-fĭ'-cĭal (ci as sh),** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *official* (q.v.).] Not official, unofficial, not done officially or by a duly authorized official: as, an *inofficial* communication.

* **ĭn-ŏf-fĭ'-cĭal-lȳ (ci as sh),** *adv.* [Eng. *inofficial*; *-ly.*] In an inofficial manner; not officially; without the usual forms.

* **ĭn-ŏf-fĭ'-cious,** *a.* [Lat. *inofficiosus*, from *in-* = not, and *officium* = duty; Fr. *inofficieux*; Ital. *inofficioso.*] Not attentive to duty; regardless of natural obligation; neglectful; heedless.

"Thou drown'st thy selfe in *inofficious* sleepe."
Ben Jonson: King's Entertainment.

inofficious-testament, *s.*

Law: A will contrary to a parent's natural duty, by which a child is unjustly deprived of his inheritance.

* **ĭn-ōĭl',** *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *oil* (q.v.).] To anoint.

"As well as if he was *inoiled*."—*Strype: Cranmer*, bk. ii., ch. i.

ĭn'-ō-līte, *s.* [Gr. ἴς (*is*), genit. ἰνός (*inos*) = a fibre, and λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone.]

Min.: The same as CALC-SINTER (q.v.).

* **ĭn-ŏp-ĕr-ā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *inoperatus*, pa. par. of *inoperor* = to work: *in-* = in, and *operor* = to work; *opus* (genit. *operis*) = work.] Agency, influence.

"Here is not a cold and feeble prevention, but an effectual *inoperation*, yea a powerful creation."—*Bishop Hall: Honour of the Married Clergy*, bk. i., ch. xiv.

ĭn-ŏp'-ĕr-ā-tĭve, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *operative* (q.v.).] Not operative; not producing a result or effect; having no operation.

"Though the divine knowledge . . . be of itself *inoperative*."—*South: Sermons*, vol. vi., ser. 4.

ĭn-ō-pĕr'-cụ-lar, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *opercular* (q.v.).] [INOPERCULATA.]

Of univalve shells: Having no operculum or lid. (*Owen.*)

ĭn-ō-pĕr-cụ-lā'-ta, *s. pl.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Lat. *operculata*, neut. pl. of *operculatus*, pa. par. of *operculo* = to furnish or cover with a lid; *operculum* = a cover, a lid.]

Zool.: A section of Pulmoniferous Molluscs having the shell inoperculate (q.v.). It contains the highest families of the Pulmonifera, viz., Helicidæ, Limacidæ, Oncidiadæ, Limnæidæ, and Auriculidæ.

ĭn-ō-pĕr'-cụ-lāte, *a.* [INOPERCULATA.]

Zool.: Not having an operculum or lid closing the aperture of the shell when the animal withdraws into it for shelter.

"The rest are *inoperculate*, and sometimes shelless."—*Woodward: Mollusca* (1875), p. 285.

ĭn-ō-pĕr'-cụ-lāt-ĕd, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *operculated.*] The same as INOPERCULATE (q.v.).

"*Inoperculated* Pulmonifera, consisting of five families."—*Dallas: Nat. Hist.*, p. 797.

* **ĭn-ŏp'-ĭn-a-ble,** *a.* [Lat. *inopinabilis*, from *in-* = not, and *opinor* = to expect.] Not to be expected.

* **ĭn-ŏp'-ĭ-nāte,** *a.* [Lat. *inopinatus*; Fr. *inopiné.*] Not expected, unexpected; not looked for.

"Casual and *inopinate* cases."—*Time's Storehouse.*

ĭn-ŏp'-pŏr-tūne, *a.* [Lat. *inopportunus*, from *in-* = not, and *opportunus* = opportune (q.v.); Fr. *inopportun*; Sp. *inoportuno*; Ital. *inopportuno.*] Not opportune; inconvenient, unseasonable.

ĭn-ŏp'-pŏr-tūne-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *inopportune*; *-ly.*] In an inopportune manner or time; unseasonably, inconveniently.

"Even that holy exercise may not be done *inopportunely*, nor importunely."—*Donne: Letter to Sir H. G.*

* **ĭn-ŏp-pŏr-tūn'-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *opportunity* (q.v.).] Want of opportunity; unseasonableness.

* **ĭn-ŏp-prĕs'-sĭve,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *oppressive* (q.v.).] Not oppressive, not burdensome.

* **ĭn-ŏp'-ụ-lent,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *opulent* (q.v.).] Not opulent; not affluent or rich; poor.

ĭn-or'-dĭ-na-cȳ, *s.* [Eng. *inordina(te)*; *-cy.*] The quality or state of being inordinate; deviation from order or regularity; disorder, excess, want of moderateness.

"They become very sinful by these, not so in their nature; that [illegible] opposition to God's designation."—[illegible] *Tongue.*

ĭn-or'-dĭ-nate, * **in-or-dĭ-na[illegible]** *inordinatus*, from *in-* = not, and [illegible] set in order; Ital. *inordinato.*] [illegible] in order, disorderly, excessive, [illegible] passing all bounds, intemperate.

"He could not accuse Tillotson of [illegible] tion."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

ĭn-or'-dĭ-nate-lȳ, * **in-or-dĭ-[illegible]** [Eng. *inordinate*; *-ly.*] In an [illegible] ner or degree; irregularly, [illegible] moderately.

"Not to lose it *inordinately*."—*Tyndall.*

ĭn-or'-dĭ-nate-nĕss, * **in-or-[illegible]** **nĕsse,** *s.* [Eng. *inordinate*; [illegible] quality or state of being inordi[illegible] nacy.

"He who is mercy itself abhorrs [illegible] creature above another *inordinatenesse*." *Contempl.: Gibeonites Revenged.*

* **ĭn-or-dĭ-nā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. [illegible] from *inordinatus* = inordinate (q.v.); [illegible] tion from rule or right; devia[illegible] accustomed order; excess, want [illegible] tion, inordinacy, intemperance.

"We are taught by this word to [illegible] larity and *inordination* in actions of [illegible] *Taylor: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 4.

ĭn-or-găn'-ĭc, * **ĭn-or-găn'-ĭc-[illegible]** *in-* (2), and Eng. *organic*, *organique*; *inorganique*; Sp. & Ital. *inorganico*; [illegible] or destitute of organs; not havi[illegible] or instruments of life.

"Many erroneous opinions are about [illegible] originall of it [the rationall soule] [illegible] organical or *inorganical*."—*Burton: Anatomy*, p. 26.

inorganic cardiac-murmur, *Anat.:* [MURMUR].

inorganic-chemistry, *s.* [illegible] of inorganic or unorganized bodies [illegible] coveries of the past few years have [illegible] impossible to say where inorganic [illegible] ends and where organic chemistry [illegible] but in general terms it may be [illegible] organic chemistry treats of the [illegible] the metals in combination with [illegible] of the non-metallic bodies. A [illegible] bination with oxygen produces an [illegible] a metal in combination with an [illegible] a salt, both being inorganic compounds; union of iron with oxygen produces [illegible] oxide, FeO, and ferric oxide, [illegible] chlorine ferric chloride, Fe_2Cl_6; [illegible] rous and ferric oxides, when [illegible] sulphuric acid, produce ferrous [illegible] $FeO \cdot SO_3 7H_2O$, and ferric sulphate, [illegible] The aim of inorganic chemistry is [illegible] into the general laws or rules which [illegible] the formation of such metallic bodies [illegible] determine the action of one [illegible] [ORGANIC-CHEMISTRY.]

* **ĭn-or-găn'-ĭc-al-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. [illegible] *ical*; *-ly.*] In an inorganic manner; [illegible] organs or organization.

* **ĭn-or-găn'-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *inorganic*; [illegible] The quality or state of being [illegible] (*Browne.*)

* **ĭn-or-gan-ī-zā'-tion,** *s.* [Pref. [illegible] Eng. *organization* (q.v.).] The quality [illegible] of being inorganized; absence or [illegible] ganization.

* **ĭn-or'-gan-īzed,** *a.* [Pref. [illegible] Eng. *organized* (q.v.).] Not have [illegible] structure; devoid of organs; inorganic.

* **in-or-mous,** *a.* [ENORMOUS.]

* **ĭn-or'-nāte,** *a.* [Lat. *inornatus*, [illegible] (2), and Eng. *ornate.*] Not ornate, [illegible]

* **ĭn-or-thŏg'-ra-phȳ,** *s.* [Pref. [illegible] Eng. *orthography* (q.v.).] Deviation [illegible] rect orthography.

ĭn-ŏs'-cụ-lāte, *v.i. & t.* [Lat. *in-osculatus*, pa. par. of *osculor* = to [illegible] *inosculare.*] [OSCULATION.]

A. *Intransitive:*

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* To run into one [illegible] to form the complement of each other.

2. *Anat.:* To unite by the mouths [illegible]

fitting into the mouth of another; to omose (q.v.).

ow this fifth conjugation of nerves is branched to rmocrdia also, in some measure by *inosculating* one of its nerves."—*Derham: Physico-Theology*, ch. viii.

Hort.: Grafting or budding.

Transitive:

To unite, as two vessels in an animal

To unite intimately; to cause to become to blend.

ou-lā'-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *in-* = d *osculatus*, pa. par. of *osculor* = to kiss.]

Ord. Lang.: An incorporating or assimi- union or blending.

Anat.: Union of two vessels by the of the one fitting into that of the other; omosis (q.v.).

ence returning, by *inosculations*, through the or bark vessels to the root or lacteals again."— *ley: Siris*, § 34.

-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. ἴς (*is*), genit. *ινός* (*inos*) = th, force; Eng. suff. *-ic.*] (See the com- .)

sic-acid, *s.*

n.: $C_8H_8N_2O_6$. An uncrystallizable sub- found in the mother liquor of the pre- on of creatine from flesh-juice. It is soluble in water, the aqueous solution the flavour of broth, but insoluble in l and in ether. The inosates on being l to redness are decomposed, giving off dour of roast meat. The inosates of ium and sodium are very soluble in but insoluble in alcohol. The inosate per is insoluble in water, alcohol, and acid, but soluble in ammonia.

ite, *s.* [Gr. ἴς (*is*), genit. *ινός* (*inos*) = th, force; *-ite.*]

n.: $C_6H_{12}O_6{\cdot}2H_2O$. A non-fermentable nce, isomeric with glucose, discovered nerer in the muscular substance of the of the ox. It has since been found to exist lungs, kidneys, liver, spleen, and brain, the urine during some diseases of the r. It is obtained from the mother liquor creatine crystals, by acidulating with nric acid, and then gradually adding l till a turbidity begins to appear. dic sulphate first separates, and, on add- ore alcohol, inosite in cauliflower-like of colourless crystals, which on re- llization assume the form of large dic prisms of sweet taste. Inosite ef- es in dry air, giving off its water of llization, and leaving anhydrous inosite, O_6, as a white efflorescent mass. It at 210°, and dissolves in sixteen parts ter at 10·5°, but is insoluble in absolute l and in ether. On evaporating inosite to dryness with nitric acid, adding a on of ammoniacal calcic chloride, and evaporating, a beautiful and very cha- istic rose-colouration is obtained. When is dissolved in strong nitric acid, and ntrated sulphuric acid added, nitro-ino- eparates. This has the composition, $ONO_2)_6$, which indicates that inosite is aldehyde sugar, but a hexhydric alcohol formula $C_6H_6(OH)_6$. Inosite is also in many plants, especially in green the shells of peas, in the leav the n asparagus, &c.

igh, *a. & adv.* [Enough.]

ir', *adv.* [Eng. *in*, and *ower* = over.] r to any object; close to; forward. .)

-ĭ-dīz-a-ble, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and *xidizable* (q.v.).]

n.: Not oxidizable; not capable of united with oxygen to form an oxide.

ale', *a.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *pale*, s.] Impaled.

uben is conceived to bear three bars wave, Judah rampant, Dan a serpent nowed, Simeon a sword the point erected, &c."—*Browne: Vulgar Er- bk. v., ch. x.*

ar'-don-a-ble. *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and *pardonable* (q.v.).] Unpardonable.

ery shuldc score trespasse agaynst hym so yt it be *inpardonable*."—*Berners: Froissart; Cronyd. i., ch. cccixvi.*

-tĭ-bŭs. The usual contracted form Latin phrase, *in partibus infidelium* = ntries belonging to unbelievers.

¶ *Bishop in partibus:* A bishop consecrated to a see formerly existing, but which, owing chiefly to the rise of Mohammedanism, has long been lost to the Roman Church. *Bishops in partibus* date from the Reformation. Catholic affairs in England were managed by Vicars-Apostolic, having titular sees *in partibus*, from 1623 to the erection of the hierarchy in 1850. Besides Vicars-Apostolic, in a non-Catholic country, the Vicars of Cardinal-bishops, Suffragan-bishops, and Papal Nuncios usually have their sees *in partibus infidelium.*

* **ĭn'-path,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *path.*] An intricate way. (*Stanyhurst: Virgil; Æneid* iii. 396.)

ĭn'-pā-tiẹnt (ti as sh), *s.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *patient*, s.] A patient who receives board and lodging as well as medical treatment in a hospital or an infirmary. [Outpatient.]

* **ĭn'-pĕn-nȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *in*, and *penny.*] Money paid by the custom of some manors on alienation of tenants, &c. [Outpenny.]

* **ĭn plāçe,** *adv. phr.* [Eng. *in*, and *place.*] There.

ĭn pŏs'-sŏ, *phr.* [Lat.] Possibility of being; probability. [In esse.]

* **ĭn-prāv'-a-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2); Lat. *prav(atus)*, pa. par. of *pravo* = to corrupt, and Eng. suff. *-able.*] Incorruptible. (*Becon: Works*, i. 105.)

ĭn prō'-prĭ-ā pĕr-sō'-nā, *phr.* [Lat.] In one's own person or character.

ĭn'-pŭt, *s.* [Eng. *in*, and *put.*] A contribution.

"Ilka ane to be liable for their ain *input*."—*Scott: Heart of Mid-Lothian*, ch. xii.

* **ĭn-quăr-tā'-tion,** *s.* [Fr., from *in-* = in, and *quart* = a fourth part. So called because there is a fourth part of gold to three-fourths of silver.]

Metall.: The same as Quartation (q.v.).

ĭn'-quĕst, * **en-queste,** *s.* [O. Fr. *inqueste*, from Lat. *inquisita* (*res*) = (a thing) inquired into; fem. sing. of *inquisitus*, pa. par. *inquiro* = to inquire into; Fr. *enquête;* Ital. *inchiesta.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* An inquiry; an investigation; a quest; a search. (Most frequently used in the sense of ¶ (1).)

"This is the laborious and vexatious *inquest* that the soul must make after science."—*South: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 6.

II. *Law:*

1. A judicial inquiry before a jury

2. The jury itself.

"Al we of the *inquest* together went vp into the sayd tower, where we found the body of the sayd Hun hanging vpon a staple of iron."—*Hall: Henry VIII.* (an. 6).

¶ (1) *Coroner's inquest:* A judicial inquiry before a coroner and a jury into the circumstances and causes of the deaths of such as die suddenly or from violence, or in a prison. [Coroner.]

(2) *Inquest* or *Inquisition of Office:* An inquiry made, with the assistance of a jury, by the sovereign's officer, his sheriff, coroner, or escheator, *virtute officii* or by writ to them sent for that purpose, or by commissioners specially appointed, into any matter entitling the sovereign to the possession of lands or tenements, goods or chattels.

* **ĭn-quī'-ĕt,** *v.t.* [Lat. *inquieto*, from *in-* = not, and *quies* (genit. *quietis*) = quiet; Fr. *inquiéter;* Sp. & Port. *inquietar.*] To disquiet; to disturb; to trouble.

"Durynge the most part of his reigne he [Hen. VII.] was lyttle or nothyng *inquieted*."—*Sir T. Elyot: The Governour*, bk. i., ch. xxiv.

* **ĭn-quī-ĕt-ā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *inquietatio*, from *inquieto* = to disturb: *in-* = not, and *quies* (genit. *quietis*) = quiet.] Disturbance, trouble.

"The great trouble and *inquietation* of the lay subjects."—*Warburton: Alliance between Church & State*, bk. ii. (Notes.)

ĭn-quī'-ĕ-tūde, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *inquietudo*, from *in-* = not, and *quietudo* = quiet; Sp. *inquietud;* Ital. *inquietudine.*] Disturbed state; want of quiet or peace; restlessness, uneasiness, disquietude.

"And stirrings of *inquietude*, when they
By tendency of nature needs must fail."
Wordsworth: Michael.

* **ĭn'-quĭ-līne,** *s.* [Lat. *inquilinus* = a tenant, a lodger; one who lives in a habitation not his own.]

Entom.: An insect living in an abode properly belonging to another, as certain insects in galls made by the true gall-insects. (*Annandale.*)

* **ĭn'-quĭ-nāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *inquinatus*, pa. par. of *inquino*, from *in-* (intens.), and * *cunio* = to void excrement; O. Fr. *inquiner;* Sp. *inquinar.*] To pollute, to corrupt.

"It [the air] is particularly *inquinated*, infected."—*Evelyn: Fumifugium*, pt. vi.

* **ĭn-quĭ-nā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *inquinatio*, from *inquinatus*, pa. par. of *inquino.*] The act of polluting or corrupting; the state of being polluted or corrupted; pollution, corruption.

"These inwards be the very pollution and *inquination* of the flesh."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 280.

* **ĭn-quĭr'-a-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *inquir(e); -able.*] That may or can be inquired into; subject or liable to inquisition or inquiry.

"There may be many more things *inquirable* by you throughout all the former parts."—*Bacon: The Judicial Charge, &c.*

* **ĭn-quĭr'-ançe,** *s.* [Eng. *inquir(e); -ance.*] Inquiry.

ĭn-quĭre', **ĕn-quĭre',** * **en-quere,** * **in-quere,** *v.i. & t.* [Lat. *inquiro* = to seek or examine into: *in-* = in, into, and *quæro* = to seek; Fr. *enquérir;* Sp. *inquirir.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To ask questions; to seek for information or truth by asking questions.

"Of faerie lond yet if he more *inquire* . . .
He may it find." *Spenser: F. Q.*, II. (Introd.)

2. To seek for truth by argument or discussion of questions.

3. To make or hold a judicial inquiry; to investigate or examine into the causes of anything; followed by *into:* as, A coroner *inquires into* the cause of a death.

¶ *Inquire* is followed by *of* before the person asked or questioned; by *about, after, concerning, for, into,* or *of* before the subject of inquiry. *After* or *for* is used when a place or person is sought for; *into* when search is made for particular knowledge or information.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To ask about, to seek for information concerning: as, To *inquire* one's way or road.

2. To examine into; to seek to know.

"And all obey and few *inquire* his will."
Byron: Corsair, i. 2.

* 3. To ask, to beg. (Followed by *of.*)

"But, as I said, He will be *inquired of* by them to do it for them."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

* 4. To call, to name.

"Now Cantium, which Kent we commonly *inquire*."
Spenser: F. Q., II. x. 12.

ĭn-quĭr-ĕn'-dō, *s.* [Lat. gerund of *inquiro* = to seek into, to inquire.]

Law: An authority given in general to some person or persons, to inquire into something for the benefit of the Crown.

* **ĭn-quĭr'-ent,** *a.* [Lat. *inquirens*, pr. par. of *inquiro* = to seek into, to inquire (q.v.).] Making inquiry; inquiring.

"E'en Delia's eye,
As in a garden, roves, of hues alone
Inquirent, curious." *Shenstone: Œconomy*, ii.

ĭn-quĭr'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *inquir(e); -er.*] One who inquires, examines, or seeks for information.

"He answereth all sincere *inquirers* of truth, as he did Saint Thomas."—*Mountague: Devoute Essays*, pt. i., tr. viii., § 1.

ĭn-quĭr'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Inquire.]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adj.:* Inclined or given to inquiry or investigation; inquisitive: as, He is of a very *inquiring* disposition.

C. *As subst.:* The act of making inquiry; inquiry.

ĭn-quĭr'-ĭng-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *inquiring; -ly.*] In an inquiring manner; by way of inquiry.

* **ĭn-quĭr'-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *inquir(e); -ist.*] One who seeks information; an inquirer (q.v.). (*Richardson: Clarissa*, iv. 321.)

ĭn-quĭr'-ȳ, ĕn-quĭr'-ȳ, *s.* [Eng. *inquir(e); -y.*]

1. The act of inquiring, examining, or investigating; interrogation.

"He could no path nor tract of foot descry,
Ne by *inquiry* learne." *Spenser: F. Q.*, VI. iv. 24.

2. The act of searching or seeking for truth, information, or knowledge; examination or investigation of principles by questions and discussion; investigation.

"Where bold *Inquiry*, diving out of sight,
Brings many a precious pearl of truth to light."
Cowper: Hope, 449.

*3. Inhabitation; the state of being inhabited.

"So the ruins yet resting in the wild moors testify a former *inhabitance*."—*Carew: Survey of Cornwall.*

ĭn-hăb'-ĭt-ant, *in-hab-yt-an, *in-hab-yt-aunt, *s.* [Lat. *inhabitans*, pr. par. of *inhabito* = to inhabit.] One who dwells, lives, or resides permanently in a place; one who has a fixed residence in any place, as distinguished from an occasional visitor or lodger.

"Mischief, that black *inhabitant* of hell."
Drayton: Barons' Wars, bk. ii.

***ĭn-hăb'-ĭ-tate,** *v.t.* [Lat. *inhabitatus*, pa. par. of *inhabito* = to inhabit.] To inhabit, to dwell in.

"Of all the people which *inhabitate* Asia."—*P. Holland: Livius*, p. 892.

ĭn-hăb-ĭ-tā'-tion, *in-hab-y-ta-cy-on, *s.* [Lat. *inhabitatio.*] [INHABIT.]

1. The act or state of inhabiting; the state of being inhabited.

"From this *inhabitation* a numerical unity may be effected."—*Bp. Bull: Works*, vol. ii., disc. 4.

*2. A habitation, a dwelling, a residence, an abode.

*3. A quantity or number of inhabitants; population.

"We shall rather admire how the earth contained its inhabitants than doubt its *inhabitation*."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. vi., ch. vi.

***ĭn-hăb'-ĭ-tā-tĭve,** *a.* [Lat. *inhabitatus*, pa. par. of *inhabito*; Eng. adj. suff. *-ive.*] Of or pertaining to inhabitation.

ĭn-hăb'-ĭ-tā-tĭve-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *inhabitative*; *-ness.*]

Phrenol.: The organ which is said to prompt men to inhabit particular spots in preference to others, thus imbuing them with love of home. It is situated on the centre part of the back of the head, having around it Self-esteem, Love of Approbation, Adhesiveness, and Philoprogenitiveness. Called by Combe Concentrativeness.

***ĭn-hăb'-ĭt-ĕd,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Lat. *habito* = to inhabit.] Not inhabited; uninhabited.

"Others, in imitation of some valiant knights, have frequented desarts and *inhabited* provinces."—*Braithwaite: Survey of Histories.* (1614.)

***ĭn-hăb'-ĭt-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *inhabit*; *-er.*] One who inhabits, an inhabitant, a dweller, a resident.

"To feight wyth *thinhabiters* on the further side of the Rhine."—*Goldinge: Cæsar*, fo. 148.

***ĭn-hăb'-ĭ-trĕss, *in-hab-i-tresse,** *s.* [Eng. *inhabiter*; *-ess.*] A female who inhabits, a female inhabitant.

"An *inhabitresse*
On this thy wood-crowned hill."
Chapman: Hymne to Venus.

***in-ha-ble,** *v.t.* [ENABLE.]

***ĭn-hāl'-ant, *ĭn-hāl'-ent,** *a.* [Lat. *inhalens*, pr. par. of *inhalo* = to inhale (q.v.).] That inhales; inhaling.

ĭn-hāl-ā'-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *inhalatus*, pa. par. of *inhalo.*]

1. The act of inhaling.

2. That which is inhaled.

¶ For therapeutical purposes there are iodine, turpentine, and creosote, hydrocyanic and other inhalations.

ĭn-hāle', *v.t.* [Lat. *inhalo*, from *in-* = in, into, and *halo* = to breathe.] To draw into the lungs; to inspire; to suck in.

"That play of lungs, *inhaling* and again
Respiring freely the fresh air."
Cowper: Task, i. 137.

ĭn-hāl'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *inhal(e)*; *-er.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* One who inhales.

II. *Tech.:* An apparatus to filter and warm the air respired by persons with delicate lungs, or by those subjected to a deleterious atmosphere.

(1) For consumptives it consists of a replicated wire-gauze tissue; a respirator.

(2) For cutlers and others subjected to an atmosphere of iron dust, it is a magnetic tissue which arrests the dust.

(3) An instrument for inhaling or inwardly applying medicated vapours or anæsthetic agents.

(4) An apparatus to enable a fireman, miner, or diver to work in a poisonous or heated atmosphere, or in water, carrying with him a supply of vital air. [FILTER, *s.*, 3.]

***ĭn-hănçe',** *v.t.* [ENHANCE.]

***ĭn-har-mŏn'-ĭc, *ĭn-har-mŏn'-ĭc-al,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *harmonic, harmonical* (q.v.).] Not harmonic, not harmonious, discordant.

¶ *Inharmonic relation:*

Music: That in which a discordant sound is introduced.

ĭn-har-mō'-nĭ-ŭs, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *harmonious* (q.v.); Fr. *inharmonieux.*] Not harmonious; discordant, unmusical.

"His own verses *inharmonious* flow."
Francis: Horace; Satires, bk. i., x.

***ĭn-har-mō'-nĭ-ŭs-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *inharmonious*; *-ly.*] In an inharmonious or discordant manner; discordantly, without harmony.

ĭn-har-mō'-nĭ-ŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *inharmonious*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being inharmonious; want or absence of harmony; discord.

"Shocked at the *inharmoniousness* of a verse."—*Search: Light of Nature*, vol. i., pt. i., ch. xiii.

***ĭn-har'-mŏn-ȳ,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *harmony* (q.v.); Fr. *inharmonie.*] Want or absence of harmony; discord.

ĭn'-hâul, ĭn'-hâul-ĕr, *s.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *haul, hauler* (q.v.).]

Naut.: A rope or purchase for rigging-in the jib-boom, studding-sail-boom, or other spar.

***ĭn-hâunt',** *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and *haunt*, v.] To frequent, to keep near.

"This creeke with runing passadge the channel *inhaunteth*." *Stanyhurst: Virgil; Æneid* i. 168.

***ĭn-hâust',** *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *haust*, s. (q.v.).] To drink eagerly.

"He was *inhausting* his smoking tea, which went rolling and gurgling down his throat."—*Thackeray: Book of Snobs*, ch. xxii.

***ĭn-hĕld',** *pa. par.* or *a.* [INHOLD, *v.*]

ĭn-hĕre', *v.i.* [Lat. *inhæreo* = to stick fast in: *in-* = in, and *hæreo* = to stick.] To exist or be fixed permanently and strongly in; to be permanently incorporated in; to belong, as an attribute or quality; to be innate, inborn, or inbred; to be inherent.

"For, nor in nothing, nor in things
Extreme and scattering bright, can love *inhere*."
Donne: Aire & Angels.

ĭn-hĕr'-ençe, ĭn-hĕr'-en-çȳ, *s.* [Fr. *inhérence*; Sp. *inherencia*, from Lat. *inhærens*, pr. par. of *inhæreo* = to inhere (q.v.).] The quality or state of being inherent; the state of inhering.

"It is I that am pleased with beholding his gaiety, and the gay man in his greatest bravery is only pleased because I am pleased with the sight; so borrowing his little and imaginary complacency from the delight that I have, not from any *inherency* of his own possession."—*Bp. Taylor: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 18.

ĭn-hĕr'-ent, *a.* [Lat. *inhærens*, pr. par. of *inhæreo* = to inhere (q.v.); Fr. *inhérent*; Sp. *inherente*; Ital. *inerente.*]

1. Sticking fast in or to; not to be removed; inseparable.

"By my body's action, teach my mind
A most *inherent* baseness."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, iii. 2.

2. Naturally conjoined or attached; innate, inborn.

"Those vices which are *inherent* in the nature of all coalitions."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

¶ *Inherent* denotes a permanent quality or property, as opposed to that which is adventitious and transitory. *Inbred* denotes that property which is derived principally from habit or by a gradual process, as opposed to the one acquired by actual efforts. *Inborn* denotes that which is purely natural. *Inborn* and *innate* are precisely the same in meaning, yet they differ somewhat in application. Poetry and the grave style have adopted *inborn*; philosophy has adopted *innate.* (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

ĭn-hĕr'-ent-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *inherent*; *-ly.*] In an inherent manner; by inherence.

"Matter hath *inherently* and essentially such an internal energy."—*Bentley: Sermons*, 8.

ĭn-hĕr'-ĭt, *in-her-yt, *in-her-yte, *v.t.* & *i.* [O. Fr. *enhériter*, from Lat. *hæredito* = to inherit, from *hæres* (genit. *hæredis*) = an heir; Sp. *heredar*; Port. *herdar*; Ital. *eredare.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In the same sense as II.

2. To receive or derive from a progenitor or ancestor as part of one's nature, either physical or mental.

"Her disposition she *inherits*."
Shakesp.: All's Well That Ends Well, i. 1.

3. To possess; to enjoy; to receive as a possession by gift or divine appropriation; to own.

"What shall I do, that I may *inherit* eternal life?"—*Matthew* x. 17.

*4. To receive; to take in.

"A grave
Whose hollow womb *inherits* naught but bones."
Shakesp.: Richard II., iii. 2.

*5. To contain; to hold.

*6. To put in possession; to seize. (Followed by *of.*)

"It must be great that can *inherit* us
So much as *of* a thought of ill in him."
Shakesp.: Richard II., i. 1.

II. *Law:* To take by descent from an ancestor; to take by succession as the representative of a former possessor; to receive as a right or title descendible by law from an ancestor at his death.

"Phamax the elder, *inheriting* the kingdom according to the customs of their country."—*Goldyng: Justine*, fo. 171.

B. *Intrans.:* To take, receive, or have as an inheritance, possession, or property; to take or come into possession as an heir; to be an heir. (Sometimes followed by *to* or *in.*)

"Thou shalt not *inherit* in our father's house."—*Judges* xi. 2.

***ĭn-hĕr-ĭt-a-bĭl'-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *inheritable*; *-ity.*] The quality or state of being inheritable or descendible to heirs.

ĭn-hĕr'-ĭt-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *inherit*; *-able.*]

1. Capable of being inherited; descendible from the ancestor to the heir by course of law; transmissible as an inheritance.

"When it became *inheritable*, the inheritance was long indefeasible."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch.

*2. Capable of being transmitted from a parent or ancestor to a child: as, inheritable virtues or vices.

*3. Capable of or qualified for inheriting or receiving by descent.

"Lest the ladies privily should conclude the *inheritable* sex."—*Selden: Illust. to Drayton's Poly Olbion*, § 17.

***ĭn-hĕr'-ĭt-a-blȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *inheritable*; *-ly.*] By way of inheritance; so as to be inheritable or transmissible as an inheritance.

ĭn-hĕr'-ĭt-ançe, *in-hear-it-ance, *in-her-it-aunce, *s.* [Eng. *inherit*; *-ance.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act or state of inheriting or receiving an estate as heir to another.

"You shall understand that Darius came not to his empyre by *inheritance*, but got into ye seate of lyme by the benefite of Bagoas, hys eunuche."—*Bonde: Quintus Curtius*, fo. 143.

2. That which is inheritable; that which may be inherited or transmitted by succession from an ancestor to his heir.

"To you the *inheritance* belongs by right."
Spenser: F. Q., i. iv. 8.

3. A possession received or acquired by gift or of grace or favour; a permanent or valuable possession, received or enjoyed by divine favour or appropriation.

"When the son dies, let the *inheritance*
Descend unto the daughter."
Shakesp.: Henry V., i. 1.

*4. Possession, acquisition, ownership.

"Which had returned
To the *inheritance* of Fortinbras."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 1.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Biol.:* Darwin considers the inheritance of every character to be the rule, and non-inheritance the anomaly. Peculiarities tend to appear in the offspring at a corresponding age to that at which they arose in the parent, if not earlier. One appearing in a particular sex is often transmitted to that sex only. Sometimes there is a reversion to the characteristics of a remote ancestor. (*Darwin: Orig. of Species* (1882), pp. 10, 67.)

2. *Law:* A perpetual or continuing right to an estate invested in a person and his heirs. There are nine "canons of inheritance:" these may be quoted—(1) That inheritance shall, in the first place, descend to the issue of the last purchaser in *infinitum*; (2) that the male issue shall be admitted before the female; (3) that where two or more of the male issue are in equal degree of consanguinity to the purchaser, the eldest only shall inherit, but the females all together. (*Wharton.*)

***ĭn-hĕr′-ĭ-tạnt,** *a.* [Eng. *inherit; -ant.*] Inherent.

"*Inheritant* in the Divine nature."—*Breton: Divine Considerations*, p. 8.

ĭn-hĕr′-ĭt-ŏr, *s.* [Eng. *inherit; -or.*] One who inherits; an heir; one who receives or is entitled to receive by inheritance.

"The freed *inheritors* of hell."
Byron: The Giaour.

***ĭn-hĕr′-ĭ-trĕss, *ĭn-hĕr′-ĭ-trĭx,** *s.* [Eng. *inherit; -ress, -rix.*] A female who inherits; an heiress.

"To wit, no female
Should be *inheritrix* in Salique land."
Shakesp.: Henry V., i. 2.

***ĭn-hĕr′-ĭ-trĭçe,** *s.* [Eng. *inherit(or); -rice* = *-rix.*] An inheritress, an heiress.

***ĭn-hĕrse′, *ĭn-hĕarse′,** *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *herse, hearse,* (q.v.).] To put in a hearse; to inclose as in a coffin.

"See, where he lies *inhersed* in the arms
Of the most bloody nurser of his harms."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., iv. 7.

***ĭn-hē′-sĭon,** *s.* [Lat. *inhæsio*, from *inhæsum*, sup. of *inhæreo* = to stick, to inhere.] The state of being inherent in; inherence.

"The notion of a subject of *inhesion*."—*Reid: Intell. Powers*, Ess. ii., ch. viii.

***ĭn′-hĭ-āte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *inhiatum*, sup. of *inhio* = to open the mouth, to gape: *in-* (intens.), and *hio* = to gape.] To gape upon, to desire eagerly. (*Becon: Works*, i. 253.)

***ĭn-hĭ-ā′-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *inhiatio*, from *inhiatum*, sup. of *inhio.*] [INHIATE.] A gaping after, eager desire.

"An *inhiation* after obscene lusts."—*Bp. Hall: Honour of Married Clergy*, bk. i., § 4.

ĭn-hĭb′-ĭt, *ĭn-hyb-yte, *v.t.* [Lat. *inhibitus*, pa. par. of *inhibeo* = to have in hand, to check: *in-* = in, and *habeo* = to have; Sp. & Port. *inhibir;* Fr. *inhiber.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To restrain, to hinder, to repress, to check.

"The stars and planets being whirled about with great velocity, would suddenly, did nothing *inhibit* it, be shattered in pieces."—*Ray: On the Creation.*

2. To prohibit, to forbid, to interdict.

"Burial may not be *inhibited* or denied to any one."
—*Aylife: Parergon.*

II. *Eccles. Law:* To forbid or prohibit from exercising the office of a priest.

ĭn-hĭb′-ĭt-ŏr, *s.* [Eng. *inhibit; -er.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who inhibits.

2. *Scots Law:* One who takes out an inhibition, as against a wife or debtor.

ĭn-hĭ-bĭ′-tion, *ĭn-hi-bi-ci-on, *s.* [Lat. *inhibitio*, from *inhibitus*, pa. par. of *inhibeo;* Fr. *inhibition;* Sp. *inhibicion;* Ital. *inibizione.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of inhibiting or prohibiting; embargo; prohibition; the state of being inhibited.

"Lay a negative bar and *inhibition* upon that which is agreed to by a whole parliament."—*Milton: Eikonoclastes.*

II. *Law.*

1. *English Law:*

(1) (See extract.)

"*Inhibition* is a writ to inhibit or forbid a judge from farther proceeding in the cause depending before him. *Inhibition* is most commonly a writ issuing out of a higher court Christian to a lower and inferior, upon an appeal; and prohibition out of the king's court to a court Christian, or an inferior temporal court."—*Cowel.*

(2) *Eccles. Law:* An order of court forbidding a priest from exercising ministerial duties.

2. *Scots Law:*

(1) Inhibition against a wife at the instance of a husband is a writ passing the signet, which prohibits all and sundry from transacting business with the wife or giving her credit.

(2) An inhibition against a debtor is a writ passing under the signet, whereby the debtor or party inhibited is prohibited from contracting any debt which may become a burden on his heritable property, or whereby his heritage may be attached or alienated to the prejudice of the inhibiter's debt.

***ĭn-hĭb′-ĭt-ŏr-ỹ,** *a.* [Low Lat. *inhibitorius*, from Lat. *inhibitus*, pa. par. of *inhibio;* Fr. *inhibitoire;* Sp. *inhibitorio;* Ital. *inibitorio.*] Of or pertaining to inhibition; prohibitory.

***ĭn-hilde,** *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and A.S. *hyldan* = to pour.] To pour in or into.

***ĭn-hīve′,** *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *hive* (q.v.).] To put in or into a hive; to hive.

***ĭn-hōld′,** *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *hold* (q.v.).] To hold in or within; to contain, to have inherent.

"It is disputed, whether this light first created be the same which the sun *inholdeth* and casteth forth, or whether it had continuance any longer than till the sun's creation."—*Raleigh: Hist. of the World*, bk. i., ch. i., § 7.

***ĭn-hōld′-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *inhold; -er.*] An inhabitant.

"And every part's *inholders* to convert."
Spenser: F. Q., VII. vii. 17.

***ĭn-hoôp′,** *v.t.* [Pref. *in-*, and Eng. *hoop* (q.v.).] To inclose in a hoop; to confine in any place.

"His quails ever
Beat mine *inhoop'd* at odds."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, ii. 3.

ĭn-hŏs′-pĭt-ạ-ble, *a.* [Fr., Sp. *inhospedable;* Ital. *inospitale.*]

1. Not hospitable; not willing or inclined to show hospitality to strangers; unwilling to entertain guests, or entertaining them reluctantly.

"He found the inhabitants of a little village so *inhospitable*."—*Bp. Taylor: Great Exemplar*, pt. iii., § 14.

2. Affording no convenience, subsistence, or shelter to strangers.

"Dreary and *inhospitable* wastes."—*Blair*, vol. v., ser. 1.

ĭn-hŏs′-pĭt-ạ-blĕ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *inhospitable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being inhospitable; inhospitality.

"The *inhospitableness* of the place."—*Evelyn: Memoirs*, vol. i. (1641).

ĭn-hŏs′-pĭt-ạ-blỹ, *adv.* [Eng. *inhospitab(le); -ly.*] In an inhospitable manner; without hospitality.

"For what you call *inhospitably* dream,
To me with beauty and delight appear."
Francis: Horace; Epistles, i. xiv.

***ĭn-hoûsed′,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (1); Eng. *hous(e);* and suff. *-ed.*] Housed. (*G. Markham: Sir R. Grinuile*, p. 51.)

ĭn-hū′-mạn, *ĭn-hu-mane, *ĭn-hu-maine, *a.* [Fr. *inhumain*, from Lat. *inhumanus*, from *in-* = not, and *humanus* = human, gentle; Sp. *inhumano;* Ital. *inumano.*]

1. Not human or humane; destitute of a feeling of kindness or tenderness towards one's fellow-creatures; barbarous, cruel, savage, unfeeling.

"What wretch *inhumane*, or what wilder blood."
Browne: Britannia's Pastorals, bk. ii., s. 1.

2. Characterized or marked by inhumanity or cruelty.

"The cruelties of the Frenchemen and of their *inhumaine* dealyng with them."—*Hall: Hen. VIII.* (an. 13).

ĭn-hụ-măn′-ĭ-tỹ, *s.* [Fr. *inhumanité.*]

1. The quality or state of being inhuman; cruelty, barbarity, savageness.

"All kind of subtility and violence and *inhumanity* was employed to overturn it."—*Jortin: Christian Religion*, dis. 3.

*2. An inhuman act or person.

"If such *inhumanities* actually have been born, it is certain that they may be born."—*South*, vol. vi., ser 9.

ĭn-hū′-mạn-lỹ, *ĭn-hu-mane-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *inhuman; -ly.*] In an inhuman, cruel, or barbarous manner; cruelly, barbarously.

"Alexander had in his fury *inhumanly* butchered one of his best friends."—*Burke: Vind. of Nat. Soc.*

***ĭn-hūm′-āte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *inhumatus*, pa. par. of *inhumo: in-* = in, and *humo* = to bury; *humus* = the ground.] To bury, to inter.

ĭn-hụ-mā′-tion, *s.* [Lat. *inhumatus*, pa. par. of *inhumo.*]

*1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of burying or interring; burial; interment.

"In some localities cremation prevailed, though *inhumation* was the general custom."—*Greenwell: British Barrows*, p. 21.

2. *Chem.:* The act of burying vessels in warm earth, or anything similar, that their contents may be exposed to a steady degree of moderate heat.

***ĭn-hūme′,** *v.t.* [Fr. *inhumer*, from Lat. *inhumo.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* To bury; to inter; to deposit in the earth, as a corpse.

"Buried he lay, where thousands before
For thousands of years were *inhumed* on the shore."
Byron: Siege of Corinth, xxv.

2. *Chem.:* To bury a vessel in warm earth, so as to heat its contents moderately and equally. [INHUMATION.]

***ĭn-hūrl′,** *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *hurl*, v.] To drive or cast in. (*Stanyhurst: Virgil; Æneid* i. 559.)

ĭn′-ĭ-ạ, *s.* [The native Bolivian name.]

Zool.: A genus of Delphinidæ (Dolphins). *Inia boliviensis* inhabits the rivers of Bolivia, &c., in some cases two thousand miles from the sea. The male is fourteen feet long, the female but seven.

ĭn′-ĭ-ạl, *a.* [INION.] Of or pertaining to the inion or ridge of the occiput.

***ĭn-ĭm-ăg′-ĭn-ạ-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *imaginable* (q.v.).] Unimaginable; inconceivable.

ĭn-ĭm′-ĭc-al, *a.* [Lat. *inimicalis*, from *inimicus* = hostile: *in-* = not, and *amicus* = friendly.]

1. Having the temper or disposition of an enemy; hostile.

2. Adverse; hurtful; harmful; injurious.

"Associations in defence of the existing power of the sovereign, are not, in their spirit, *inimical* to the constitution."—*Brand: Essay on Political Associations.* (1796.)

***ĭn-ĭm-ĭ-căl′-ĭ-tỹ,** *s.* [Eng. *inimical; -ity.*] The quality or state of being inimical; hostility; unfriendliness.

***ĭn-ĭm′-ĭc-al-lỹ,** *adv.* [Eng. *inimical; -ly.*] In a hostile or unfriendly manner.

***ĭn-ĭm-ĭ-çĭ′-tious,** *a.* [INIMICAL.] Inimical; hostile. (*Sterne: Letter to Warburton*, 1760.)

***ĭn-ĭm′-ĭ-coûs,** *a.* [Lat. *inimicus.*] Hostile; unfriendly; hurtful.

"It is hard of digestion, *inimicous* to the stomach."
—*Evelyn: Acetaria.*

ĭn-ĭm-ĭt-ạ-bĭl′-ĭ-tỹ, *s.* [Eng. *inimitable; -ity.*] The quality or state of being inimitable; impossibility to be imitated or copied.

ĭn-ĭm′-ĭt-ạ-ble, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *inimitabilis*, from *in-* = not, and *imitabilis* = that can be imitated; *imitor* = to imitate.] That cannot be imitated; incapable of being imitated or copied; above imitation.

"He stood, as some *inimitable* hand
Would strive to make a Paul or Tully stand."
Cowper: Table Talk, 348.

ĭn-ĭm′-ĭt-ạ-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *inimitable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being inimitable; inimitability.

ĭn-ĭm′-ĭt-ạ-blỹ, *adv.* [Eng. *inimitab(le); -ly.*] In an inimitable manner or degree; so as not to be imitated; to a degree beyond imitation.

"These two small but *inimitably* fine poems."—*Blair*, vol. iii., lct. 40.

ĭn′-ĭ-ŏn, *s.* [Gr. ἰνίον (*inion*) = the sinews between the occiput and the back, the nape of the neck; ἴς (*is*), genit. ἰνός (*inos*) = strength, a muscle, fibrous vessels.]

Anat.: A name of the ridge of the occiput.

ĭn-ĭ′-quĭ-toûs, *a.* [Eng. *iniquit(y); -ous.*] Characterized by iniquity, injustice, or wickedness; unjust; wicked; nefarious.

"Pensioned and bribed to this *iniquitous* service."—*Burke: Vindication of Natural Society.*

ĭn-ĭ′-quĭ-toûs-lỹ, *adv.* [Eng. *iniquitous; -ly.*] In an iniquitous manner or degree; unjustly, wickedly.

"Funds of judgments *iniquitously* legal."—*Burke: Letter to a Noble Lord.*

ĭn-ĭ′-quĭ-tỹ, *ĭn-i-qui-tee, *s.* [Fr. *iniquité*, from Lat. *iniquitatem*, acc. of *iniquitas* = injustice: *in-* = not, and *æquitas* = equalness, justice; *æquus* = equal, just.] [EQUITY.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A want of equity, fairness, or justice; absence of just, fair, or true dealing; a deviation from the right; unrighteousness, wickedness.

"The world from his perfection fell
Into all filth and foule *iniquity*."
Spenser: F. Q., V. i. 8.

2. An iniquitous, unjust, or unfair act; wickedness, crime.

"When their *iniquities* are at full, he will not fail to repay vengeance into their bosom."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 1.

3. The name given to the character who personified one of the vices in the old "Moralities." He was the buffoon of the piece, his chief business being to make sport with

and mock the devil. He was the prototype of the modern clown and harlequin.

"*Iniquity* came in, like Hokos Pokos, in a juggler's jerkin."—*Ben Jonson: Staple of News.*

* **II.** *Scots Law:* A term formerly applied to the decision of an inferior judge who decided contrary to law, in which case he was said to commit *iniquity.*

* **ĭn-ĭ-quŏŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *iniquus* = unequal, unfair: *in-* = not; *æquus* = equal, fair; Sp. *inicuo;* Ital. & Port. *iniquo;* Fr. *inique.*] Unjust, iniquitous, wicked.

"Whatsoever is done through any unequal affection is *iniquous,* wicked, and wrong."—*Shaftesbury: Inquiry Conc. Virtue,* bk. I., pt. ii., § 3.

* **ĭn-ĭr-rĭ-tą-bĭl′-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *irritability* (q.v.).] The quality or state of being inirritable; good-nature.

* **ĭn-ĭr′-rĭ-tą-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *irritable* (q.v.).]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Not irritable; good-natured, good-humoured.

2. *Physiol.:* Not possessed of irritability, not excitable.

* **ĭn-ĭr′-rĭ-tā-tĭve,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *irritative* (q.v.).] Not irritative; not accompanied with excitement: as, an *inirritative* fever.

* **ĭn-īsle′** (*s* silent), *v.t.* [Pref. *in-*(1), and Eng. *isle* (q.v.).]

1. To form into an isle or island, by surrounding with water.

"It begins with Rother, whose running through the woods, *inisling* Oxney."—*Drayton: Poly-Olbion,* s. 18. (*Selden's Illust.*)

2. To encircle, to surround, to embrace.

ĭn-ĭ′-tiąl (ti as sh), *a. & s.* [Lat. *initialis* = pertaining to a beginning; *initium* = a beginning, from *initus,* pa. par. of *ineo* = to enter into: *in-* = in, into, and *eo* = to go; Fr. *initial;* Sp. *inicial;* Ital. *iniziale.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Of or pertaining to the beginning; beginning; incipient: as, the *initial* symptoms or stages of a disease.

"Our *initial* age is like the melted wax to the prepared seal."—*Glanvill: Vanity of Dogmatizing,* ch. xiv.

2. Placed at or standing at the beginning.

"The *initial* letters of his name that had translated it, were printed."—*Burnet: Hist. Reform.* (an. 1559).

B. *As subst.:* The first letter of a word; especially the first letters of the words composing a person's name.

"Marked with L for our *initial.*"
R. Browning: Soliloquy of the Spanish Cloister.

ĭn-ĭ′-tiąl (ti as sh), *v.t.* [INITIAL, *a.*]

Comm. & Law: To mark with initials, as a guarantee of validity, or correctness.

* **ĭn-ĭ′-tiąl-lȳ (ti as sh),** *adv.* [Eng. *initial; -ly.*] In an initial or incipient manner; by way of, or as a beginning; at the beginning.

"He did *initially* and in part exercise these functions upon earth."—*Barrow: Sermons,* vol. ii., ser. 81.

ĭn-ĭ′-ti-ąte (ti as shĭ), *v.t. & i.* [INITIATE, *a.*; Fr. *initier;* Sp. *iniciar;* Ital. *iniziare.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To begin or enter upon; to set afoot, to start, to introduce: as, to *initiate* a new line of action.

"To whom Eurymachus *initiates*
Their vttered greeuances."
Chapman: Homer; Odyssey xvi.

2. To instruct in the rudiments or principles; to admit into a secret society or association by instructing in its principles or secrets.

"*Initiated* in arts,
Which some may practice with politer grace."
Cowper: Task, iv. 493.

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To do the first act; to perform the first rite; to take the initiative; to begin.

"The king himself *initiates* to the power;"
Scatters with quivering hand the sacred flour."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey iii. 564.

ĭn-ĭ′-ti-ąte (ti as shĭ), *a. & s.* [Lat. *initiatus,* pa. par. of *initio* = to begin; *initium* = a beginning.

A. *As adjective:*

* **I.** *Ordinary Language:*

1. Unpractised, new.

"My strange and self-abuse
Is the *initiate* fear."—*Shakesp.: Macbeth,* iii. 4.

2. Initiated; introduced or admitted to a knowledge of; instructed.

"*Initiate* in the secret of the skies."
Young: Night Thoughts, vi. 95.

II. *Law:* A man is said to become *initiate* tenant by courtesy in his wife's estate of inheritance on the birth of issue capable of inheriting the same, his estate not being consummate till the death of the wife.

* **B.** *As subst.:* One who is initiated.

"The bands of the *initiate* singing their songs to Dēmētēr."—*Keary: Outlines of Primitive Belief,* p. 248.

¶ From the fact that the Latin verb *initio* had the secondary meaning "to admit to secret religious rites," it was adopted by early ecclesiastical writers as = to baptize; the Latin *initiatus* was employed to distinguish a baptized person from a catechumen not yet made acquainted with the whole of Christian doctrine and practice; and the name *initiatio* signified the full participation enjoyed by those who had received the sacrament of baptism. [DISCIPLINE, *s.,* ¶ (1).]

ĭn-ĭ′-ti-ā′-tion (ti as shĭ), *s.* [Lat. *initiatio,* from *initiatus,* pa. par. of *initio* = to begin; Fr. *initiation;* Sp. *iniciacion.*]

1. The act of initiating, beginning, or entering upon.

2. The act of initiating, introducing to, or instructing in the rudiments, principles, rules, or ceremonies; the act of introducing or admitting to a secret society or association.

"Every one should pay a certain sum for his *initiation.*"—*Warburton: Divine Legation,* bk. ii., § 4.

3. An introduction.

"Those who were in the fight described it as a terrible *initiation* for recruits."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xiii.

4. The state of being initiated, admitted, or introduced to acquaintance with anything.

"From a late *initiation* into literature."—*Pope: Dunciad,* i. (Note.)

ĭn-ĭ′-ti-ā-tĭve (ti as shĭ), *a. & s.* [Fr. *initiatif,* from Lat. *initiatus,* pa. par. of *initio.*]

A. *As adj.:* Serving to initiate or begin; initiatory.

B. *As substantive:*

1. An initiatory or introductory act or step; the first step or action in any business; a first essay, a beginning, a start.

2. Power of initiating or beginning; the power or right to take the lead or originate.

"The French Government has taken the *initiative* in breaking off diplomatic relations."—*Daily Telegraph,* Aug. 22, 1884.

ĭn-ĭ′-ti-ā-tŏr (ti as shĭ), *s.* [Eng. *initiat(e); -or.*] One who initiates.

"The interpreters of these holy mysteries, the hierophants and *initiators.*"—*Warburton: Divine Legation,* bk. ii., § 4.

ĭn-ĭ′-ti-ā-tŏr-ȳ (ti as shĭ), *a.* [Eng. *initiat(e); -ory.*]

1. Of or pertaining to a beginning or introduction; introductory, initiative.

"To exercise his champions with some *initiatory* incounters."—*Bp. Hall: Contempl.; Samson's Marriage.*

2. Initiating or serving for initiation; introducing by instruction or by the use of symbols and ceremonies.

"By the *initiatory* rite of water baptism."—*Warburton: Divine Legation,* bk. vi., § 1.

* **ĭn-ĭ′-tion,** *s.* [Low Lat. *initio,* from *initus,* pa. par. of *ineo* = to enter into.] A beginning, an initiation.

* **ĭn-jĕal′-oŭs,** * **in-jeal-ose,** *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *jealous* (q.v.).] To make jealous. (*Daniel: Hist. Eng.,* p. 93.)

ĭn-jĕct′, *v.t.* [Lat. *injectus,* pa. par. of *inficio* = to throw or cast in: *in-* = in, into, and *jacio* = to throw; Fr. *injecter.*]

1. To throw or cast in; to dart in.

"But a kettle of scalding hot water *injected*
Infallibly cures the timber affected."
Swift: Wood, an Insect.

* 2. To instil, to inculcate.

"Their continuall temptations which they *infect* into our thoughts."—*Bishop Hall: Sol.* 8.

* 3. To throw in; to bring forward in the middle of something else; to intervene with.

"Cæsar also, then hatching tyranny, *injected* the same scrupulous demurs to stop the sentence of death."—*Milton: Answer to Eikon Basilike.*

* 4. To throw or cast up.

"Though bold in open field, they yet surround
The town with walls, and mound *infect* on mound."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey. (*Todd.*)

ĭn-jĕc′-tion, *s.* [Lat. *injectio,* from *injectus,* pa. par. of *inficio;* Fr. *injection;* Sp. *injeccion;* Ital. *injezione.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of injecting or throwing in.

2. That which is injected or thrown in.

"To minister the same by way of [illegible] promising us that the said injection will [illegible] ward impostumes."—*P. Holland: Pliny,* [illegible] xxii.

* 3. Suggestion, instigation.

"What might be suggested by [illegible] without any injection of Satan."—*Fuller: [illegible] Gloucestershire.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Anat.:* The art of filling the [illegible] other minute tubular organs of [illegible] coloured substances more clearly [illegible] their relative size, arrangement, and [illegible] to the surrounding parts. The [illegible] jected by means of a syringe. A [illegible] may be made of vermilion and [illegible] one of acetate of lead, bichromate of [illegible] and size, and a blue one of Prussian [illegible] oxalic acid, and size. (*Griffith & [illegible]*)

2. *Therap.:* The art of injecting a [illegible] other therapeutic agent into the [illegible] introducing such agent under the [illegible] that which is injected. [HYPODERMIC INJECTION.]

3. *Steam engineering:*

(1) The act or process of injecting [illegible] into the condenser of a steam engine [illegible] cylinder of an atmospheric engine.

(2) The cold so water injected to [illegible] vacuum.

injection-cock, *s.*

Steam-engin.: The cock which [illegible] jection-pipe.

injection-condenser, *s.* A [illegible] vessel of any convenient shape, and [illegible] enough to bear the atmospheric pressure without, in which the exhaust steam [illegible] cylinder is condensed by a shower of water. The capacity of the [illegible] Watt's original engines was [illegible] linder, but, according to present [illegible] ranges from ¼ to ⅓ that of the cylinder sometimes even more. [CONDENSER, PUMP.]

injection-pipe, *s.*

Steam-engin.: The pipe through which injection water passes to the condenser steam engine or the cylinder of an [illegible] spheric engine. In marine engines the [illegible] pipe is open to the sea through the [illegible] the vessel. [AIR-PUMP, CONDENSER.]

injection-syringe, *s.*

Surg.: A syringe for administering [illegible] or medicines.

injection-valve, *s.*

Steam-engin.: The valve which [illegible] entrance of water into the condenser [illegible] sea, river, or well.

ĭn-jeër′, *v.t.* [Fr. *s'ingérer* = to [illegible] meddle.] To insinuate, to introduce [illegible] or indirect means.

* **ĭn-jĕl′-lȳ,** *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and [illegible] (q.v.).] To deposit or incorporate [illegible] jelly. (*Tennyson: Audley Court,* [illegible])

* **ĭn-jŏin′** (1), *v.t.* [ENJOIN.]

* **ĭn-jŏin′** (2), *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and [illegible] *join* (q.v.).] To join.

"The Ottomites [illegible]
Have there *injoined* them with a fleet."
Shakesp.: Othello.

* **ĭn-jŏint′,** *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and [illegible] (q.v.).] To disjoin, to break up.

"The foresaid bridge by a mighty [illegible] *jointed* and broken."—*P. Holland: Plutarch.*

ĭn-jū-cūn′-dĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Lat. *injucunditas* = [illegible] *in-* = not, and *jucunditas* = pleasant[illegible] *cundus* = pleasant.] Unpleasantness, [illegible] ableness.

* **ĭn-jūd′-ĭc-ą-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* [illegible] Eng. *judicable* (q.v.).] Not [illegible] judge.

* **ĭn-jū-dĭ′-ciąl (ci as sh),** *a.* [Pref. [illegible] and Eng. *judicial* (q.v.).] Not judi[illegible] according to the forms of law.

ĭn-jū-dĭ′-cious, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and [illegible] *judicious* (q.v.).]

1. Not judicious, void of judgment; without judgment or due consideration; hasty.

"An inexpert and *injudicious* person."—[illegible] *Cases of Conscience,* dec. iii., con. 3.

2. Done without judgment or due [illegible] tion; rash, hasty, unwise: as, an [illegible] measure.

in-jū-dĭ′-cious-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *injudicious; -ly.*] In an injudicious manner; without judgment or due consideration; rashly, hastily, inconsiderately.

"He was loudly but *injudiciously* censured by a great many."—*Nelson: Life of Bull.*

in-jū-dĭ′-cious-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *injudicious; -ness.*] The quality or state of being injudicious.

"*Injudiciousness* blinds their wonder or liking of the third."—*Whitlock: Manners of the English*, p. 480.

in-jŭnc′-tion, * **in-junc-cion,** *s.* [Lat. *injunctio*, from *injunctus* = imposed, enjoined; pa. par. of *injungo* = to impose, to enjoin; Fr. *injonction.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of enjoining, directing, or bidding; direction.

2. That which is enjoined; a direction, an order.

"Though their *injunction* be to bar my doors."
Shakesp.: Lear, iii. 4.

II. *Law:* A writ or process granted by a court of equity, and in some cases under statutes by a court of law, whereby a party is required to do, or to refrain from doing, certain acts, according to the exigency of the writ.

"The first peculiar remedy obtainable on this ground is the writ of *Injunction*, the most ordinary species of which is that which operates as a restraint upon the defendant in the exercise of his real or supposed rights: and is, therefore, sometimes called the remedial writ of *injunction*, to distinguish it from the judicial writ, which issues after a decree, and is in the nature of a writ of execution. This writ may be had to stay proceedings at law, whatever stage they may have reached; to restrain alienations of property *pendente lite*, and tenants for life and others having limited interest from committing waste. It may be granted to restrain the negotiation of bills of exchange, the sailing of a ship, the transfer of stock, or the alienation of a specific chattel, to prohibit assignees from making a dividend, to prevent parties from removing out of the jurisdiction, or from marrying, or having any intercourse, which the court disapproves of, with a ward. The infringement of a copyright or a patent frequently calls for the exercise of this beneficial process; which may also be had to restrain the fraudulent use of trade marks, or of the names, labels, or other *indicia* of the makers or vendors of goods and merchandize, and in a large class of cases, far too numerous to be mentioned here."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 17.

¶ For the difference between *injunction* and *command*, see COMMAND.

in′-jūre, *v.t.* [Fr. *injurier*, from Lat. *injurior* = to do harm to; *injuria* = injury, harm: *in-* = not, and *jus* (genit. *juris*) = right, justice; Ital. *ingiuriare;* Sp. & Port. *injuriar.*]

1. To do harm to; to hurt; to damage; to impair the goodness, excellence, value, strength, &c.

2. To do harm or hurt to, as to the body; to hurt physically.

"Lest heat should *injure* us, his timely care
Hath unbesought provided."
Milton: P. L., x. 1,057.

3. To damage, to slander, to depreciate, to tarnish.

"Erasmus, that great *injured* name."
Pope: Essay on Criticism, 693.

4. To impair or diminish, as happiness.

5. To wrong; to do an injury or injustice to.

"When have I *injured* thee? when done thee wrong?"
Shakesp.: Richard III., i. 2.

6. To give pain to, as sensibility or feeling; to grieve, to hurt.

7. To impair, as the intellect or mind.

* **in-jure,** *s.* [O. Fr., from Lat. *injuria.*] Injury.

in′-jūr-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *injur(e); -er.*] One who injures, hurts, damages, or wrongs another.

"The *injurers* of your father's memory."—*Warburton: Letter to Dr. Lowth.*

in-jūr′-ĭ-a, *s.* [Lat.]

Law: A legal wrong, that is, an act or omission of which the law takes cognizance as a wrong. (*Smith: Manual of Common Law*, 5th ed., p. 418.)

in-jūr′-ĭ-oūs, *a.* [Lat. *injuriosus, injurius* = acting unfairly or wrongfully, from *injuria* = an injury; Fr. *injurieux;* Sp. & Port. *injurioso;* Ital. *ingiurioso.*]

1. Injuring or tending to injure, hurt, damage, or wrong; hurtful, harmful, mischievous, pernicious; causing or tending to cause hurt or damage physically, mentally, or morally: as, the *injurious* consequences of sin or folly.

* 2. Acting unjustly; unjust, tyrannical; guilty of wrong or injury.

"The *injurious* Roman did extort
This tribute."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iii. 1.

* 3. Wrongful, unjust.

"With other grievances to signify
Th' *injurious* act committed on his son."
Daniel: Civil Wars, bk. vii.

* 4. Detractory, offensive, reproachful, contumacious.

"With sclaunder and defame *injurious*."
Chaucer: Complaint of Cresside.

* 5. Insolent, overbearing.

"Who was before a persecutor and a blasphemer and *injurious*."—*1 Timothy*, i. 13.

in-jūr′-ĭ-oūs-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *injurious; -ly.*]

1. In an injurious or hurtful manner; so as to cause injury, hurt, or damage.

2. Wrongfully; unjustly; with injustice.

"That defence of myself to which every honest man is bound when he is *injuriously* attacked in print."—*Dryden: Hind & Panther.* (Pref.)

in-jūr′-ĭ-oūs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *injurious; -ness.*] The quality or state of being injurious; hurtfulness; injury.

"Some miscarriages might escape, rather through sudden necessities of state, than any propensity either to *injuriousness* or oppression."—*Eikon Basilike.*

in′-jūr-ȳ, * **in-jur-ie,** *s.* [Lat. *injuria*, from *in-* = not, and *jus* (genit. *juris*) = right, justice; Sp. & Port. *injuria;* Ital. *ingiuria;* Fr. *injure.*]

1. That which is contrary to right or justice; an injustice; a wrong.

"You do me shameful *injury*."
Shakesp.: Richard III., i. 3.

* 2. A crime.

"A party to this *injury*."
Shakesp.: Othello, v. 1.

3. That which injures, harms, or hurts; that which occasions loss, detriment, or mischief; damage, hurt, harm.

"The former [private] wrongs are an infringement or privation of the private or civil rights belonging to individuals, considered as individuals; and are thereupon frequently termed civil *injuries*."—*Blackstone: Commentaries*, bk. iii., ch. 1.

4. An offence; an insult; an annoyance.

"The service that I truly did his life,
Hath left me open to all *injuries*."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., v. 2.

* 5. A hurt or disease of the body.

"Thought not good to bruise an *injury* till it were full ripe."—*Shakesp.: Henry V.*, iii. 6.

* 6. Contumelious or abusive language; abuse.

"He fell to bitter invectives against the French king, and spake all the *injuries* he could divise of Charles."—*Bacon.*

¶ *Injury* is the most general term, simply implying what happens contrary to right; *damage* is the *injury* which takes away from the value of a thing; *hurt* is the *injury* which destroys the soundness or wholeness of a thing; *harm* is the *injury* which is attended with trouble and inconvenience; *mischief* is the *injury* which interrupts the order and consistency of things. The *injury* is applicable to all bodies, physical and moral; *damage* is applicable only to physical bodies. Trade may suffer an *injury;* a building may suffer an *injury;* but a building, a vessel, a merchandize, suffer a *damage.* The falling of a chimney, or the breaking of a roof, is a *damage;* the *injury* is not so easily removed; the *damage* is easily repaired. (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

¶ For the difference between *injury* and *injustice*, see INJUSTICE.

* **in-jūr′-ȳ,** *v.t.* [INJURY, *s.*] To injure; to hurt. (*Lyly: Euphues*, p. 460.)

in-jŭs′-tĭce, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *injustitia*, from *in-* = not, and *justitia* = justice.]

1. The quality of being unjust; want of justice, right, or equity; unfairness: as, the *injustice* of a decision.

2. That which is unjust or unfair; any violation of the right of another; a wrong; an iniquity.

"Still these broils that public good pretend
Work most *injustice*, being done through spite."
Daniel: Civil Wars, bk. i.

¶ The *injustice* lies in the principle; the *injury* in the action that *injures.* There may, therefore, be *injustice* where there is no specific *injury*, and on the other hand there may be *injury* where there is no *injustice.* The *wrong* partakes both of *injustice* and *injury;* it is in fact an *injury* done by one person to another, in express violation of justice.

ĭnk, * **enke,** * **inke,** *s.* [O. Fr. *enque* (Fr. *encre*), from Lat. *encaustum* = the purple-red ink used by the later Roman Emperors; neut. of *encaustus;* Gr. ἐγκαυστος (*engkaustos*) = burnt in: ἐν (*en*) = in, and καυστός (*kaustos*) = burnt; καίω (*kaiō*) = to burn.]

1. A coloured, usually black, liquid or viscous material used in writing or printing.

2. A pigment, as Chinese or Indian ink.

3. *Comm. & Chem.:* A liquid or pigment used for writing or printing. Inks may be classed under four heads:

(1) Writing inks consist either of coloured liquids, or of finely-divided coloured precipitates, suspended in a liquid. The essential ingredients of a good black writing ink, are, an infusion of the best nut-galls, a solution of ferrous sulphate (copperas), and a small quantity of gum to retain the precipitate in suspension. The proportion of ferrous sulphate should not exceed one-third part that of the nut-galls used, an excess of astringent vegetable matter being necessary for the durability of the ink. Its specific gravity should not exceed 1045, a higher density indicating that inferior nut-galls have been used, these requiring a larger proportion of galls to produce the deep black colour. The infusion of nut-galls contains tannic, or galls-tannic and gallic acids, both of which produce deep black precipitate with ferric salts, but white precipitates with ferrous salts, which, however, readily turn black on exposure to the air. Hence, in making ink, it is necessary to leave the mixture to itself for some time in order that the ferrous salts may be converted into ferric salts, and the tannic into gallic acid. The gum is added to retain in suspension the precipitated gallate of iron. It also gives a certain gloss to the ink. In some inks a solution of logwood is used, to replace a certain proportion of the nut-galls. By this addition a more fluid ink is said to be obtained. Red ink is a solution of cochineal or pure carmine in ammonia, or of brazil-wood in water. Blue ink is a solution of Prussian blue and oxalic acid in water. Chrome ink is a preparation of logwood and potassium bichromate.

(2) Marking ink must be able to withstand the action of soap, alkaline, and acid liquids. It usually consists of a solution of silver nitrate, coloured with lamp-black and thickened with gum.

(3) Copying ink must be thicker than ordinary ink, and must not dry too quickly. It is usually prepared by adding a little sugar or glycerine to ordinary black ink. Its specific gravity should not exceed 1071.

(4) Printing ink. All inks used for printing consist essentially of well-boiled drying oils, mixed with lamp-black or other pigments. Soaps and resinous matters are frequently added to give the oils the required consistency.

4. *Mach.:* The socket of a mill spindle.

ink-berry, *s.*

Botany:

1. An American name for *Prinos glaber.*

2. *Randia aculeata.*

ink-blurred, *a.* Blurred, obscured, or disfigured with ink.

ink-bottle, *s.* A bottle or vessel for holding ink.

ink-cup, *s.* A dip-cup for ink.

ink-cylinder, *s.*

Print.: A cylinder rotating in the ink-fountain to bring the ink in contact with the ductor or fountain-roller.

ink-eraser, *s.* [ERASER.]

ink-fish, *s.* The cuttle-fish (q.v.).

ink-fountain, *s.* The ink-reservoir of a printing-machine from which the ink is taken by an ink-roller and passed to the ductor, or the distributing-roller.

ink-gland, *s.*

Zool.: The same as INKBAG (q.v.). (*S. P. Woodward.*)

ink-glass, *s.* A glass vessel for holding ink; an ink-bottle.

"How unerring judgements soever we may pass upon our ideas of the pen and the *ink-glass*."—*Search: Light of Nature*, vol. i., pt. i., ch. xi.

ink-plant, *s.*

Bot.: *Coriaria thymifolia.*

* **ink-pot,** *s.* & *a.*

A. *As subst.:* An ink-bottle.

B. *As adj.:* Affected, pedantic.

"Thought by his *inke-pot* termes to get a good parsonage."—*Wilson: Art of Rhetorique.*

ink-roller, *s.* [INKING-ROLLER.]

ink-sac, *s.* The same as INKBAG (q.v.).

ink-slice, *s.* A paddle for handling ink.

ink-stone, ink-surface, ink-table, *s.* [INKING-TABLE.]

ink-well, *s.* An ink-cup adapted to occupy a hole in a desk, its top letting down flush with the top of the desk, or nearly so.

ĭnk, *v.t.* [INK, *s.*] To blacken, daub, or colour with ink.

"With *inked* ruffles and claret stains on his tarnished laced coat."—*Thackeray: English Humourists,* lect. v.

ĭnk'-băg, *s.* [Eng. *ink,* and *bag.*]

1. *Zool.:* A bag or gland found in the Cephalopoda. It is tough and fibrous, with a thin outer coat. The animal discharges the contents of the bag through a duct into the water when it wishes to conceal itself or escape from an enemy.

2. *Palæont.:* The ink of the ink-bag, frequently consisting of finely-divided particles of carbon suspended in fluid, is almost indestructible. It has been found fossil in secondary rocks.

3. *Comm.:* The ink of the inkbag is used in the preparation of sepia.

* **ĭnk'-horn, * ink-horne, * inke-horne, * ynke-horne,** *s. & a.* [Eng. *ink,* and *horn.*]

A. *As substantive:*

1. A small vessel used to hold ink; an ink-bottle.

"Bid him bring his pen and *inkhorn* to the jail; we are now to examine those men."—*Shakesp.: Much Ado About Nothing,* iii. 5.

2. A portable case for carrying the instruments of writing.

B. *As adj.:* Pedantic, affected, high-sounding.

"And hee that can catche an *ynke-horne* terme by the taile, him they counnyt to be a fine Englishman."—*Wilson: Arte of Rhetorique,* p. 165.

* **inkhorn-mate,** *s.* A bookish or pedantic fellow.

"To be disgraced by an *inkhorn-mate.*"
Shakesp.: 1 *Henry VI.,* iii. 1.

* **ĭnk'-horn-ĭsm,** *s.* [Eng. *inkhorn; -ism.*] An affected, pedantic, or bombastic expression.

"Like as she were some light-skirts of the rest,
In mightiest *inkhornisme* he can thither wrest."
Bp. Hall, bk. ii., sat. 8.

ĭnk'-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *inky; -ness.*] The quality or state of being inky.

ĭnk'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [INK, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act or process of covering or daubing with ink.

inking-apparatus, *s.*

Print.: Different forms of apparatus have been adapted to different presses, and some of them are peculiar to certain kinds.

inking-roller, *s.*

Print.: A roller which receives the ink from the inking-table and transfers it to the type in hand-press work. In power-presses, several rollers are employed, which are fed with ink from a trough, distributing it and transferring it to the inking-roller.

inking-table, *s.*

Print.: A table upon which ink is spread to be taken up by the inking-roller.

inking-trough, *s.*

Print.: [INK-FOUNTAIN].

* **ĭn'-kle, * ĭn'-cle,** *v.t.* [From the same root as Dan. *ymte;* Icel. *ymta* = to murmur, to mutter.] To murmur.

"To *incle* the truth." *Alisaunder,* 616.

ĭn'-kle, * lyn-gell, * lin-ni-ol, * in-ni-ol, *s.* [O. Fr. *ligneul, lignel,* a dimin. of *ligne* = thread, from Lat. *linea,* fem. of *lineus* = hempen, flaxen; *linum* = flax.]

* 1. A kind of crewel or worsted, with which ladies worked embroidery.

2. A kind of broad linen tape; wrought spinel. Spinel (q.v.) is known as unwrought inkle.

"*Inkles,* caddisses, cambrics, lawns."—*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale,* iv. 3.

* **inkle-beggar,** *s.* A beggar that sells cheap tape, &c. (*Adams: Works,* ii. 437.)

* **inkle-weaver,** *s.* A weaver of inkle. [INKLE, *s.* 2.)

"She and you were as great as two *inkle-weavers.*"—*Swift: Polite Conversation,* con. i.

¶ Davies (*Supp. Gloss.*) says that the phrase "as thick as *inkle-weavers*" originated from the fact that the refugees who introduced the manufacture of inkle in the sixteenth century naturally consorted together.

ĭnk'-lĭng, * in-kel-ynge, *s.* [INKLE, *v.*]

1. A hint, a whisper, an intimation, a slight knowledge.

"Who will disdain,
That have an *inkling* of it, there to look?"
Bunyan: Apology.

* 2. A desire, an inclination.

ĭnk'-măk-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *ink,* and *maker.*] One who makes or manufactures ink.

ĭn-knĭt' (*k* silent), *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *knit* (q.v.).] To knit in, to fasten in.

ĭn-knŏt' (*k* silent), *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *knot* (q.v.).] To fasten or bind, as with a knot.

* **ĭnk'-shĕd,** *s.* [Eng. *ink,* and *shed* (q.v.).] A spilling or using of ink.

"I never thought the parade of my scanty rat lore would involve so much *inkshed.*"—*All the Year Round,* March 24, 1883.

ĭnk'-stănd, *s.* [Eng. *ink,* and *stand.*] A vessel of glass or other material for holding ink or other writing material.

ĭnk'-ў, *a.* [Eng. *ink; -y.*]

1. Of the nature of or resembling ink; like ink.

"An *inky* hue of livid blue."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, vi. 19.

2. Consisting or made of ink.

"England . . . is bound in with shame,
With *inky* blots and rotten parchment bonds."
Shakesp.: Richard II. ii. 1.

3. Black as ink.

"'Tis not alone my *inky* cloak, good mother."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 2.

* 4. Black, gloomy, miserable, wretched.

"In which doth swell a lake of *inky* years
Of madding lovers."
Drummond: Son. 13, pt. i.

* **ĭn-lāçe',** *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *lace* (q.v.).] The same as ENLACE (q.v.).

* **ĭn-lăg'-ăr-ў, * ĭn-la-gā'-tion,** *s.* [Barbarous forms, from A.S. *inlágian,* in imitation of *utlagand, utlagation* = outlawry.] [INLAW.] A restitution of an outlaw to the protection and privileges of the law.

ĭn-lāid', *pa. par.* or *a.* [INLAY.]

inlaid-work, *s.* That in which one material is sunk into a hollowing in the surface of another, the two making an even face. [BUHL, REISNER-WORK, MARQUETRY, PARQUETRY, MOSAIC.]

ĭn'-lănd, *a., adv., & s.* [Eng. *in,* and *land.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. In the interior of a country; remote from the sea.

"The isle's rich *inland* parts, let's take with us along."
Drayton: Poly-Olbion, s. 23.

2. Carried on within a county; domestic; not foreign: as, *inland* navigation.

3. Confined or limited to a particular country: as, an *inland* bill of exchange, as distinguished from a *foreign* one, which is drawn in one country on a person living in another.

* 4. Refined, civilized, somewhat polished; opposed to *upland* (q.v.).

"An old religious uncle of mine was, in his youth, an *inland* man." —*Shakesp.: As You Like It,* iii. 2.

B. *As adv.:* In or towards the interior of a country.

"And with loose rein and bloody spur rode *inland*
many a post."
Macaulay: Armada.

* **C.** *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The interior or inland part of a country.

"Her little rills, her *inlands* that do feed."
Drayton: Poly-Olbion, s. 2.

2. *Old Law:* Demesne land, as distinguished from *outland,* or that let to tenants.

inland-cliff, *s.*

Geol.: A cliff like one of those marking the coast-line, but occurring inland. In many cases they were once sea-cliffs, and occupy their present position because the land has been subsequently upheaved. Inland cliffs, formerly sea-cliffs, occur in Surrey, Kent, Sussex, Devonshire, the west of Scotland, &c.

* **inland-man,** *s.* An islander [illegible]

"Whereunto the said *inland-men* may be [illegible] seeing the others go forth to advantage [illegible] their defence."—*Strype: Memorials* [illegible]

inland-revenue, *s.*

Taxation: Revenue levied inland, [illegible] guished from that of the Custom-[illegible] articles brought by sea. In February, [illegible] Board of Inland Revenue was [illegible] and was divided into three Boards, [illegible] Excise, Stamps, and Taxes; now [illegible] into one.

Inland-revenue officer: A subordinate [illegible] mental functionary, formerly called [illegible] officer.

* **ĭn'-lănd-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *inland; -er,*] [illegible] who lives inland, or in the interior [illegible] country.

"The *Inlanders* be of the Britons, the [illegible] only."—*P. Holland: Pliny,* bk. iii., ch. vi.

* **ĭn'-lănd-ĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *inland; -ish,*] [illegible] noting something inland; native, [illegible]

* **ĭn-lăp'-ĭ-dāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *in-* = [illegible] Lat. *lapis* (genit. *lapidis*) = a [illegible] make stony; to turn or convert into [illegible] petrify.

"Some natural spring waters will [illegible] so that you shall see one piece of wood, [illegible] part above the water shall continue wood, [illegible] part under the water shall be turned into a [illegible] gravelly stone."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.,* § 6.

* **ĭn-lard',** *v.t.* [ENLARD.]

* **ĭn-larġe',** *v.t.* [ENLARGE.]

* **ĭn-lâw',** *v.t.* [A.S. *inlágian.*] To [illegible] free from outlawry or attainder; to [illegible] the privileges and protection of the law.

"It should be a great incongruity to have [illegible] make laws, who themselves were not [illegible]
Bacon: Henry VII., p. 12.

ĭn-lāy', *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. [illegible]

1. To lay, place, or insert in; to [illegible] with different bodies inserted into the [illegible] work or substratum.

"Look, how the floor of heaven
Is thick *inlaid* with patines of bright gold."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, [illegible]

* 2. To variegate, to diversify.

"A thousand tumbling rills [illegible]
With silver veins the vale."
Warton: Pleasures of [illegible]

* 3. To interlard.

"Thence borrow'd by the monks to [illegible] story."—*Milton: Hist. Eng.,* bk. vi.

* **ĭn-lāy',** *s.* [INLAY, *v.*] Matter or [illegible] inlaid or prepared for inlaying.

"Crocus and hyacinth, with rich *inlay,*
Broider'd the ground."
Milton: P. L., [illegible]

ĭn-lāy'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *inlay; -er.*] One [illegible] inlays; one whose occupation is inlaying.

"The swelling bunches, which are now [illegible] found on the old trees, afford the *inlayer* [illegible] chamletted."—*Evelyn: Sylva,* bk. i., ch. [illegible]

ĭn-lāy'-ĭng, *s.* [INLAY, *v.*] [INLAID-[illegible]

* **ĭn-lēague',** *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and [illegible] *league* (q.v.).] To form or conclude a [illegible] with; to league; to join in a league.

"With a willingness, *inleague* [illegible]
With his."
Ford: Broken Heart, [illegible]

* **ĭn-lēag'-uĕr,** *v.t.* [Cf. BELEAGUER.] [illegible] down with an army; to blockade.

"Scylla did *inleaguer* before the city of [illegible]
P. Holland: Plutarch, p. 161.

* **ĭn-leck',** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. [illegible] A hole where water leaks in. [illegible] *Virgil; Æneid* iii. 538.)

ĭn'-lĕt, *s.* [Eng. *in-,* and *let.*]

1. A passage by which an enclosed [illegible] may be entered; a means of entrance [illegible] gress.

"A narrow *inlet* to their cells contrived."
Addison: Virgil; Georg.

2. A small bay or recess in the shore [illegible] sea or a large lake; a creek.

"All the creeks and *inlets* on this side were [illegible] the Romans."—*Milton: Hist. Eng.,* bk. ii.

* 3. Any material or substance [illegible] inlaid.

* **ĭn-lĕt'-tĕr,** *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and [illegible] *letter* (q.v.).] To engrave with letters.

ĭn'-lī-ĕr, *s.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. [illegible]

Geol.: An expression used to indicate [illegible] lated exposure of an underlying bed [illegible] still covered to a large extent with [illegible] later date. It is principally found [illegible]

which are more or less curved, the higher parts of which have been removed by denudation and so brought the lower bed to light. The converse of outlier (q.v.).

* **ĭn-lĭght′-ẹn** (*gh* silent), *v.t.* [ENLIGHTEN.]

* **ĭn-lĭst′**, *v.t.* [ENLIST.]

* **ĭn-līve′**, *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (intens.), and Eng. *live* (q.v.).] To give life, spirit, or animation to; to animate.

"What she did here, by great example, well,
T *inlive* posteritie, her fame may tell."
Ben Jonson: Eleg. on Lady Anne Pawlet.

* **ĭn-lŏck′**, *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *lock* (q.v.).] To lock up or inclose one thing in another.

* **ĭn-lū′-mĭne**, *v.t.* [ENLUMINE.]

ĭn′-lȳ, *a.* & *adv.* [A.S. *inlic* (a), *inlice* (adv.).]

A. *As adj.:* Internal, secret, heartfelt.

"Did'st thou but know the *inly* touch of love."
Shaksp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, ii. 7.

B. *As adv.:* Internally, within, secretly, in the heart, mentally.

"'Save him, my God!' she *inly* cries."
Moore: Fire Worshippers.

ĭn′-māte, *s.* & *a.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *mate*, s. (q.v.).]

A. *As subst.:* One who lodges or dwells in the same house as another; one who occupies any place or dwelling; a resident or dweller in; especially spoken of occupants of hospitals, asylums, prisons, &c.

"He's but a new fellow,
An *inmate* here in Rome, as Catiline calls him."
Ben Jonson: Catiline, ii. 1.

* **B.** *As adj.:* Dwelling or residing in a place; admitted as a resident or occupier of the same place; internal.

"To stop their overgrowth, as *inmate* guests
Too numerous." *Milton: P. L.*, xii. 166.

* **ĭn′-mēats**, *s. pl.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and pl. of Eng. *meat*.]

1. The edible viscera of pigs, fowls, &c. (*Peacock: Manley & Corringham; Gloss.*)

2. The entrails.

"I shall try six inches of my knife
On thine own *inmeats*."
Taylor: Philip van Artevelde, iii. 1.

* **ĭn-mĕsh′**, *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *mesh* (q.v.).] To bring or involve within meshes, as of a net.

* **ĭn-mew′ (ew as ū)**, *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *mew* (q.v.).] To inclose or shut in, as in a mew or cage.

* **ĭn′-mōre**, *a.* [Eng. *in*, and *more*.] Inner. (*P. Holland: Camden*, p. 131.)

ĭn′-mōst, * **ine-maste**, *a.* [A.S. *innemest*.]

1. Deepest or furthest within; remotest from the surface.

"Shortly, within her *inmost* pith there bred
A little wicked worme."
Spenser: Visions of the World's Vanity.

2. Most secret; deepest.

"Still there within the *inmost* thought he grew."
Byron: Lara, i. 19.

ĭnn, * **in**, * **inne**, *s.* [A.S. *in*, *inn*, from *in*, *inn* = within; Icel. *inni*, from *inn*, *inné* = indoors; *in* = in.]

1. A house of lodging and entertainment for travellers.

"Between Chester and the capital there was not an *inn* where he had not been in a brawl."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

* 2. Lodging, abode, residence, habitation.

"Therefore with me ye may take up your *in*
For this same night." *Spenser: F. Q.*, I. i. 33.

3. A college of municipal or common law professors and students. [¶ (2).]

* 4. The town residence of a nobleman or person of quality.

¶ (1) *Inns of Chancery:* Colleges in which young students formerly began their law studies. They are now occupied chiefly by attorneys, solicitors, &c.

(2) *Inns of Court:* Colleges or corporate societies in London, to one of which all barristers and students for the bar must belong; also the buildings belonging to such societies in which the members of the *inn* dine together, and barristers have their chambers. There are four such inns—viz.: the Inner Temple, the Middle Temple, Gray's Inn, and Lincoln's Inn.

* **ĭnn**, *v.i.* & *t.* [INN, *s.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To take up lodging; to lodge at, or as at an inn.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To lodge and entertain.

"And *inned* hem, everich at his degree."
Chaucer: C. T., 2,194.

2. To house, to get in, to store in a house or barn. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"Howsoever the laws made in that parliament did bear good fruit, yet the subsidy bare a fruit that proved harsh and bitter; all was *inned* at last into the king's barn."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*, p. 67.

* **ĭn-năs-cĭ-bĭl′-ĭ-tȳ**, *s.* [Late Lat. *innascibilis* = that cannot be born.] Self-existence; the state or quality of never having been born or begotten.

"*Innascibility* we must admit
The Father." *Davies: Mirum in Modum*, p. 17.

ĭn′-nāte, *a.* [Lat. *innatus*, from *in-* = in, and *natus*, pa. par. of *nascor* = to be born.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Inborn, natural, native, not acquired.

"An *innate* clinging
A loathsome, and yet all invincible
Instinct of life." *Byron: Cain*, i. 1.

2. Derived from the constitution of the mind, as contrasted with what is derived from experience.

"That untaught *innate* philosophy."
Byron: Childe Harold, iii. 89.

* 3. Inherent.

"The blood turns back to the breast; and there, by an *innate*, but wonderful faculty is turned into milk."—*P. Fletcher: Purple Island*, iv. (Note 2.)

II. *Botany:*

1. *Gen.:* Adhering to the apex of any structure.

2. *Spec.* (*Of an anther*): Attached by its base to a filament, as distinguished from adnate and versatile (q.v.)

innate-ideas, *s. pl:*

Philos.: The term generally supposed to correspond to the κοιναὶ ἔννοιαι of the Stoics—"general notions developed in the course of nature in all men" (*Diog.* I. vii. 54)—though the earlier teachers of that school regarded these ideas as the natural outgrowth of perceptions, not as innate. Thomas of Aquin, the greatest of the Schoolmen, taught that "there is no knowledge which is innate, and destitute of all experience." On the Continent the doctrine of innate ideas was revived by Descartes, who held that the notion of things, truth, and thought were naturally common to all men. Leibnitz said that "the ideas of being, substance, identity, the true, the good, are innate in the mind;" though his innate ideas are rather slumbering than conscious notions. The doctrine will be found in the second elegy of Sir John Davies' *Nosce Teipsum*, and in the *De Veritate* of Lord Herbert of Cherbury. On the opposite side, Locke (*Human Underst.*, bk. i.), Culverwell (*Light of Nature*), and later writers may be consulted.

* **ĭn-nāte′**, *v.t.* [INNATE, *a.*] To call into being.

"The first *innating* cause
Laughs them to scorn."
Marston: Antonio's Revenge, iv. 1.

* **ĭn-nāt′-ĕd**, *a.* [Eng. *innat(e)*; *-ed.*] Innate, inborn, natural.

"But no charme
The Muses have these monsters can disarme
Of their *innated* rage."
Habington: Castara, pt. i.; *To Mr. E. Porter.*

* **ĭn′-nāte-lȳ**, *adv.* [Eng. *innate*; *-ly.*] In an innate manner; naturally.

* **ĭn′-nāte-nĕss**, *s.* [Eng. *innate*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being innate.

* **ĭn-nāt′-ĭve**, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *native* (q.v.).] Native, natural.

"And for the safe access,
His some shall make to his *innative* port."
Chapman: Homer; Odyssey v.

* **ĭn-năt-ur-ăl′-ĭ-tȳ**, *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *naturality* (q.v.).] Unnatural conduct.

"*Innaturality* amongst kindred [is] infamous."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 207. (Margin.)

* **ĭn-năt′-ur-al-lȳ**, *adv.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *naturally* (q.v.).] Not naturally; not according to nature.

* **ĭn-năv′-ĭg-a-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *navigable* (q.v.).] Not navigable; that cannot be navigated or traversed by ships.

"Which Acheron surrounds, the *innavigable* flood."
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid vi. 161.

* **ĭn-năv′-ĭg-a-blȳ**, *adv.* [Eng. *innavigabl(e)*; *-ly.*] So as not to be navigable.

* **ĭnne**, *prep.* [IN.]

* **ĭnne**, * **ĭn**, *s.* [INN, *s.*]

* **ĭnne**, *v.t.* [INN, *v.*]

* **ĭn-nĕct′**, *v.t.* [Lat. *innecto* = to tie or fasten to, together, or about: *in-* = in, into, and *necto* = to tie, to fasten.] To fasten together. (*Fuller: Worthies*, i. 139.)

ĭn′-nĕr, *a.* & *s.* [A.S. *innera*, from *in* = in.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Interior; farther inward or nearer the centre than something else.

"Many families are established in the West Indies, and some discovered in the *inner* parts of America."—*Addison: Spectator.*

2. Interior, internal, spiritual.

"Let thy grace
Upon his *inner* soul in mercy shine."
Wordsworth: Sonnets to Liberty, Nov. 1815.

3. Not obvious; dark, esoteric: as, an *inner* meaning.

B. *As substantive:*

1. That part of a target immediately outside the bull's-eye, enclosed by a ring varying in breadth, according to the range.

2. A shot striking that part of the target.

"Scores which gave averages of *inners* or more."—*Times*, July 21, 1884.

† **inner-bark**, *s.*

Bot.: The liber (q.v.).

inner-forme, *s.*

Print.: [FORM, *s.*, II. 6 (1) & (2)].

inner-house, *s.* The name given to the chambers in which the first and second divisions of the Court of Session hold their sittings in Edinburgh; applied also to the divisions themselves, and used in contradistinction to the Outer House, in which the lords ordinary sit to hear motions and causes. All causes commencing in the Court of Session in regular form, by summons, letters of suspension, or advocation, reach the Inner House after passing through the Outer House.

inner-parts, *s. pl.*

Music: Those portions of the harmony that are not at the top or bottom

inner-pedal, *s.*

Music: A sustained note in one of the inner parts. [SUSTAINED-NOTE.]

inner-plate, *s.*

Arch.: The wall-plate in a double-plated roof, which lies nearest the centre of the roof, the other, or *outer-plate*, having its side nearer the outer surface of the wall.

inner-post, *s.*

Shipbuild.: A piece brought in at the fore-side of the main-post, and generally continued as high as the wing-transom to seat the other transoms upon.

inner-square, *s.*

Carp.: The edges forming the internal right angle of a carpenter's square.

* **ĭn′-nĕr-ẹst**, *a.* [Eng. *inner*; super. suff. *-est.*] Inmost, innermost.

* **ĭn-nĕr-lȳ**, *adv.* [Eng. *inner*; *-ly.*] More within; nearer the centre.

ĭn′-nĕr-mōst, *a.* [A corruption of A.S. *innemest* = inmost (q.v.)]. Farthest inward or within; most remote from the surface.

* **ĭn-nĕr-vā′-tion** (1), *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2); Eng. *nerve*, and suff. *-ation.*] A state of nervelessness.

ĭn-nĕr-vā′-tion (2), *s.* [Eng. *innerve*; *-ation.*]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of innerving or strengthening; the state of being innerved.

2. *Physiol.:* The function of the nervous system; nervous excitement; special activity excited in any part of the nervous system.

* **ĭn-nĕrve′**, *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (intens.), and Eng. *nerve* (q.v.).] To give nerve to, to strengthen, to invigorate.

* **ĭnn′-hōld-ĕr**, *s.* [Eng. *inn*, s., and *holder*.] One who keeps an inn; an innkeeper.

"Whether as well they as butchers, *innholders*, and victuallers, do sell that which is wholesome and at reasonable prices."—*Bacon: The Judicial Charge, &c.*

ĭnn′-ĭng, *s.* [Eng. *inn*, v.; *-ing.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. *Lit.:* The act of gathering in of grain, harvest, &c.

"The gathering and *inning* of some harvest."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xviii., ch. vi.

2. *Fig.* (*Pl.*): The time during which a person or party is in office.

II. *Technically* (*Pl.*):

1. *Cricket:* The time or turn for batting, either of an individual player, or of a whole side.

2. *Hydr. Eng.:* Lands recovered from the sea.

in-nis, *s.* [ENNIS.]

* **ĭn'-nĭ-tĕn-çy,** *s.* [Lat. *innitens*, pr. par. of *innitor*: *in-* = in, on, and *nitor* = to lean.] A leaning or resting upon; pressure.

"The *innitency* and stresse being made upon the hypomochlion or fulciment in the decussation."—*Browne: Cyrus' Garden*, ch. ii.

* **ĭn-nix'-ĭŏn (x as ksh),** *s.* [Lat. *innixus*, pa. par. of *innitor*.] A resting upon; incumbency.

ĭnn'-keēp-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *inn*, and *keeper*.] One who keeps an inn; a taverner, an innholder.

"The son of an *innkeeper* passed himself on the yeomanry of Sussex as their beloved Monmouth."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

ĭn'-nō-çençe, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *innocentia*, from *innocens* = innocent (q.v.); Sp. *inocencia*; Ital. *innocenza*.]

1. The quality or state of being innocent; freedom from or absence of any quality which can hurt or injure; innoxiousness, harmlessness: as, the *innocence* of a medicine.

"Suited to a golden age and to the first *innocency* of nature."—*Burnet: Theory of the Earth.*

2. Freedom from the guilt of any particular crime or sin; guiltlessness.

"For *innocence* condemned revenge I vowed."
Pitt: Virgil; Æneid ii.

3. In a moral sense, freedom from crime, sin, guilt, or fault; purity of heart and life; integrity.

"Or that high God in lieu of *innocence*,
Imprinted had that token of his wrath."
Spenser: F. Q., II. ii. 4.

4. Freedom from any thought of evil; harmlessness; simplicity of heart.

"When boyish *innocence* was all my praise."
Cowper: Retirement, 372.

5. Simplicity; mental weakness or imbecility, bordering on silliness.

"Who has not only his *innocence*, which is much to excuse him."—*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, v. 2.

* 6. The state of not being contraband of war; the state of being lawfully conveyed to a belligerent.

† **ĭn'-nō-çen-çy,** *s.* [Lat. *innocentia*, from *innocens* = innocent (q.v.).] Innocence.

"That so death and judgment may find me prepared, if not with unspotted *innocency*, yet with hearty and sincere repentance."—*Stillingfleet: Sermons*, vol. iv., ser. 4.

ĭn'-nō-çent, *a.* & *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *innocens* = harmless: *in-* = not, and *nocens*, pr. par. of *noceo* = to hurt; Sp. *inocente*; Ital. *innocente*.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Not hurtful, harmful, or noxious; innoxious; free from any quality which can hurt or injure.

2. Free from the guilt of any particular crime or wicked action; not guilty, guiltless. (Now followed by *of*.)

"I was *innocent* from any private malice."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., iii. 2.

3. Morally free from guilt, crime, or fault; not tainted with sin; guiltless; pure in heart and life; upright, inoffensive, blameless, sinless.

"Hem that hadden wronge suspection
Upon this sely *innocent* Custance."
Chaucer: C. T., 5,104.

4. Lawful, permitted; not liable to punishment.

"Robbery was held to be a calling not merely *innocent* but honourable."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

5. Not contraband of war; not liable to forfeiture.

6. Simple; weak in intellect; imbecile.

"She hits me a blow on the ear, and calls me *innocent*, and lets me go."—*Ben Jonson: Silent Woman*, i. 1.

B. *As substantive:*

* 1. One who is free from guilt, crime, or fault; an innocent person.

"So pure an *innocent* as that same lambe."
Spenser: F. Q., I. i. 5.

2. A person wanting in intellect; a natural; an idiot.

"A dumb *innocent* that could not say him nay."—*Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well*, iv. 3.

¶ For the difference between *innocent* and *guiltless*, see GUILTLESS.

¶ *Massacre* or *Slaughter of the Innocents:*

1. *Ch. Hist.:* The massacre or murder of the young children of Bethlehem by Herod (*Matthew* ii. 16.)

2. *Parl. Slang:* The abandonment, towards the close of a session, of bills introduced by the Government, but not sufficiently advanced to stand a chance of their being passed during that session.

innocent-conveyances, *s. pl.*

Law: A covenant to stand seized; a bargain, sale, and release; so called because they convey the actual possession of the property by construction of law only.

Innocents'-day, *s.*

Church Hist., &c.: The English name for the feast celebrated on Dec. 28, to commemorate the massacre of the children of Bethlehem by Herod, in the hope of killing Jesus. It was probably first celebrated towards the close of the fifth, or early in the sixth century. In the English Church, it has a proper Collect, Epistle, and Gospel, but no Vigil. It is known in the Latin Church as the Feast of Holy Innocents, and Mass is said in purple vestments, probably because the Innocents "did not enter heaven till Christ at His Ascension opened it to those who believe." On the octave the vestments are red, the proper colour of martyrs. In the Greek Church the feast is celebrated on Dec. 29, and is known as the Feast of the 14,000 Holy Children. [MARTYR.]

* **ĭn'-nō-çĕnt-ĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *innocent*; *-ive*.] Tending to innocence; innocent.

"The contentments of *innocentive* piety."—*Feltham: Resolves*, pt. ii., res. 66.

ĭn'-nō-çent-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *innocent*; *-ly*.]

* 1. Without hurt or harm; harmlessly.

2. Without guilt; guiltlessly; uprightly.

"He preserueth the welfare of the righteous, and defendeth them that walke *innocently*."—*Proverbs*, ii. (1551.)

3. With simplicity or innocence of heart; guilelessly.

"Ellen, *innocently* gay,
Turned all inquiry light away."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, i. 30.

ĭn-nŏc'-ū-ą, *s. pl.* [Neut. nom. pl. of Lat. *innocuus* = harmless, innocuous.]

Zool.: A sub-order of Ophidia (Snakes), containing the Colubriformes, or Innocuous Colubriform Snakes. They have no decided venom gland, though a special non-venomous one and a groove may be present. The jaws are armed with numerous, solid, curved teeth; the body is covered with rows of large scales, and the head with plates.

Families: Acrochordidæ (Wart-Snakes), Dryiophidæ (Whip-Snakes), Dipsadidæ (Nocturnal Tree Snakes), Lycodontidæ (Ground Snakes), Amblycephalidæ (Blunt-heads), Dendrophidæ (Tree Snakes), Psammophidæ (Desert Snakes), Rachiodontidæ (Throat-toothed Snakes), Homalopsidæ (Fresh water Snakes), Colubridæ (True Snakes), Pythonidæ (Rock Snakes), Erycidæ (Sand Snakes), Tortricidæ (Rollers), and Uropeltidæ (Rough-tails). (*Duncan, &c.*)

* **ĭn-nŏc-ū'-ĭt-y,** *s.* [Eng. *innocu(ous)*; *-ity*.] The quality or state of being innocuous; harmlessness.

ĭn-nŏc'-ū-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *innocuus*, from *in-* = not, and *nocuus* = hurtful; *noceo* = to hurt; Ital. & Sp. *innocuo*.]

1. Harmless; producing no evil result or effect; innocent.

2. Harmless; doing no injury or harm.

"A generous lion will not hurt a beast that lies prostrate, nor an elephant an *innocuous* creature."—*Burton: Anat. of Melancholy*, p. 348.

¶ *Innocuous Colubriform Snakes:*

Zool.: [INNOCUA].

ĭn-nŏc'-ū-oŭs-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *innocuous*; *-ly*.] In an innocuous manner; without harm or injury; harmlessly; without mischievous effects.

"Where the salt sea *innocuously* breaks."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iii.

ĭn-nŏc'-ū-oŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *innocuous*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being innocuous; harmlessness.

"That *innocuousness* of the effect makes, that, although in itself it be as great as the other, yet 'tis little observed."—*Digby: On Bodies*, ch. ix.

* **ĭn'-nō-dāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *innodatus*, pa. par. of *innodo*: *in-* = in, and *nodus* = a knot.] To bind up, fasten, or include, as in a knot. (*Lit. & fig.*)

* **ĭn-nŏm'-ĭn-ą-ble,** *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *innominabilis*, from *in-* = not, and *nominabilis* = that may be named or [illegible] name; women (gen[illegible]

A. *As adj.:* That [illegible] named or mentioned; [illegible]

"And then namely of [illegible]
Chaucer: Tales [illegible]

B. *As subst.* (*Pl.*): Trous[illegible] (*Southey: The Doctor*, p. 68.)

ĭn-nŏm'-ĭn-ąte, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. [illegible] *in-* = not, and *nominatus*, pa. par. [illegible] to name; *nomen* = a name.]

A. *As adj.:* Not named, [illegible]

B. *As substantive:*

Anat.: The innominate artery [illegible]

"The accessibility of the [illegible]
—*Quain: Anatomy* (ed. iii.), p. 68.

innominate-artery, *s.*

Anat.: The largest of the [illegible] proceed from the arch of the aorta [illegible] from the transverse portion of the [illegible] the carotid artery. It ascends [illegible] wards the right, and divides into [illegible] subclavian and the right carotid [illegible] varies in length from two inches [illegible] or less. Called also the first [illegible] Artery.

innominate-bone, *s.*

Anat.: The os coxæ, or pelvic [illegible] constricted in the middle and [illegible] and below, and much bent. It [illegible] with its fellow of the opposite side [illegible] sacrum, and with the femur. It [illegible] is in three portions: the ilium, [illegible] and the ischium. They begin to [illegible] birth, but the process is not [illegible] the twenty-third or twenty-fifth [illegible]

* **innominate-contracts,** *s. pl.*

Civil Law: Contracts which had [illegible] lar names, as permutation and [illegible] (*Wharton.*)

innominate-veins, *s. pl.*

Anat.: Two trunk veins [illegible] returning from the upper limb [illegible] subclavian veins, and from the [illegible] by the jugular ones. Called also [illegible] cephalic Veins.

ĭn'-nō-vāte, *v.t.* & *i.* [Lat. [illegible] of *innovo*: *in-* = in, and *novo* = to [illegible] *novus* = new; Fr. *innover*; Sp. [illegible] *innovare*.]

* **A.** *Transitive:*

1. To alter or change by the [illegible] of something new.

"All attempts to [illegible] the [illegible] habitual character."—*The Examiner*, No. [illegible]

2. To bring in or introduce by [illegible] thing new.

"All those who had *innovated* anything [illegible]
—*Clarendon: Religion & Policy*, ch. [illegible]

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To make innovations; to intro[illegible] ties; to make or introduce chang[illegible] tions in anything established.

"Time itselfe, which indeed [illegible] quietly."—*Bacon: Essays; Of Innovations*.

2. To invent; to introduce [illegible] new things.

"But every man cannot distinguish [illegible] try and poetry; every man, therefore, [illegible] *novate*."—*Dryden: Virgil; Æneid*, [illegible]

ĭn-nō-vā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *innovatio*, *novatus*, pa. par. of *innovo* = to [illegible] Fr. *innovation*; Sp. *innovacion*; [illegible] *vazione*.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of innovating; the [illegible] of novelties or changes in things [illegible]

"Perdicas, whose ambitious [illegible] to be preuented in tyme."—*Brende*: [illegible] fo. 309.

2. A change made by the int[illegible] something new in things establi[illegible] customs, rites, &c.

"He knew how to use technical [illegible] most startling *innovations*."—*Gardiner: Introd. to Eng. Hist.*, ch. iii.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bot.:* A shoot which has no [illegible] its growth. Used specif. of the [illegible] of mosses produced by a process [illegible] from axillary buds by the side of [illegible] of the antheridia.

2. *Religions* (*Pl.*): New doctrine[illegible] by professed reformers into any [illegible] view of harmonizing it with the [illegible] age, or new observances to adm[illegible]

ing. Such innovations are ex-
tasteful to the majority of wor-
ho, accepting as of Divine origin
ctrines and practices sought to be
on the innovations as impious.
mplained of such innovations in
Vars, and the introducer of inno-
hristian doctrine or practice finds
resistance in whatever section of
he may attempt to operate.

ie: A technical term for the ex-
h the creditor's consent, of one
or another, so as to make the
ation take the place of the first,
only subsisting obligation against
he obligant's remaining as before.
novation (q.v.).

-tion-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *innovation;*
who introduces, or is in favour of,

-ĭve, *a.* [Eng. *innovat(e); -ive.*]
or tending to introduce innova-
acterized by innovations.
ers are . . . *innovative.*"—*Hall: Modern*

or, * in-no-vat-our, *s.* [Eng.
-or; Fr. *innovateur;* Ital. *innova-*
novador.]
o introduces novelties or innova-
introducer of changes in things

a spirit as can inspire any *innovator* to
onuments of the piety and the glory of
—*Burke: Letter to William Elliot, Esq.*
o makes changes by the introduc-
vations or novelties.

(noxious as nŏk'-shŭs), *a.*
us, from *in-* = not, and *noxius* =
ious; *noceo* = to hurt.]
ss, innocent; not producing or
roduce mischievous or ill effects.
g benign and of *innoxious* qualities."—
par Errours, bk. iv., ch. xiii.
ent, harmless; free from guilt or

nan walked *innoxious* through his age."
Pope: Prol. to Satires, 305.

-lĭ (noxious as nŏk'-shŭs),
innoxious; -ly.]
ssly; without causing harm or

which is *innoxiously* given in many cases
e: Works, ii. 191.
out suffering harm or ill effects.
als that can *innoxiously* digest these
me antidotal unto the poison digested."
algar Errours, bk. vii., ch. xvii.

-nĕss (noxious as nŏk'-shŭs),
noxious; -ness.] The quality or
g innoxious; harmlessness, inno-
d D'Arblay: Diary, vii. 373.)

, *v.t.* [Lat. *innuatum,* sup. of
give a nod, to hint.] To intimate,
ignify.
ameinon would *innuate,* that as this
layed) is free from Venus."—*Chapman:*
xix. (Comment.)

loŭs, *a.* [Lat. *innubilus* = with-
in- = not, and *nubila* = clouds.]
louds; clear.

ō, ĭn-ū-ĕn'-dō, *s.* [Lat. *innu-*
intimation; gerund of *innuo* = to
, to intimate: *in-* = in, towards,
o nod.]
ng.: An indirect or oblique hint
n; an insinuation.
a by the way of *innuendo,*
ucus is made *a non lucendo.*"
Churchill: Ghost, bk. ii.
A law term, most used in declar-
other pleadings and the office of
only to declare and ascertain the
ing, which was named incertain
o say, he (*innuendo,* the plaintiff)
hen as there was mention before
erson. (*Blount: Glossogr.*)

, *a.* [Lat. *innuens,* pr. par. of
nod, to hint.] Conveying a hint
n; insinuating, significant.

Native word = the people.] The
ch the Esquimaux call themselves.
y which they are ordinarily known
s is an Algonquin word.

ą-bĭl'-ĭ-tĭ, *s.* [Fr. *innumérabilité;* Lat. *innumerabilitas,* from *innumerabilis* = innumerable (q.v.).] The quality or state of being innumerable.

ĭn-nū'-mĕr-ą-ble, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *innumerabilis,* from *in-* = not, and *numerabilis* = that can be counted or numbered; Sp. *innumerable, innombrable;* Ital. *innumerabile.*]

1. Not to be counted; impossible to be counted or numbered for multitude; countless, numberless; indefinitely numerous.

"*Innumerable* multitude of forms."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. ix.

* 2. As if proceeding from very large numbers of performers.

"Thy praises, with the *innumerable* sound
Of hymns."
Milton: P. L., iii. 147.

ĭn-nū'-mĕr-ą-blĭ, *adv.* [Eng. *innumerabl(e); -ly.*] Without number, so as to be innumerable.

"Sparkling brands, *innumerably* waved."
Glover: Athenaid, bk. xxix.

* **ĭn-nū'-mĕr-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *innumerus,* from *in-* = not, and *numerus* = number; *numero* = to number, to count.] Too many to be numbered or counted; countless, innumerable.

"The gathered flocks
Are in the wattled pen *innumerous* pressed."
Thomson: Summer, 295.

* **ĭn-nu-trĭ'-tion,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *nutrition* (q.v.).] Want or failure of nutrition or nourishment.

ĭn-nu-trĭ'-tious, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *nutritious* (q.v.).] Not nutritious, not nourishing; not affording nourishment.

* **ĭn-nū'-trĭ-tĭve,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *nutritive* (q.v.).] Not nourishing, innutritious.

ĭ'-nō, *s.* [Lat. & Gr. = in class. myth., a daughter of Cadmus and Hermione.]

Entom.: A genus of Hawk-moth, family *Zygænidæ; Ino statices* and *I. globulariæ* are enumerated by Stephens as British.

* **ĭn-ō-bē'-dĭ-ęnce,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *obedience* (q.v.).] Disobedience; failure to obey.

"As bi *inobedience* of oo man manye been maad
synners, so bi the obedience of oon manye schulen be
iuste."—*Wyclife: Romans* v.

* **ĭn-ō-bē'-dĭ-ęnt, * in-o-be-dy-ent,** *a.* & *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *obedient* (q.v.).]

A. *As adj.:* Not obedient; disobedient.

"*Inobedient* is he that disobeyeth for despit to the
commandements of God."—*Chaucer: Persones Tale.*

B. *As subst.:* One who is disobedient.

"Upon the saied *inobedientes.*"—*Hall: Henry V.,*
an. 8.

* **ĭn-ō-bē'-dĭ-ęnt-lĭ,** *adv.* [Eng. *inobedient; -ly.*] In a disobedient manner, disobediently; by disobedience.

"Whom I have obstinately and *inobediently* of-
fended."—*Burnet: Hist. Reform,* an. 1536.

* **ĭn-ŏb-lĭ-gą-bĭl'-ĭ-tĭ,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Lat. *obligo* = to bind.] The quality or state of not being binding or obligatory.

"The invalidity or *inobligability* thereof."—*Sander-*
son: Works, v. 67.

* **ĭn-ŏb-şĕrv'-ą-ble,** *a.* [Lat. *inobservabilis,* from *in-* = not, and *observo* = to observe; Fr. *inobservable.*] Not observable; that cannot be observed or perceived.

* **ĭn-ŏb-şĕrv'-ąnce,** *s.* [Lat. *inobservantia,* from *inobservans* = inobservant (q.v.).] Want of observance; a failure to observe or keep; disobedience.

"Breach and *inobservance* of certain wholesome and
politic laws for government."—*Bacon: Judicial*
Charge.

ĭn-ŏb-şĕrv'-ąnt, *a.* [Lat. *inobservans,* from *in-* = not, and *observans* = observant (q.v.); Fr. *inobservant;* Ital. *inobservante.*] Not observant; not taking notice or heed; heedless.

"He has been *inobservant* or impudent."—*Burd:*
Sermons, vol. vi., ser. 22.

* **ĭn-ŏb-şĕr-vā'-tion,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *observation* (q.v.); Fr. *inobservation.*] Want or neglect of observation.

"These writers are in all this guilty of the most
shameful *inobservation.*"—*Shuckford: On the Crea-*
tion, p. 118.

* **ĭn-ŏb-trū'-sĭve,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *obtrusive* (q.v.).] Not obtrusive; unobtrusive. (*Coleridge.*)

* **ĭn-ŏb-trū'-sĭve-lĭ,** *adv.* [Eng. *inobtrusive; -ly.*] In an inobtrusive manner; unobtrusively.

* **ĭn-ŏb-trū'-sĭve-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *inobtrusive; -ness.*] The quality or state of being inobtrusive; unobtrusiveness.

ĭn-ō-căr'-pĭn, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *inocarp(us); -in.*] A red colouring matter contained in the juice of the *Inocarpus edulis.* The juice is at first colourless, but on exposure to the air turns red, and dries up to a gummy mass. It is soluble in water and in alcohol, but insoluble in ether.

ĭn-ō-căr'-pŭs, *s.* [Gr. ἴς (*is*), genit. ἰνός (*inos*) = a fibre, and καρπός (*karpos*) = fruit. Named from the fibrous envelopes.]

Bot.: A genus of Thymelaceæ, tribe Hernandia. *Inocarpus edulis,* the Otaheite chestnut, is a large tree, with alternate leaves and white flowers in racemes, followed by kidney-shaped nuts, eaten, when roasted, by the natives of the Pacific, the Eastern Islands, &c.

* **ĭn-ŏc-cu-pā'-tion,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *occupation* (q.v.).] Want of occupation.

ĭn-ō-çĕr'-ą-mŭs, *s.* [Gr. ἴς (*is*), ἰνός (*inos*) = strength, force . . a fibre, and κέραμος (*keramos*) = potter's earth, a tile.]

Palæont.: A genus of Aviculidæ (Wing-shells). The shell is inequivalve, ventricose, radiately or concentrically furrowed, with prominent umbones, a straight, elongated hinge-line, and numerous transverse, close-set cartilage pits. It is akin to Perna. Seventy-five species known, all fossil from the Silurian to the chalk. (*S. P. Woodward.*)

* **ĭn-ŏc'-u-lą-ble,** *a.* [Lat. *inocul(o)* = to inoculate; Eng. *-able.*]

1. Capable of being inoculated.

2. That may communicate disease by inoculation.

inoculable-bubo, *s.*

Path.: A bubo which has been inoculated with morbid matter. Called also virulent bubo.

in-ŏc'-u-lar, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (1); Lat. *oculus* = the eye, and Eng. suff. *-ar.*]

Entom. (*Of Antennæ*): Inserted in the angle of the eye.

ĭn-ŏc'-u-lāte, *v.t.* & *i.* [Lat. *inoculatus,* pa. par. of *inoculo* = to graft a bud of one tree on to another.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* [II. 1, 2].

2. *Fig.:* To implant in the mind of any one certain opinions foreign to his own way of thinking.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Agric.:* To perform the operation of engrafting or budding. [INOCULATION, * 1.]

2. *Med.:* To introduce variolous or other morbific matter into the system with the view of mitigating the severity of small-pox or any other disease.

"The Princess of Wales had two of her children *in-*
oculated in the very beginning of the movement."—
Lecky: England in the Eighteenth Cent., vol. i., ch. iv.

B. *Intrans.:* To practice inoculation (q.v.).

¶ *To inoculate grass:*

Agric.: To take pieces of sward from an old meadow, and spread them over a piece of grass-land somewhat deficient in verdure.

ĭn-ŏc-u-lā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. = an engrafting; Fr. *inoculation.*]

* 1. *Bot.:* Grafting by the insertion of buds; the operation of budding (q.v.).

2. *Medically:*

(1) The act, art, or operation of communicating a disease to the bodily frame by introducing, by one or more punctures in the skin, or otherwise, the specific poison by which it is produced.

(2) (*Spec.*): The introduction in such a manner of variolous matter into the system. Whether or not inoculation for small-pox was known in China and India at an earlier period than in Europe is doubtful. It seems to have been practiced in South Wales without attracting notice. It was to Constantinople that England, Europe, and the world were indebted for the discovery. In A.D. 1713 Dr. Emanuel Timoni, a Greek physician there, wrote a letter to Dr. Woodward in favour of inoculation, which was published in the *Philosophical Transactions,* as was a notice of a work in its favour by Dr. Pylarini, the Venetian consul

at Smyrna. In 1715 inoculation was also supported by Mr. Kennedy, an English surgeon who had travelled in Turkey; but the actual introduction of the practice into England was brought about by a letter written in a lively style from Turkey in 1717, by Lady Mary Wortley Montagu. Returning to England, she had her child inoculated in 1721. Dr. Keith, who had seen the practice, submitted his child to it. Then six condemned criminals, pardoned by George I. on condition of their consenting to be inoculated, followed successfully, after which, on April 19, 1722, the Princesses Amelia and Caroline were inoculated. A few days after three inoculated persons died, one being a child of the Earl of Sunderland; and, six cases having been fatal out of 244 conducted by Dr. Boylston at Boston, in America, between June, 1721, and January, 1722, an outcry was raised against inoculation, so that only about 897 persons were inoculated in the first eight years. Gradually, however, it made way, and was firmly established by 1798, in which year Dr. Jenner announced the discovery of vaccination (q.v.). Before this, the improved methods introduced by Daniel and Robert Sutton had reduced the mortality, which, in 1797, 1798, and 1799, in the small-pox hospitals was only 1 in 662. Inoculation for small-pox is performed by applying the variolous matter to a few scratches made upon the skin. It communicates actual variola, which, however, as a rule, is of a mild type, but acts as an excellent prophylactic against a malady of more virulent character. The stage of incubation is shorter in the inoculated than in the natural small-pox. The quantity of the eruption is moderated and the chief force of the disease is expended upon the skin, to the relief of the internal organs. While inoculation protects the individual, he may, in a natural way, communicate the disease to others, and that in malignant form. The Act 3 & 4 Vict. c. 29, § 8, passed July 23, 1840, in consequence, prohibited inoculation.

"*Inoculation* was introduced into England from Turkey by Lady Mary Montagu."—*Lecky: England in the Eighteenth Century*, vol. I., ch. iv.

ĭn-ŏc′-ŭ-lā-tŏr, *s.* [Lat.]

* 1. One who engrafts plants.

2. One who inoculates for the small-pox.

"Had John a Gaddesden been now living, he would have been at the head of the *inoculators*."—*Friend: History of Physick.*

* **ĭn-ō′-dĭ-āte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *in-* = in, into, and *odium* = hatred, odium; Ital. *inodiare* = to hate.] To make hateful, to bring into odium or hatred.

"Partly to *inodiate* and imbitter sin to the chastised sinner."—*South: Sermons*, vol. vi., ser. 6.

* **ĭn-ō′-dŏr-āte,** *a.* [Lat. *in-* = not, and *odoratus* = having an odour or scent; *odor* = odour.] Having no scent or odour; inodorous.

"Whites are more *inodorate* than flowers of the same kind coloured."—*Bacon: Natural History*, § 507.

* **ĭn-ō′-dŏr-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *inodorus*, from *in-* = not, and *odorus* = scented; Fr. *inodore.*] Wanting scent or smell; having no smell.

"Some white bodies are *inodorous* and insipid."—*Boyle: Works*, iii. 301.

ĭn-ŏf-fĕn′-sĭve, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *offensive* (q.v.); Fr. *inoffensif;* Sp. *inofensivo;* Ital. *inoffensivo.*]

1. Not offensive; giving no offence or provocation; harmless, quiet.

"In manners the most *inoffensive* of men."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

2. Causing no uneasiness or alarm.

"Should infants have taken offence at any thing, mixing pleasant and agreeable appearances with it must be used, till it be grown *inoffensive* to them."—*Locke: on Education.*

3. Harmless, innocent, innocuous.

"Thus thy praise shall be expressed,
Inoffensive, welcome guest!" *Cowper: Cricket.*

4. Not causing any obstruction or hindrance; unobstructed.

"From hence a passage broad,
Smooth, easy, *inoffensive*, down to hell."
Milton: P. L., x. 305.

ĭn-ŏf-fĕn′-sĭve-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *inoffensive; -ly.*] In an inoffensive manner; without giving offence; without harm.

"Not thus *inoffensively* preys,
The cankerworm, indwelling foe!"
Cowper: Innocent Thief. (Trans.)

ĭn-ŏf-fĕn′-sĭve-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *inoffensive; -ness.*] The quality or state of being inoffensive.

"Here must bee wisdome and *inoffensiveness* of carriage."—*Bp. Hall: Ep.* vi., dec. 4.

* **ĭn-ŏf-fĭ′-cĭal (ci as sh),** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *official* (q.v.).] Not official, unofficial, not done officially or by a duly authorized official: as, an *inofficial* communication.

* **ĭn-ŏf-fĭ′-cĭal-lȳ (ci as sh),** *adv.* [Eng. *inofficial; -ly.*] In an inofficial manner; not officially; without the usual forms.

* **ĭn-ŏf-fĭ′-cĭous,** *a.* [Lat. *inofficiosus*, from *in-* = not, and *officium* = duty; Fr. *inofficieux;* Ital. *inofficioso.*] Not attentive to duty; regardless of natural obligation; neglectful; heedless.

"Thou drown'st thy selfe in *inofficious* sleepe."
Ben Jonson: King's Entertainment.

inofficious-testament, *s.*

Law: A will contrary to a parent's natural duty, by which a child is unjustly deprived of his inheritance.

* **ĭn-ōĭl′,** *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *oil* (q.v.).] To anoint.

"As well as if he was *inoiled*."—*Strype: Cranmer*, bk. ii., ch. i.

ĭn′-ō-līte, *s.* [Gr. ἴς (*is*), genit. ἰνός (*inos*) = a fibre, and λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone.]

Min.: The same as CALC-SINTER (q.v.).

* **ĭn-ŏp-ĕr-ā′-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *inoperatus*, pa. par. of *inoperor* = to work: *in-* = in, and *operor* = to work; *opus* (genit. *operis*) = work.] Agency, influence.

"Here is not a cold and feeble prevention, but an effectual *inoperation*, yea a powerful creation."—*Bishop Hall: Honour of the Married Clergy*, bk. i., ch. xiv.

ĭn-ŏp′-ĕr-ā-tĭve, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *operative* (q.v.).] Not operative; not producing a result or effect; having no operation.

"Though the divine knowledge . . . be of itself *inoperative*."—*South: Sermons*, vol. vi., ser. 4.

ĭn-ō-pĕr′-cu-lar, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *opercular* (q.v.).] [INOPERCULATA.]

Of univalve shells: Having no operculum or lid. (*Owen.*)

ĭn-ō-pĕr-cu-lā′-ta, *s. pl.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Lat. *operculata*, neut. pl. of *operculatus*, pa. par. of *operculo* = to furnish or cover with a lid; *operculum* = a cover, a lid.]

Zool.: A section of Pulmonifer ous Molluscs having the shell inoperculate (q.v.). It contains the highest families of the Pulmonifera, viz., Helicidæ, Limacidæ, Oncidiadæ, Limnæidæ, and Auriculidæ.

ĭn-ō-pĕr′-cu-lāte, *a.* [INOPERCULATA.]

Zool.: Not having an operculum or lid closing the aperture of the shell when the animal withdraws into it for shelter.

"The rest are *inoperculate*, and sometimes shellless."—*Woodward: Mollusca* (1875), p. 285.

ĭn-ō-pĕr′-cu-lāt-ĕd, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *operculated.*] The same as INOPERCULATE (q.v.).

"*Inoperculated* Pulmonifera, consisting of five families."—*Dallas: Nat. Hist.*, p. 797.

* **ĭn-ŏp′-ĭn-a-ble,** *a.* [Lat. *inopinabilis*, from *in-* = not, and *opinor* = to expect.] Not to be expected.

* **ĭn-ŏp′-ĭ-nāte,** *a.* [Lat. *inopinatus;* Fr. *inopiné.*] Not expected, unexpected; not looked for.

"Casual and *inopinate* cases."—*Time's Storehouse.*

ĭn-ŏp′-pŏr-tūne, *a.* [Lat. *inopportunus*, from *in-* = not, and *opportunus* = opportune (q.v.); Fr. *inopportun;* Sp. *inoportuno;* Ital. *inopportuno.*] Not opportune; inconvenient, unseasonable.

ĭn-ŏp′-pŏr-tūne-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *inopportune; -ly.*] In an inopportune manner or time; unseasonably, inconveniently.

"Even that holy exercise may not be done *inopportunely*, nor importunely."—*Donne: Letter to Sir H. G.*

* **ĭn-ŏp-pŏr-tūn′-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *opportunity* (q.v.).] Want of opportunity; unseasonableness.

* **ĭn-ŏp-prĕs′-sĭve,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *oppressive* (q.v.).] Not oppressive, not burdensome.

* **ĭn-ŏp′-u-lent,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *opulent* (q.v.).] Not opulent; not affluent or rich; poor.

ĭn-or′-dĭ-na-cȳ, *s.* [Eng. *inordina(te); -cy.*] The quality or state of being inordinate; deviation from order or regularity; irregularity, disorder, excess, want of moderation, immoderateness.

"They become very sinful by the excess, and not so in their nature; that irregularity and opposition to God's designation."—*Jeremy Taylor: Sermons.*

ĭn-or′-dĭ-nate, * **in-or-di-nat,** *a.* [Lat. *inordinatus*, from *in-* = not, and *ordinatus* = set in order; Ital. *inordinato.*] Irregular, in order, disorderly, excessive, immoderate, passing all bounds, intemperate.

"He could not accuse Tillotson of *inordination*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

ĭn-or′-dĭ-nate-lȳ, * **in-or-di-nat-l** [Eng. *inordinate; -ly.*] In an inordinate manner or degree; irregularly, excessively, immoderately.

"Not to love it *inordinately*."—*Tyndall: Work*

ĭn-or′-dĭ-nate-nĕss, * **in-or-di-nĕsse,** *s.* [Eng. *inordinate; -ness.*] The quality or state of being inordinate; inordinacy.

"He who is mercy itself abhorrs cruelty in a creature above another *inordinateness*."—*Contempd.: Gibeonites Revenged.*

* **ĭn-or-dĭ-nā′-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *inordinatio*, from *inordinatus* = inordinate (q.v.).] Deviation from rule or right; deviation from accustomed order; excess, want of moderation, inordinacy, intemperance.

"We are taught by this word to signify irregularity and *inordination* in actions of religion."—*Jeremy Taylor: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 8.

ĭn-or-găn′-ĭc, * **in-or-găn′-ĭc-al,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *organic, organical* (q.v.); Fr. *inorganique;* Sp. & Ital. *inorganico.*] Not organic, or destitute of organs; not having the organs or instruments of life.

"Many erroneous opinions are about the original of it [the rational soul] . . . which organical or *inorganical*."—*Burton: Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 25.

inorganic cardiac-murmur,

Anat.: [MURMUR].

inorganic-chemistry, *s.* The chemistry of inorganic or unorganized bodies. The discoveries of the past few years have made it impossible to say where inorganic chemistry ends and where organic chemistry begins, but in general terms it may be said that organic chemistry treats of the metals, the metals in combination with one another, of the non-metallic bodies. A metal in combination with oxygen produces an oxide; a metal in combination with an acid produces a salt, both being inorganic compounds. The union of iron with oxygen produces ferrous oxide, FeO, and ferric oxide, Fe_2O_3; with chlorine ferric chloride, Fe_2Cl_6; with ferrous and ferric oxides, when combined with sulphuric acid, produce ferrous sulphate, $FeO \cdot SO_3 7H_2O$, and ferric sulphate, Fe_2 The aim of inorganic chemistry is to reduce into the general laws or rules which govern the formation of such metallic bodies, and determine the action of one upon another. [ORGANIC-CHEMISTRY.]

* **ĭn-or-găn′-ĭc-al-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *inorganical; -ly.*] In an inorganic manner; without organs or organization.

* **ĭn-or-găn′-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *inorganic; -ity.*] The quality or state of being inorganic. (*Browne.*)

* **ĭn-or-gan-ī-zā′-tion,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), Eng. *organization* (q.v.).] The quality of being inorganized; absence or want of organization.

* **ĭn-or′-gan-īzed,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), Eng. *organized* (q.v.).] Not having organic structure; devoid of organs; inorganic.

* **in-or-mous,** *a.* [ENORMOUS.]

* **ĭn-or′-nāte,** *a.* [Lat. *inornatus*, or *in-* (2), and Eng. *ornate.*] Not orusie, unadorned.

* **ĭn-or-thŏg′-ra-phȳ,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), Eng. *orthography* (q.v.).] Deviation from correct orthography.

ĭn-ŏs′-cu-lāte, *v.i. & t.* [Lat. *in-* = *osculatus*, pa. par. of *osculor* = to kiss, from *inosculare.*] [OSCULATION.]

A. *Intransitive:*

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* To run into one another to form the complement of each other.

2. *Anat.:* To unite by the mouth

vessel fitting into the mouth of another; to anastomose (q.v.).

"Now this fifth conjugation of nerves is branched to the grossurdia also, in some measure by *inosculating* with one of its nerves."—*Derham: Physico-Theology*, bk. v., ch. viii.

3. *Hort.:* Grafting or budding.

* **B.** *Transitive:*

1. To unite, as two vessels in an animal body.

2. To unite intimately; to cause to become one; to blend.

ĭn-ŏs-cu-lā'-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *in-* = in, and *osculatus*, pa. par. of *osculor* = to kiss.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* An incorporating or assimilating union or blending.

2. *Anat.:* Union of two vessels by the mouth of the one fitting into that of the other; anastomosis (q.v.).

"Thence returning, by *inosculations*, through the veins or bark vessels to the root or lacteals again."—*Berkeley: Siris*, § 34.

ĭn-ŏs'-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. ἴς (*is*), genit. *ἰνός* (*inos*) = strength, force; Eng. suff. *-ic.*] (See the compound.)

inosic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_5H_9N_2O_6$. An uncrystallizable substance found in the mother liquor of the preparation of creatine from flesh-juice. It is very soluble in water, the aqueous solution having the flavour of broth, but insoluble in alcohol and in ether. The inosates on being heated to redness are decomposed, giving off the odour of roast meat. The inosates of potassium and sodium are very soluble in water, but insoluble in alcohol. The inosate of copper is insoluble in water, alcohol, and acetic acid, but soluble in ammonia.

ĭn'-ō-sīte, *s.* [Gr. ἴς (*is*), genit. *ἰνός* (*inos*) = strength, force; *-ite.*]

Chem.: $C_6H_{12}O_6{\cdot}2H_2O$. A non-fermentable substance, isomeric with glucose, discovered by Scherer in the muscular substance of the heart of the ox. It has since been found to exist in the lungs, kidneys, liver, spleen, and brain, and in the urine during some diseases of the kidney. It is obtained from the mother liquor of the creatine crystals, by acidulating with sulphuric acid, and then gradually adding alcohol till a turbidity begins to appear. Potassic sulphate first separates, and, on adding more alcohol, inosite in cauliflower-like groups of colourless crystals, which on recrystallization assume the form of large rhombic prisms of sweet taste. Inosite effloresces in dry air, giving off its water of crystallization, and leaving anhydrous inosite, $C_6H_{12}O_6$, as a white efflorescent mass. It melts at 210°, and dissolves in sixteen parts of water at 10·5°, but is insoluble in absolute alcohol and in ether. On evaporating inosite nearly to dryness with nitric acid, adding a solution of ammoniacal calcic chloride, and again evaporating, a beautiful and very characteristic rose-colouration is obtained. When inosite is dissolved in strong nitric acid, and concentrated sulphuric acid added, nitro-inosite separates. This has the composition, $C_6H_6(ONO_2)_6$, which indicates that inosite is not an aldehyde sugar, but a hexhydric alcohol of the formula $C_6H_6(OH)_6$. Inosite is also found in many plants, especially in green beans, the shells of peas, in the leav the vine, in asparagus, &c.

* **in-ough,** *a.* & *adv.* [ENOUGH.]

in-ŏwer', *adv.* [Eng. *in*, and *ower* = over.] Nearer to any object; close to; forward. (*Scotch.*)

* **in-ŏx'-ĭ-dĭz-a-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *oxidizable* (q.v.).]

Chem.: Not oxidizable; not capable of being united with oxygen to form an oxide.

* **in-pāle',** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *pale*, s. (q.v.).] Impaled.

"Reuben is conceived to bear three bars wave, Judah a lyon rampant, Dan a serpent nowed, Simeon a sword *inpale*, the point erected, &c."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. v., ch. x.

* **in-par'-dŏn-a-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *pardonable* (q.v.).] Unpardonable.

"They shulde score trespasse agayust kyng so yt it shulde be *inpardonable*."—*Berners: Froissart; Cronycle*, vol. i., ch. cccxlvi.

in păr'-tĭ-bŭs. The usual contracted form of the Latin phrase, *in partibus infidelium* = in countries belonging to unbelievers.

¶ *Bishop in partibus:* A bishop consecrated to a see formerly existing, but which, owing chiefly to the rise of Mohammedanism, has long been lost to the Roman Church. *Bishops in partibus* date from the Reformation. Catholic affairs in England were managed by Vicars-Apostolic, having titular sees *in partibus*, from 1623 to the erection of the hierarchy in 1850. Besides Vicars-Apostolic, in a non-Catholic country, the Vicars of Cardinal-bishops, Suffragan-bishops, and Papal Nuncios usually have their sees *in partibus infidelium.*

* **ĭn'-path,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *path.*] An intricate way. (*Stanyhurst: Virgil; Æneid* iii. 396.)

ĭn'-pā-tĭent (ti as sh), *s.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *patient*, s.] A patient who receives board and lodging as well as medical treatment in a hospital or an infirmary. [OUTPATIENT.]

* **ĭn'-pĕn-nȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *in*, and *penny.*] Money paid by the custom of some manors on alienation of tenants, &c. [OUTPENNY.]

* **ĭn plāçe,** *adv. phr.* [Eng. *in*, and *place.*] There.

ĭn pŏs'-sŏ, *phr.* [Lat.] Possibility of being; probability. [IN ESSE.]

* **ĭn-prāv'-a-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2); Lat. *prav(atus)*, pa. par. of *pravo* = to corrupt, and Eng. suff. *-able.*] Incorruptible. (*Bacon: Works*, i. 105.)

ĭn prō'-prĭ-ā pēr-sō'-nā, *phr.* [Lat.] In one's own person or character.

ĭn'-pŭt, *s.* [Eng. *in*, and *put.*] A contribution.

"Ilka ane to be liable for their ain *input*."—*Scott: Heart of Mid-Lothian*, ch. xii.

* **ĭn-quăr-tā'-tion,** *s.* [Fr., from *in-* = in, and *quart* = a fourth part. So called because there is a fourth part of gold to three-fourths of silver.]

Metall.: The same as QUARTATION (q.v.).

ĭn'-quēst, * **en-queste,** *s.* [O. Fr. *inqueste*, from Lat. *inquisita* (*res*) = (a thing) inquired into; fem. sing. of *inquisitus*, pa. par. *inquiro* = to inquire into; Fr. *enquête;* Ital. *inchiesta.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* An inquiry; an investigation; a quest; a search. (Most frequently used in the sense of ¶ (1).)

"This is the laborious and vexatious *inquest* that the soul must make after science."—*South: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 6.

II. *Law:*

1. A judicial inquiry before a jury

2. The jury itself.

"Al we of the *inquest* together went vp into the sayd tower, where we found the body of the sayd Hun hanging vpon a staple of iron."—*Hall: Henry VIII.* (an. 6).

¶ (1) *Coroner's inquest:* A judicial inquiry before a coroner and a jury into the circumstances and causes of the deaths of such as die suddenly or from violence, or in a prison. [CORONER.]

(2) *Inquest* or *Inquisition of Office:* An inquiry made, with the assistance of a jury, by the sovereign's officer, his sheriff, coroner, or escheator, *virtute officii* or by writ to them sent for that purpose, or by commissioners specially appointed, into any matter entitling the sovereign to the possession of lands or tenements, goods or chattels.

* **ĭn-quī-ĕt,** *v.t.* [Lat. *inquieto*, from *in-* = not, and *quies* (genit. *quietis*) = quiet; Fr. *inquiéter;* Sp. & Port. *inquietar.*] To disquiet; to disturb; to trouble.

"Durynge the most part of his reigne he [Hen. VII.] was lytlie or nothyng *inquieted*."—*Sir T. Elyot: The Governour*, bk. i., ch. xxiv.

* **ĭn-quī-ĕt-ā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *inquietatio*, from *inquieto* = to disturb: *in-* = not, and *quies* (genit. *quietis*) = quiet.] Disturbance, trouble.

"The great trouble and *inquietation* of the lay subjects."—*Warburton: Alliance between Church & State*, bk. ii. (*Notes.*)

ĭn-quī'-ĕ-tūde, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *inquietudo*, from *in-* = not, and *quietudo* = quiet; Sp. *inquietud;* Ital. *inquietudine.*] Disturbed state; want of quiet or peace; restlessness, uneasiness, disquietude.

"And stirrings of *inquietude*, when they
By tendency of nature needs must fall."
Wordsworth: Michael.

* **ĭn'-quĭ-lĭne,** *s.* [Lat. *inquilinus* = a tenant, a lodger; one who lives in a habitation not his own.]

Entom.: An insect living in an abode properly belonging to another, as certain insects in galls made by the true gall-insects. (*Annandale.*)

* **ĭn'-quĭ-nāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *inquinatus*, pa. par. of *inquino*, from *in-* (intens.), and * *cunio* = to void excrement; O. Fr. *inquiner;* Sp. *inquinar.*] To pollute, to corrupt.

"It [the air] is particularly *inquinated*, infected."—*Evelyn: Fumifugium*, pt. vi.

* **ĭn-quĭ-nā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *inquinatio*, from *inquinatus*, pa. par. of *inquino.*] The act of polluting or corrupting; the state of being polluted or corrupted; pollution, corruption.

"These inwards be the very pollution and *inquination* of the flesh."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 280.

* **ĭn-quĭr'-a-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *inquir(e); -able.*] That may or can be inquired into; subject or liable to inquisition or inquiry.

"There may be many more things *inquirable* by you throughout all the former parts."—*Bacon: The Judicial Charge, &c.*

* **ĭn-quĭr'-ançe,** *s.* [Eng. *inquir(e); -ance.*] Inquiry.

ĭn-quīre', **ĕn-quīre',** * **en-quere,** * **in-quere,** *v.i.* & *t.* [Lat. *inquiro* = to seek or examine into: *in-* = in, into, and *quæro* = to seek; Fr. *enquérir;* Sp. *inquirir.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To ask questions; to seek for information or truth by asking questions.

"Of faerie lond yet if he more *inquire* . . .
He may it find." *Spenser: F. Q.*, II. (Introd.)

2. To seek for truth by argument or discussion of questions.

3. To make or hold a judicial inquiry; to investigate or examine into the causes of anything; followed by *into:* as, A coroner *inquires into* the cause of a death.

¶ *Inquire* is followed by *of* before the person asked or questioned; by *about, after, concerning, for, into,* or *of* before the subject of inquiry. *After* or *for* is used when a place or person is sought for; *into* when search is made for particular knowledge or information.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To ask about, to seek for information concerning: as, To *inquire* one's way or road.

2. To examine into; to seek to know.

"And all obey and few *inquire* his will."
Byron: Corsair, i. 2.

* 3. To ask, to beg. (Followed by *of.*)

"But, as I said, He will be *inquired of* by them to do it for them."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

* 4. To call, to name.

"Now Cantium, which Kent we commonly *inquire*."
Spenser: F. Q., II. x. 12.

ĭn-quĭr-ĕn'-dō, *s.* [Lat. gerund of *inquiro* = to seek into, to inquire.]

Law: An authority given in general to some person or persons, to inquire into something for the benefit of the Crown.

* **ĭn-quĭr'-ent,** *a.* [Lat. *inquirens*, pr. par. of *inquiro* = to seek into, to inquire (q.v.).] Making inquiry; inquiring.

"E'en Delia's eye,
As in a garden, roves, of hues alone
Inquirent, curious." *Shenstone: Œconomy*, ii.

ĭn-quĭr'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *inquir(e); -er.*] One who inquires, examines, or seeks for information.

"He answereth all sincere *inquirers* of truth, as he did Saint Thomas."—*Mountague: Devoute Essays*, pt. i., tr. viii., § i.

ĭn-quĭr'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [INQUIRE.]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adj.:* Inclined or given to inquiry or investigation; inquisitive: as, He is of a very *inquiring* disposition.

C. *As subst.:* The act of making inquiry; inquiry.

ĭn-quĭr'-ĭng-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *inquiring; -ly.*] In an inquiring manner; by way of inquiry.

* **ĭn-quĭr'-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *inquir(e); -ist.*] One who seeks information; an inquirer (q.v.). (*Richardson: Clarissa*, iv. 321.)

ĭn-quĭr'-ȳ, ĕn-quĭr'-ȳ, *s.* [Eng. *inquir(e); -y.*]

1. The act of inquiring, examining, or investigating; interrogation.

"He could no path nor tract of foot descry,
Ne by *inquiry* learne." *Spenser: F. Q.*, VI. iv. 24.

2. The act of searching or seeking for truth, information, or knowledge; examination or investigation of principles by questions and discussion; investigation.

"Where bold *Inquiry*, diving out of sight,
Brings many a precious pearl of truth to light."
Cowper: Hope, 448.

3. A judicial investigation into a matter.

¶ (1) *Writ of inquiry:* (See extract).

"Where damages, properly so called, are to be recovered, a jury must be called in to assess them; unless the defendant, to save charges, will confess the whole damages laid in the declaration, otherwise the entry of the judgment is, 'that the plaintiff ought to recover his damages (indefinitely), but because the court know not what damages the said plaintiff has sustained, therefore the sheriff is commanded that by the oaths of twelve honest and lawful men he inquire into the said damages, and return such inquisition into court.' This process is called a *writ of inquiry;* in the execution of which the sheriff sits as judge, and tries by a jury, subject to nearly the same law and conditions as the trial by jury at *nisi prius*, what damages the plaintiff has really sustained; and when their verdict is given, which must assess *some* damages, the sheriff returns the inquisition, which is entered upon the roll in manner of a *postea;* and thereupon it is considered that the plaintiff do recover the exact sum of the damages so assessed. In like manner, when a demurrer is determined for the plaintiff upon an action wherein damages are recovered, the judgment is also incomplete, without the aid of a *writ of inquiry.* When a writ of injunction or mandamus has been claimed, this also will be awarded by the judgment."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 14.

(2) *Court of Inquiry:*

Law: [See *Court of Enquiry*, under COURT].

* **ĭn-quĭs'-ĭ-ble,** *a.* [Lat. *inquis(itus)*, pa. par. of *inquiro;* Eng. adj. suff. *-ible.*] Admitting of or liable to inquiry.

* **ĭn'-quĭs-ĭte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *inquisitus*, pa. par. of *inquiro* = to inquire (q.v.).] To inquire into. (*North: Examen*, 621.)

ĭn-quĭ-sĭ'-tion, *s.* [From Lat. *inquisitio* = a seeking or searching for, from *inquisitus*, pa. par. of *inquiro* = to seek after; Fr. *inquisition;* Prov. *inquisicio;* Sp. *inquisicion;* Port. *inquisição;* Ital. *inquisizione.*] [INQUIRE.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* Inquiry, quest, search.

"When he maketh *inquisition* for blood."—*Psalm* ix. 12.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Ch. Hist.:* A tribunal for searching out, inquiring into, and condemning offences against the Canon Law, especially heresy, and taking means to have the offenders punished by the Civil Power. Inquisitors and the Inquisition did not come in together; the former preceded the latter. [INQUISITOR.] It is sometimes erroneously said that St. Dominic suggested to Innocent III. the institution of such a tribunal, and was by him appointed the first inquisitor. In reality it was resolved on at a synod held at Toulouse, in 1229, under Gregory IX., after the Albigensian crusade, and was formally established by him in 1233, Innocent having died in 1216, and Dominic in 1221. The synod ordered that in every parish a priest and several respectable laymen should be appointed to search for heretics and bring them before the bishops. Ere long the bishops handed over the invidious task to the Dominican order. Gregory appointed none but Dominicans, Innocent III. occasionally Franciscans, and Clement III. sent into Portugal a prior of the order of Minims (q.v.). The tribunal was called the Holy Office, or the Holy Inquisition. Its judges being more accustomed to ecclesiastical than to genuinely legal procedure, encouraged informers, concealing their names from the person accused, who was urged to make a complete confession. Torture was also used to extract evidence. It was established in France in consequence of the decrees of the Synod of Toulouse. Philip the Fair converted its tribunals into State Courts, by means of which he crushed the Templars. In 1538 the Grand Inquisitor, Louis de Rochelle, was convicted of Calvinism, and burnt. The power of these courts was soon after transferred to the Parliament, and finally, in 1560, to the bishops.

Nowhere in the world did the Inquisition find a more congenial soil than in Spain. There were in that country multitudes of Mahommedans and Jews who, to shelter themselves from persecution, professed to be Christians, while all the time not merely practising their former religious observances in secret, but actually making proselytes to their respective faiths. In 1481 the Inquisition was established at Seville, by Ferdinand and Isabella, two Dominicans being the first judges. Torquemada, another Dominican, who became Grand Inquisitor in 1483, and held office for fifteen years, extended it to various other towns. It was popular with the lower orders and the clergy, but was hated with a deadly hatred by the nobles and the middle classes. It was introduced into Peru and Mexico in 1571. Llorente, the historian of the Inquisition, was its secretary at Madrid from 1790 to 1792. Napoleon I. suppressed it on December 4, 1808, and it was abolished on February 12, 1813, by the Cortes. Ferdinand VII. having re-established it in 1814, the Cortes in 1820 abolished it again. [AUTO DE FE.] In 1526 it was set up in Portugal; in 1815 its Acts were burnt at Goa. The Congregation of the Cardinals of the Holy Inquisition was instituted by Pope Paul III., in 1542, and remodelled by Sixtus V. about forty years later. It is composed of twelve cardinals, of a commissary, who acts as judge, of a counsellor or assessor, of consulters, an advocate, &c., and is under the immediate presidency of the Pope. The opening of the dungeons of the Inquisition at Rome, in 1848, by the Roman Triumvirs, created a deep feeling throughout Europe against the Inquisition and the Papacy. The attempted introduction of the Inquisition into the United Provinces caused the loss of that fertile territory to Spain. No inquisitor, under that name, seems to have been ever commissioned to England; and when, in the thirteenth century, Conrad of Marburg attempted to establish the "Holy Office" in Germany, he was assassinated, and the Inquisition never obtained a firm footing in that country.

2. *Law:*

(1) A judicial inquiry, investigation, or examination; an inquest.

(2) The verdict of a petty jury under a Writ of Inquiry (q.v.); also where the court requires a particular fact certified, or requires the sheriff to do certain acts in furtherance of its judgment.

¶ *Inquisition of office:* (See extract).

"An *inquisition of office* is the act of a jury summoned by the proper officer to inquire of matters relating to the crown, upon evidence laid before them. Such inquisitions may be afterwards traversed and examined; as particularly the coroner's inquisition of the death of a man, when it finds any one guilty of homicide, for in such cases the offender so presented must be arraigned upon this inquisition, and may dispute the truth of it."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 23.

* **ĭn-quĭ-sĭ'-tion,** *v.t.* [INQUISITION, *s.*] To make inquisition or inquiry into or concerning.

* **ĭn-quĭ-sĭ'-tion-ăl,** *a.* [Eng. *inquisition; -al.*]

1. Relating or pertaining to inquisition or inquiry; making inquiry.

"That *inquisitional* spirit with which they were possessed."—*Warburton: Freethinkers.* (Dedic.)

2. Of or pertaining to the Inquisition (q.v.).

* **ĭn-quĭ-sĭ'-tion-ăr-ĭ,** *a.* [Eng. *inquisition; -ary.*] Inquisitional.

ĭn-quĭs'-ĭ-tĭve, * **in-quis-i-tif,** *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *inquisitif*, from Lat. *inquisitivus* = seeking into, from *inquisitus*, pa. par. of *inquiro* = to seek into, to inquire (q.v.).]

A. *As adj.:* Addicted or given to inquiry or to seeking information by asking questions, discussion, or investigation; busy in research; prying, curious.

"And ever as they met with any, they would flocke about them, and bee very *inquisitive.*"—*P. Holland: Livius*, p. 436.

* **B.** *As subst.:* An inquisitive, curious, or prying person; one busy or curious in research.

¶ For the difference between *inquisitive* and *curious*, see CURIOUS.

* **ĭn-quĭs'-ĭ-tĭve-lĭ,** *adv.* [Eng. *inquisitive; -ly.*] In an inquisitive manner; with curiosity or inquisitiveness.

"If at any time I seeme to study you more *inquisitively*, it is for no other end but to know how to present you to God in my prayers."—*Donne: Letters*, p. 269.

ĭn-quĭs'-ĭ-tĭve-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *inquisitive; -ness.*] The quality or state of being inquisitive; curiosity; a disposition to seek for information; anxiety in research.

"In this inferiour element man's *inquisitiveness* cannot be exorbitant."—*Mountague: Devoute Essayes*, pt. ii., tr. i., § 2.

* **ĭn-quĭs'-ĭ-tŏr,** * **in-quis-i-tour,** *s.* [Lat.]

* I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who searches for a suspected person; a tracker, a detective.

"To redeeme himself with a peece of money out of the *inquisitour's* hands."—*P. Holland: Suetonius*, p. 1.

2. One who examines judicially.

"Minos, the strict *inquisitor* appears."
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid vi. 582.

3. An inquisitive person. (*Feltham: Resolves.*)

II. *Ch. Hist.:* A person appointed to search out latent heresy. The name first a[illegible] the Theodosian code, A.D. 382; the[illegible] being chiefly directed against the Ma[illegible] During the crusade against the A[illegible] early in the thirteenth century, Inn[illegible] had sent out legates to search out a[illegible] these separatists. These were also [illegible]quisitors. Dominic was one of the[illegible] arose the opinion that he was the [illegible] functionary of the tribunal called [illegible]sition. Specif., a functionary of the [illegible]tical tribunal called the Holy Office [illegible]quisition (q.v.).

† **ĭn-quĭs-ĭ-tŏr'-ĭ-ăl,** *a.* [Lat. *inquisitor*[illegible] nit. *inquisitori(s)*, and Eng., &c. suf[illegible]

1. After the manner of an inquisi[illegible] done by the agents of the "Holy Of[illegible]

2. Prying, searching; minutely qu[illegible] with unpleasant pertinacity.

"He turned and met the inquisitorial [illegible]
'My name is Lara.'"
Byron: [illegible]

* **ĭn-quĭs-ĭ-tŏr'-ĭ-ăl-lĭ,** *adv.* [Eng. *inquisitorial; -ly.*] In an inquisitorial man[illegible]

* **ĭn-quĭs-ĭ-tŏr'-ĭ-ŭs,** *a.* [Eng. [illegible] *-ious.*] Inquisitorial, inquisitive.

"Under whose *inquisitorial* and tyra[illegible]cery."—*Milton: Reason of Church Govern[illegible]*

* **ĭn-quĭs'-ĭ-trĕss,** *s.* [Eng. inquisi[illegible] An inquisitive or curious wo[illegible]
Brontë: Villette, ch. xxvi.)

* **ĭn-quĭs-ĭ-tūr'-ĭ-ĕnt,** *a.* [Form[illegible] from a Lat. * *inquisiturio*, from inqu[illegible] par. of *inquiro.*] Given to inquisi[illegible]sitorial.

"So ill-favouredly imitated by our [illegible] bishops."—*Milton: Areopagitica.*

* **ĭn-răc'-ĭ-nāte,** *v.t.* [Fr. *incrac*[illegible] *in-* = in, and *racine* = a root, from La[illegible] *cina*, dimin. of *radix* (genit. *radicis*) = [illegible] To implant, to enroot.

* **ĭn-rāge',** *v.t.* [ENRAGE.]

* **ĭn-rāil',** * **in-rayl,** *v.t.* [Pref. *in-*; Eng. *rail* (q.v.).] To rail in; to in[illegible] fence in. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"It may be reformed and *inrailed* upon general authority wherunto each particu[illegible]ject."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity*, bk. iv., § 6.

* **ĭn-răp'-tŭre,** *v.t.* [ENRAPTURE.]

ĭn rē, *phr.* [Lat.] In the matter of or [illegible]

* **ĭn-rĕg'-ĭs-tĕr,** *v.t.* [ENREGISTER.]

ĭn rĕm, *phr.* [Lat.]

Law: Relating to *a thing.* Civil [illegible] are divided into actions *in rem* and [illegible] *personam.* A judgment *in rem* is [illegible]nounced on the status of some particu[illegible]ter; as an action for the condemna[illegible]ship in the Court of Admiralty, a suit [illegible]lity of marriage, &c. (*Wharton.*)

* **ĭn-rĭch',** *v.t.* [ENRICH.]

* **ĭn-rĭght'-ĕd** (*gh* silent), *a.* [Pref. *in-* [illegible] and Eng. *right; -ed.*] Entitled by righ[illegible]

"We become what he is, are *inrighted* [illegible] hath, and endowed with all his goods."—*Leig[illegible] Sermons*, ser. v.

ĭn'-rōad, * **ĭn'-rōde,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* [illegible] Eng. *road* = raid, from A.S. rād = a [illegible]

1. A hostile incursion or entrance [illegible] country; a sudden and desultory in[illegible] an incursion.

"Many hot *inroads*
They make in Italy."
Shakesp.: Ant. & Cl[illegible]

2. An attack.

* **ĭn-rōad',** *v.t.* [INROAD, *s.*] To make [illegible] into; to attack, to invade.

"The Saracens . . . conquered Spain, *inroad*[illegible] taine."—*Fuller: Church History.*

* **ĭn'-rōad-ĕr,** * **ĭn'-rōd-ĕr,** *s.* [E[illegible] *road*, s.; *-er.*] An invader. (*Fuller: [illegible]* ch. xxiv.)

* **ĭn-rōll',** *v.t.* [ENROLL.]

* **ĭn-rōl'-mĕnt,** *s.* [ENROLMENT.]

* **ĭn'-rŭn-nĭng,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (1), [illegible] *running* (q.v.).]

1. The act of running in.

2. The place or point where a stre[illegible] into another, or into the sea.

"At the *inrunning* of a little brook."
Youngman: [illegible]

* **ĭn-rŭsh'**, *v.i.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *rush* (q.v.).] To break in upon; to rush in.

"The sea . . . *inrusheth* upon a little region called Kermes."—*P. Holland: Camden*, p. 664.

* **ĭn'-rŭsh**, *s.* [INRUSH, *v.*] An irruption. (*G. Eliot: Daniel Deronda*, ch. xxxviii.)

ĭn-săb-bą-tā'-tī, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. = marked on their sabots: *in* = on, and Fr. *sabot* = a wooden shoe. (See def.)]

Ecclesiol. & Ch. Hist.: A name sometimes given to the Waldenses in the twelfth century because some of them put the sign of the cross on their wooden shoes. Called also SABBATATI (q.v.). (*Mosheim: Ch. Hist.*, cent. xii. pt. ii., ch. v., § 11.)

* **ĭn-sāfe'-tĭ**, *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *safety* (q.v.).] Want of safety; insecurity.

ĭn-săl-ĭ-vā'-tĭon, *s.* [Fr., from *in-* (1), *saliva*, and suff. *-tion*.]

Phys.: The mingling of saliva with the food during the process of eating.

* **ĭn-są-lū'-brĭ-ŏŭs**, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *salubrious* (q.v.); Lat. *insaluber*.] Not salubrious, not healthy, not wholesome, unhealthy.

"Courts—that *insalubrious* soil to peace."
Young: Night Thoughts, viii. 1,028.

* **ĭn-są-lū'-brĭ-tĭ**, *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *salubrity* (q.v.); Lat. *insalubritas*.] Want of salubrity; unhealthiness, unwholesomeness.

"To investigate the wholesomeness or *insalubrity* of aliments."—*Boyle: Works*, ii. 111.

* **ĭn-săl'-ą-tąr-ĭ**, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *salutary* (q.v.).]

1. Not salutary; not favourable to health; unwholesome.

2. Not tending to safety; productive of evil.

* **ĭn-săn-ą-bĭl'-ĭ-tĭ**, *s.* [Eng. *insanable*; *-ity*.] The quality or state of being insanable or incurable.

* **ĭn-săn'-ą-blĕ**, *a.* [Lat. *insanabilis*, from *in-* = not, and *sanus* = whole, sound.] Incurable, irremediable.

* **ĭn-săn'-ą-blĕ-nĕss**, *s.* [Eng. *insanable*; *-ness*.] The state or condition of being insanable; incurableness, insanability.

* **ĭn-săn'-ą-blĭ**, *adv.* [Eng. *insanab(le)*; *-ly*.] In an insanable manner; so as to be incurable.

ĭn-sāne', *a.* [Lat. *insanus*, from *in-* = not, and *sanus* = whole, sound, sane; Sp. & Ital. *insano*.]

1. Not sane; unsound in mind or intellect; deranged in mind; mad, lunatic.

"Soon after Dryden's death she became *insane*."—*Malone: Life of Dryden.*

2. Used by or appropriated to insane persons: as, an *insane* hospital.

3. Making insane or made; causing insanity. [INSANE-ROOT.]

4. Exceedingly rash or foolish: as, an *insane* action.

* **insane-root**, *s.*

Bot.: The Hemlock, *Conium maculatum*.

"Or have we eaten on the *insane-root*
That takes the reason prisoner."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, ii. 3.

ĭn-sāne'-lĭ, *adv.* [Eng. *insane*; *-ly*.] In an insane manner; like one insane; madly, rashly, foolishly.

* **ĭn-są'-nĭe**, *s.* [O. Fr., from Lat. *insania*.] Madness, insanity.

"After a little *insanie* they fled tag and rag."
W. Holme: Full & Evil Successe of Rebellion.

ĭn-sāne'-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *insane*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being insane; insanity.

* **ĭn-săn'-ĭ-āte**, *v.t.* [Lat. *in-* = not; *sanus* (genit. *sani*) = whole, and Eng. suff. *-ate*.] To make unsound or distempered.

"Does not the distemper of the body *insaniate* the soul?"—*Feltham: Resolves.*

† **ĭn-săn'-ĭ-tąr-ĭ**, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *sanitary* (q.v.).] Prejudicial to health.

"He considered the house to be in an *insanitary* condition."—*Daily Telegraph*, Aug. 22, 1884.

ĭn-săn'-ĭ-tĭ, *s.* [Eng. *insan(e)*; *-ity*; Fr. *insanité*, from Lat. *insanitas* (genit. *insanitatis*) = unsoundness, unhealthiness, disease.]

1. *Path.:* Unsoundness of mind, disorder of the intellect. In this disease the encephalic nervous textures are primarily involved. The brain being the material instrument by which the mind manifests itself, it is by restoring the perverted functions of the brain itself that a cure is to be looked for, as in other diseased parts of the body, by appropriate treatment of its structures. There are six varieties of insanity: mania, acute and chronic; melancholia; dementia; paralysis of the insane; idiotcy; and imbecility. The "non-restraint" system is now admitted to be of the greatest value, but legislation is still required as to granting of certificates, the conduct of private asylums, and other points connected with the care of the insane.

2. *Law:* Idiots and lunatics cannot legally administer their own estates. This is done for them nominally by the Crown, which issues a warrant countersigned by the Lords of the Treasury to some great officer of the Crown. The power of administration is exercised at present by the Lord Chancellor and the Lords Justices of Appeal. In the case of a lunatic the Crown is only a trustee of the estate, in the case of an idiot the Crown is absolutely entitled to the profits, subject to the idiot's maintenance. It seldom, however, exercises its right, besides which, a person is not generally declared an idiot, but held to be "non compos mentis." Idiots and lunatics are not answerable criminally for their acts, except the latter have a completely lucid interval. In a lucid interval, also, a lunatic can make a will and give evidence in a court of law. [LUNACY.]

* **ĭn-săp'-ŏr-ĭ**, *a.* [Lat. *in-* = not; *sapor* = taste, and Eng. adj. suff. *-y*.] Having no taste; tasteless, insipid.

ĭn-są-tĭ-ą-bĭl'-ĭ-tĭ (tĭ as shĭ), *s.* [Lat. *insatiabilitas*, from *insatiabilis* = insatiable (q.v.); Fr. *insatiabilité*: Sp. *insaciabilidad*; Ital. *insaziabilità*.] The quality or state of being insatiable; insatiableness.

ĭn-są'-tĭ-ą-blĕ (tĭ as shĭ), * **ĭn-są-cĭ-ą-blĕ**, *a.* [Fr. *insatiable*, from Lat. *insatiabilis*, from *in-* = not, and *satio* = to satiate, to satisfy; Sp. *insaciable*; Ital. *insaziabile*.] Not satiable; that cannot be satisfied or appeased; greedy beyond measure.

"That *insatiable* thirst men had of knowing what God thought to conceal from them."—*Stillingfleet: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. xii.

ĭn-są'-tĭ-ą-blĕ-nĕss (tĭ as shĭ), *s.* [Eng. *insatiable*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being insatiable; greediness that cannot be satisfied or appeased.

"There being no thorow or real satisfaction, but a kind of *insatiableness* belonging to this condition."—*Shaftesbury: Inquiry Concerning Virtue*, bk. ii., pt. ii.

ĭn-są'-tĭ-ą-blĭ (tĭ as shĭ), *adv.* [Eng. *insatiab(le)*; *-ly*.] In an insatiable manner or degree; so as not to be satisfied or appeased.

"He was *insatiably* greedy of praise."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xx.

† **ĭn-są'-tĭ-ąte (tĭ as shĭ)**, *a.* [Lat. *insatiatus*, from *in-* = not, and *satiatus*, pa. par. of *satio* = to satisfy.] Not to be satisfied or appeased; insatiable.

"His own *insatiate* reservoir to fill."
Thomson: Liberty, v. 451.

* **ĭn-są'-tĭ-ąte-lĭ (tĭ as shĭ)**, *adv.* [Eng. *insatiate*; *-ly*.] In an insatiate manner; insatiably.

"For we on that *insatiately* did feed."
Drayton: Legend of Pierce Gaveston.

* **ĭn-są'-tĭ-ąte-nĕss (tĭ as shĭ)**, *s.* [Eng. *insatiate*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being insatiate or insatiable.

* **ĭn-są-tĭ'-ĕ-tĭ**, *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *satiety* (q.v.).] Insatiableness.

* **ĭn-săt-ĭs-făc'-tĭon**, *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *satisfaction* (q.v.).] Want of satisfaction or of that which satisfies; dissatisfaction, discontent.

"The *insatisfaction* of those which quarrel with all things, or dispute of matters."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. i., ch. v.

* **ĭn-săt'-ū-rą-blĕ**, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *saturable* (q.v.).] Not saturable; incapable of being filled or glutted.

* **ĭn'-scĭ-ĕnce (scĭ as sĭ)**, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *inscientia*, from *in-* = not, and *scientia* = knowledge; *sciens*, pr. par. of *scio* = to know.] Want of knowledge or skill; ignorance.

* **ĭn'-scĭ-ĕnt (scĭ as sĭ)** (1), *a.* [Lat. *insciens*, from *in-* = not, and *sciens* = knowing.] Ignorant, foolish, unskilful.

* **ĭn'-scĭ-ĕnt (scĭ as sĭ)** (2), *a.* [Lat. *in-* (intens.), and *sciens* = knowing.] Endowed with knowledge or skill; intelligent.

* **ĭn-scŏnce**, *v.t.* [ENSCONCE.]

* **ĭn-scrīb'-ą-blĕ**, *a.* [Eng. *inscrib(e)*; *-able*.] That may or can be inscribed; inscriptible.

* **ĭn-scrīb'-ą-blĕ-nĕss**, *s.* [Eng. *inscribable*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being inscribable or inscriptible.

ĭn-scrībe', *v.t.* [Lat. *inscribo*, from *in-* = in, on, and *scribo* = to write; Sp. *inscribir*; Ital. *inscribere*.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To write down; to engrave; to mark or set down to be read; to imprint.

"In all you writ to Rome, or else
To foreign princes, Ego and Rex meus
Was still *inscribed*." *Shakesp.: Henry VIII.*, v. 2.

2. To engrave; to mark with writing or letters. (*Dryden: Annus Mirabilis*, xlix.)

3. To assign, to address, to dedicate, to commend or offer to a patron by a short address.

"One ode, which pleased me in the reading, I have attempted to translate in Pindarick verse: 'tis that which is *inscribed* to the present Earl of Rochester."—*Dryden: Pref. to the Second Miscellany.*

* 4. To imprint deeply; to impress: as, To *inscribe* anything on the mind.

II. *Geom.:* To draw or delineate in or within, as chords or angles within a circle. [INSCRIBED.]

"A sphere can be *inscribed* in any regular polyhedron. A sphere can also be *inscribed* in any triangular pyramid."—*Davies & Peck: Mathemat. Dictionary.*

ĭn-scrībed', *pa. par. & a.* [INSCRIBE.]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Engraved, written, imprinted.

2. *Geom.:* A straight line is said to be inscribed in a circle when its two extremities lie in the circumference of the circle. An angle is inscribed in a circle when its vertex lies in the circumference, and when its sides form chords of the circle. A polygon is inscribed in a circle when all of the vertices of its angles lie in the circumference. In like manner, we say that a line, angle, or polygon, is inscribed in an ellipse or other plane curve. A polyhedron is inscribed in a sphere or other curved surface, when its vertices are all contained in the surface. A circle is inscribed in a triangle or other polygon, when it is tangent to every side of the polygon. A sphere is inscribed in a polyhedron when it is tangent to every face of the polyhedron. A circle can always be inscribed in any triangle. A circle can always be inscribed in a quadrilateral, when the sum of two opposite sides is equal to the sum of the other two sides.

ĭn-scrīb'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *inscrib(e)*; *-er*.] One who inscribes.

ĭn-scrĭp'-tĭ-blĕ, *a.* [Lat. *inscriptus*, pa. par. of *inscribo* = to inscribe (q.v.); Eng. *-able*.] Capable of being inscribed.

"A polygon is said to be *inscriptible* when it can be inscribed in a circle, or when the circumference of a circle can be passed through all its vertices. All regular polygons are *inscriptible*. A quadrilateral is *inscriptible* when the sum of any two opposite angles is equal to 180°. A polyhedron is *inscriptible* when the surface of a sphere can be passed through all of its vertices."—*Davies & Peck: Mathematical Dictionary.*

ĭn-scrĭp'-tĭon, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *inscriptionem*, accus. of *inscriptio* = an inscription, from *inscriptus*, pa. par. of *inscribo* = to inscribe (q.v.); Sp. *inscripcion*; Ital. *inscrizione*.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The art of inscribing.

2. That which is inscribed; any record of public or private occurrences, of laws, decrees, &c., engraved or inscribed on stone, metal, or other hard surface, and exposed for public inspection.

"When Grotefend attempted to decipher them [the cuneiform characters] he had first to prove that these scrolls were really *inscriptions*."—*Max Muller: Science of Language* (1871), ii. 4.

3. The act of inscribing or dedicating to a patron; dedication.

4. The words in which a book is inscribed or dedicated to a person; a dedication.

II. *Technically:*

* 1. *Law:* (See extract).

"An obligation made in writing, whereby the as-

cuser binds himself to undergo the same punishment, if he shall not prove the crime which he objects to the party accused, in his accusatory libel, as the defendant himself ought to suffer, if the same be proved."—*Ayliffe: Parergon.*

2. *Numis.:* The name given to words placed in the middle of the reverse side of some coins and medals, the words running round the rim or placed on either side of the figure being termed the legend (q.v.).

3. The titular line, or lines, of an illustration.

* **in-scrip'-tive,** *a.* [Lat. *inscriptus*, pa. par. of *inscribo* = to inscribe (q.v.); Eng. suff. *-ive.*] Bearing an inscription; of the nature of an inscription; inscribed.

"Around the margin of the plate . . .
Winds an *inscriptive* legend."
Wordsworth. Excursion, bk. vi.

* **in-scrōll',** *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (1); Eng. *scroll* (q.v.).] To inscribe upon a scroll.

"Had you been as wise as bold . . .
Your answer had not been *inscrolled.*"
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, ii. 7.

in-scrût-ą-bil'-ĭ-tȳ, * **in-scrut-ą-bil-ĭ-tie,** *s.* [Eng. *inscrutable; -ity.*] The quality or state of being inscrutable.

"They are God's own *inscrutabilitie.*"—*Mountague: Devouts Essayes*, pt. ii., tr. i., § 3.

in-scrût'-ą-ble, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *inscrutabilis*, from *in-* = not, and *scrutor* = to scrutinise (q.v.); Sp. *inscrutable;* Ital. *inscrutabile.*]

1. Incapable of being searched into and understood by inquiry and study.

"To discover that which the Scripture telleth me is *inscrutable.*"—*Bacon: Adv. of Learn.*, bk. i.

2. Incapable of being penetrated or understood by human reason; that cannot be satisfactorily accounted for, explained, or answered.

"As if their true causes were altogether *inscrutable*, and not to be found out."—*Wilkins: That the Earth may be a Planet.*

in-scrût'-ą-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *inscrutable; -ness.*] Inscrutability.

in-scrût'-ą-blȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *inscrutab(le); -ly.*] In an inscrutable manner; so as not to be discovered, penetrated, or explained.

* **in-scŭlp',** *v.t.* [Lat. *insculpo*, from *in-* = in, on, and *sculpo* = to cut, to engrave.] To cut, to carve, to engrave, to inscribe.

"A coin, that bears the figure of an angel
Stamped in gold; but that's *insculp'd* upon."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, ii. 7.

* **in-scŭlp'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *insculptus*, pa. par. of *insculpto* = to cut or engrave.] An inscription.

"A flattering, false *insculption* on a tomb."
Tourneur: Revenger's Tragedy, i.

* **in-scŭlp'-tȳre,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *sculpture* (q.v.).] An engraving, an inscription, sculpture.

"When precious gems and rich *insculptures* were added."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iv., ch. iv.

* **in-scŭlp'-tȳre,** *v.t.* [INSCULPTURE, *s.*] To engrave, to carve, to inscribe.

"*Insculptured* round, the horrours which befel
The house of Laius." *Glover: Athenaid*, bk. vii.

* **in-sēa',** *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *sea.*] To surround by the sea.

"Horse and foot *insea'd* together there."
Chapman: Homer; Iliad xi.

* **in-sēal',** *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *seal* (q.v.).] To impress or mark with a seal; to impress.

"For every thing he said there
Seemed as it *insealed* were
Or approved, for very trew." *Chaucer: Dreame.*

* **in-sēam',** *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *seam* (q.v.).] To impress or mark with a seam or cicatrix.

"Deep o'er his knee *inseamed* remained the scar."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey xix. 548.

* **in-sĕarçh',** *v.t.* [ENSEARCH.]

* **in-sĕc'-ą-ble,** *a.* [Lat. *insecabilis*, from *in-* = not, and *secabilis* = that may be cut; *seco* = to cut; Fr. *insécable;* Ital. *insecabile.*] Incapable of being cut or divided by a cutting instrument.

in'-sĕct, *s.* & *a.* [Fr. *insecte;* Sp. & Port. *insecto;* Ital. *insetto;* all from Lat. *insectum.*] [INSECTA.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* One of the Insecta (q.v.), or any other articulated animals akin to them. Sometimes used erroneously of a coral polype. [CORAL-INSECT.]

2. *Fig.:* Anything small or contemptible.

"Ye tinsel *insects*, whom a court maintains."
Pope; Ep. to Bat., ii. 220.

II. *Entom.* (*Pl.*): The class Insecta (q.v.).

B. *As adj.:* Of or belonging to the small articulated animals described under A.

"The *insect* youth are on the wing."
Gray: Ode on the Spring.

insect-fungi, *s. pl.*

Bot.: Fungi parasitic upon insects. They belong chiefly to the genus Cordiceps.

in-sĕc'-tą, *s. pl.* [Pl. of Lat. *insectum* = an insect, from *insectus*, pa. par. of *inseco* = to cut into, to cut up, because the body seems cut into three leading segments—the head, the thorax, and the abdomen.]

1. *Entom.:* Insects; a class of Annulosa, division Arthropoda. Formerly it was made to include, among other animals, the centipedes and spiders. Now these are made distinct classes, and the Insecta confined to those arthropodous animals which have three pairs of legs; these are affixed to the thorax, which is distinctly separated from the head and the abdomen. There are compound and simple eyes. In the highest orders there are four wings; in another order, Diptera, but two; and in several more the wings are rudimentary or totally absent. There is one pair of antennæ. The respiration is by tracheæ. Of the thirteen segments, of which a typical insect consists, one constitutes the head, three the thorax, and nine the abdomen. The cutaneous skeleton is composed of chitine. There is generally a more or less complete metamorphosis. Insects exist in all countries. The species existing may be half a million, those known more than 200,000. Most of them are confined to particular regions: thus the insects of India and China are mostly different from those of Europe; so are those of North America, Greenland only excepted. Some insects, however, like the Painted Lady Butterfly (*Cynthia cardui*), are widely diffused over the world. Insects exert a powerful influence in fertilizing plants. Tiny as they are, some of them may become formidable foes to man. Linnæus founded his classification on the presence or absence of wings, and, in the former case, on their number and structure. He divided his Insecta into eight orders: Coleoptera, Hemiptera, Lepidoptera, Neuroptera, Hymenoptera, Diptera, and Aptera. Among the Aptera were included Crustaceans, as well as Spiders and Myriapods. Latreille, followed by De Geer, introduced another order, named Orthoptera by Olivier. Latreille adopted it and ultimately excluding the Crustaceans from Aptera, broke that order into four: Myriapoda, Thysanura, Parasita, and Suctoria. He adopted Kirby's order Strepsiptera, calling it Rhipiptera. Stephens's division was into two sub-classes: Mandibulata—Orders, Coleoptera, Dermaptera, Orthoptera, Neuroptera, and Trichoptera; and Haustellata—Orders, Lepidoptera, Diptera, Homaloptera, Aphaniptera, Aptera, Hemiptera, and Homoptera. Burmeister divided insects into two sub-classes, Ametabola, in which the metamorphosis is incomplete, and Metabola, in which it is not so. Under the former are ranked the orders Hemiptera, Orthoptera, and Dictyoptera; and under the latter, Neuroptera, Diptera, Lepidoptera, Hymenoptera, and Coleoptera. Professor Huxley considers the orders Coleoptera, Hymenoptera, Lepidoptera, Diptera, and Hemiptera well established; the proper grouping of Strepsiptera, Trichoptera, Neuroptera, and Orthoptera, a matter of doubt; and the Physopoda, Thysanura, and Mallophaga, not fitting well into any of the other assemblages. The Myriapoda and Arachnida he makes distinct classes from Insecta. The classification now commonly adopted divides insects thus:—

CARABUS ADONIS.

1, 1. The Antennæ. 2, 2. The Maxillary palpi. 3. The Mandibles, between and behind which is the Labrum, or Upper lip. 4. The Head. 5. The Thorax. 6. The Scutellum. 7. The Elytra, covering the Abdomen. 8. The Femur, or Thigh. 9. The Tibia, or Shank. 10. The Tarsi, or Foot. 11. The Claws.

Sub-class I., Ametabola: (1) Anoplura, (2) Mallophaga, (3) Collembola. (4) Thysanura. Sub-class II. Hemimetabola: (1) Hemiptera or Rhynchota, (2) Orthoptera, (3) Neuroptera. Sub-class III. Holometabola: (1) Aphaniptera, (2) Diptera, (3) Lepidoptera, (4) Hymenoptera, (5) Strepsiptera, (6) Coleoptera.

2. *Palæont.:* The oldest known insects are from the Devonian rocks of North America. They seem to have belonged to the Neuroptera. This order, with the Coleoptera and Orthoptera, exists in the Carboniferous. Hemiptera and Lepidoptera in the Secondary formation, and nearly all the known orders in the Tertiary.

* **in-sĕc-tā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *insectatio*, from *insectatus*, pa. par. of *insector* = to follow, pursue.] The act of following or pursuing, pursuit, persecution.

"I can no further go, but put all in the hands of him for . . . stirred by mine owne *insectation*, without *insectation*, or reproche laying to my other sin."—*Sir T. More: Workes*, p. 1,452.

* **in-sĕc-tā'-tŏr,** *s.* [Lat., from *insectatus*, pa. par. of *insector.*] A persecutor.

* **in-sĕct'-ĕd,** *a.* [Eng. *insect; -ed.*] Segmented, so as to have the character of an insect. (*Howell: Letters*, bk. ii., let. vi.)

in-sĕct'-ĭ-çīde, *s.* [Lat. *insectum* = an insect, and *cædo* (in comp. *cido*) = to kill.]

* 1. One who or that which kills insects.

* 2. The act of killing insects.

3. A substance or preparation used to kill insects.

* **in-sĕct'-ile,** *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *insect; -ile*, as if from a Mod. Lat. word *insectilis.*]

A. *As adj.:* Having the nature of insects.

"*Insectile* animals."—*Bacon.* (*Todd.*)

B. *As subst.:* An insect.

"Intire *insectiles* of any greatness."—*Bishop Berkeley*, p. 465.

* **in-sĕc'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *in-* = in, and *sectio* = a cutting; *seco* = to cut.] A cutting in, incision, incisure.

in-sĕc-tiv'-ŏr-ą, *s. pl.* [Lat. *insectum* = an insect; *voro* = to eat, to devour, and neut. pl. adj. suff. *-a.*]

1. *Zoology:*

(1) An order of Mammalia established by Cuvier, who made it a family of his Carnassiers (Carnivora). It is of higher organisation than the Carnivora proper. Huxley arranges it under his Mammals which have a discoid deciduate placenta, placing it between the Primates and the Cheiroptera. There are usually more than four incisors in each jaw and the molars have sharp and pointed cusps, the hallux possesses a claw, and has no marked freedom of adduction and abduction. Excepting in one genus, there are well-developed clavicles. The chief families are: (1) Talpidæ, (2) Potamogalidæ, (3) Soricidæ, (4) Erinaceidæ, (5) Centetidæ, (6) Macroscelidæ, and (7) Gymnopithecidæ (q.v.).

(2) A section of Cheiroptera (Bats), containing the families Vespertilionidæ, Rhinolophidæ, Noctilionidæ, and Phyllostomidæ.

2. *Palæontology:*

(1) Several families of the order Insectivora are found in the Miocene.

(2) Representatives of the cheiropterous section Insectivora, are found from the Eocene onward.

in-sĕct'-ĭ-vōre, *s.* [INSECTIVORA.]

Zool.: A member of the Insectivora (q.v.).

"The Adapis of the Paris basin has recently been proved to be related to the hooded quadrupeds and insectivores."—*Dawkins: Early Man in Britain*, ch. i.

in-sĕc-tiv'-ŏr-ŏŭs, *a.* [Lat. *insectum* = an insect; *voro* = to devour, and Eng. suff. *-ous.*]

Zool.: Devouring insects; of or belonging to the Insectivora 1 or 2 (q.v.). (*Darwin.*)

* **in-sĕct-ŏl'-ō-ġĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *insectology*; *-ist.*] One who studies insects; an entomologist.

"The insect itself is, according to modern entomologers, of the ichneumon-fly kind."—*Derham.*

* **in-sĕct-ŏl'-ō-ġȳ,** *s.* [Lat. *insecta*, and Gr. λόγος (*logos*) = a discourse.] The study of insects; entomology.

in-sē-cūre', *a.* [Pref. *in-* (3), and Eng. *secure* (q.v.).]

1. Not secure, not safe; not confident of safety; apprehensive of danger.

"Is man more just than God? Is man more pure
Than He who deems even seraphs unsecure?"
Byron: A Spirit passed before me.

2. Not safe; not securely guarded or protected; unsafe; exposed to danger or loss.

"Amphion's fortress *insecure* appears."
Lewis: Statius, bk. vii.

ĭn-sē-cūre'-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *insecure; -ly.*] In an insecure or unsafe manner; without security, safety, or certainty.

ĭn-sē-cūr'-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *security* (q.v.).]

1. The quality or state of being insecure; want of confidence or safety.

"There is also a time of *insecurity*, when interests of all sorts become objects of speculation."—*Burke: Appeal from New to Old Whigs.*

2. Exposure to destruction, damage, or loss; danger, hazard.

"The *insecurities* and inconveniences of a strange and new abode."—*Taylor: Great Exemplar*, pt. i., sd., § 6.

* 3. Uncertainty.

* **ĭn-sē-cū'-tion,** *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *insecutio*, from *insecutus*, pa. par. of *insequor: in-* = in, on, and *sequor* = to follow.] The act of following or pursuing; pursuit.

'Not the king's own horse got more before the wheel
Of his rich chariot, that might still the *insecution* feel,
With the extreme hairs of his tail."
Chapman: Homer: Iliad xxiii.

* **ĭn'-sē-ēr,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *seer* (q.v.).] A looker into; an inspector; an examiner.

"If these things han a good and a sleight *inseer* which y^e can souke honny of the hard stone, oile of y^e dry rock, &c."—*Chaucer: Testament of Love.*

* **ĭn-sēle',** *v.t.* [INSEAL.]

* **ĭn-sĕm'-ĭ-nāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *inseminatus*, pa. par. of *insemino: in-* = in, and *semino* = to sow; *semen* (genit. *seminis*) = seed.] To sow; to impregnate.

* **ĭn-sĕm-ĭ-nā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *inseminatus*, pa. par. of *insemino.*] The act or process of scattering seed; a sowing.

* **ĭn-sĕn'-sate,** *a.* [Lat. *insensatus*, from *in-* = not, and *sensatus* = gifted with sense; *sensus* = sense; Fr. *insensé.*] Destitute of sense; wanting or without sense or sensibility.

"Hers the silence and the calm
Of mute, *insensate* things."
Wordsworth: Poems of the Imagination.

* **ĭn-sĕn'-sate-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *insensate; -ness.*] The quality or state of being insensate; want of sense or sensibility.

* **ĭn-sĕnse',** * **ĭn-çĕnçe',** *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *sense* (q.v.).] To instruct; to teach.

"The Holy Goste shal *incence* you what to aske."—*Udal: John* xvi.

* **ĭn-sĕnse'-lĕss,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (intens.), and Eng. *senseless* (q.v.).] Without feeling; insensible. (*Butler: Hudibras*, pt. ii., c. ii.)

ĭn-sĕns-ĭ-bĭl'-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Fr. *insensibilité*, from *insensible* = insensible (q.v.); Sp. *insensibilidad;* Ital. *insensibilità.*]

1. The quality or state of being insensible or without feeling; want or loss of the power of feeling or perceiving.

2. Want of the power to be moved; want or absence of susceptibility; want of feeling; indifference.

"That abject peace of mind which springs from impudence and *insensibility*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

3. The quality or state of being imperceptible; imperceptibility.

"*Insensibility* of slow motions may be thus accounted."—*Glanvill: Scepsis Scientifica.*

ĭn-sĕns'-ĭ-ble, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *insensibilis*, from *in-* = not, and *sensibilis* = that can be perceived, sensible; *sentio* = to perceive; Sp. *insensible;* Ital. *insensibile.*]

1. Without feeling; wanting or destitute of the power of feeling or perceiving; destitute of corporeal sensibility.

"*Insensible* as steel."
Cowper: Olney Hymns, lx.

2. Imperceptible; that cannot be perceived or felt; progressing or moving by slow degrees; so slow or gradual that the motion or stages can not be felt or perceived.

3. Not taking regard or notice; indifferent; heedless; careless.

"To make him *insensible* of the danger of the course."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

4. Without feeling; incapable of feeling; not susceptible of feeling, emotion, or passion; indifferent; unfeeling; hard; callous.

"A man whom a craven fear had made *insensible* to shame."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

* 5. Void of meaning or sense; senseless, meaningless, nonsensical.

"It makes the indictment *insensible* or uncertain.'—*Hale: Hist. Pleas Crown*, ii., ch. xxiv.

* **ĭn-sĕns'-ĭ-ble-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *insensible; -ness.*] The quality or state of being insensible; insensibility.

"The *insensibleness* of the pain proceeds rather from the relaxation of the nerves than their obstruction."—*Ray.*

* **ĭn-sĕn'-sĭ-blĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *insensibl(e); -ist.*] An apathetic, unfeeling, or callous person; one destitute of feeling or emotion.

ĭn-sĕns'-ĭ-blȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *insensib(le); -ly.*]

1. Without mental or corporeal sense.

2. By slow and gradual degrees; imperceptibly, gradually.

"This pair *insensibly* subdued the fears
And troubles that beset their life."
Wordsworth: Excursion, vi.

* **ĭn-sĕns'-ĭ-tĭve,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *sensitive* (q.v.).] Not sensitive; not readily susceptible of impressions; void of sensibility; callous, indifferent.

* **ĭn-sĕns'-ū-ŏŭs,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *sensuous* (q.v.).] Not sensuous; not addressing itself to or affecting the senses.

* **ĭn-sĕn'-tient (ti as shĭ),** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *sentient* (q.v.).] Not sentient; not having perception, or the power of perception.

"As the rose is *insentient* there can be no sensation."—*Reid: Intell. Powers*, essay ii., ch. xvi.

ĭn-sĕp-ar-a-bĭl'-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Eng. *inseparable; -ity.*] The quality or state of being inseparable.

"The parts of pure space are immovable, which follows from their *inseparability*."—*Locke: Human Understanding*, bk. vi., ch. xiii.

ĭn-sĕp'-ar-a-ble, * **ĭn-sep-er-a-ble,** *a.* & *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *inseparabilis*, from *in-* = not, and *separabilis* = separable (q.v.); Sp. *inseparable;* Ital. *inseparabile.*]

A. *As adj.:* Not inseparable; incapable of being separated, divided, or disjointed; not to be parted.

"The faults *inseparable* from poverty, ignorance, and superstition."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

B. *As subst.* (*Pl.*): Things which cannot be separated from each other; espec., persons who are constantly together.

ĭn-sĕp'-ar-a-ble-nĕss, * **ĭn-sep-er-a-ble-ness,** *s.* [Eng. *inseparable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being inseparable; inseparability.

"The *inseparableness* of the prerogative from the person of the king."—*Burnet: Hist. Own Time* (an. 1681).

ĭn-sĕp'-ar-a-blȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *inseparab(le); -ly.*] In an inseparable manner; so as not to be separable or capable of separation or disjunction.

"The forcible expulsion of the Tarquins is *inseparably* connected with the institution of the consular government."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (1855), i. 238.

* **ĭn-sĕp'-ar-ate,** * **ĭn-sĕp-ēr-ate,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *separate* (q.v.).] Not separated or disjoined; united.

"Within my soule, there doth conduce a fight
Of this strange nature, that a thing *inseparate*,
Divides more wider than the sky and earth."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, v. 2.

* **ĭn-sĕp'-ar-ate-lȳ,** * **ĭn-sĕp'-ēr-ate-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *inseparate; -ly.*] Not separately; so as not to be separated or disjoined.

"If so be that yee live *inseperately*."—*Homilies: State of Matrimony*, pt. ii.

* **ĭn'-sē-quent,** *a.* [Lat. *insequens*, pr. par. of *insequor* = to follow after.] Subsequent. (*Hacket: Life of Williams*, i. 25.)

* **ĭn-sē-rēne',** *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *serene.*] To disturb.

"Whose gastly presence *inserenes* my face."
Davies: Holy Roode, p. 18.

ĭn-sērt', *v.t.* [Lat. *insertus*, pa. par. of *insero* = to insert, to introduce in: *in-* = in, into, and *sero* = to join or bind; Fr. *insérer;* Sp. *inserir, insertar;* Ital. *inserire.*] To set or place in or amongst others; to introduce; to intercalate.

"The Lords very wisely abstained from *inserting* in their records an account of a debate in which they had been so signally discomfited."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

ĭn-sērt'-ĕd, *pa. par. & a.* [INSERT.]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Placed or set in or amongst others; intercalated.

2. *Bot.* (*Of the stamens, &c.*): Growing from or upon a part, as the calyx, the receptacle, &c. (Followed by *in, into, on,* or *upon.*)

ĭn-sērt'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [INSERT.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of setting or placing in or amongst others; insertion.

2. *Dressmak.:* Material inserted or set in, as lace; insertion.

ĭn-sēr'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *insertio*, from *insertus*, pa. par. of *insero* = to insert (q.v.); Fr. *insertion;* Sp. *insercion;* Ital. *inserzione.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of inserting, setting, or placing in or amongst others; intercalation.

"The great disadvantage our historians labour under is too tedious an interruption, by the *insertion* of records in their narration."—*Felton: On the Classicks.*

2. That which is inserted; a piece or passage inserted or intercalated; an interpolation.

"He charges one word, God, and not two, upon God, to be the *insertion*."—*Bentley: Of Free-thinking*, § 36.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Anat.* (*Of a muscle*): The more movable or remote attachment of a muscle at one of the ends, as distinguished from the more fixed one at the other. Quain considers it difficult in some cases to distinguish between the two.

2. *Bot.:* The manner in which one part is inserted into or adheres to another.

3. *Dressmak.:* A band or border of lace, frilling, &c., inserted in a lady's dress.

¶ For the insertions of stamens see Epigynous, Hypogynous, and Perigynous.

* **ĭn-sērve',** *v.t.* [Lat. *inservio*, from *in-* = in, into, and *servio* = to serve.] To conduce; to be of use or service towards an end.

* **ĭn-sēr'-vi-ent,** *a.* [Lat. *inserviens*, pr. par. of *inservio.*] Conducive; serving or tending towards an end.

"A part *inservient* to voice and respiration."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iv., ch. viii.

* **ĭn-sē'-ssion,** *s.* [Lat. *insessus*, pa. par. of *insidio: in-* = in, on, and *sedeo* = to sit.]

1. The act or state of sitting in or upon.

"Used by way of fomentation, *insession*, or bath."—*P. Holland.*

2. That upon or in which one sits.

ĭn-sĕs-sōr'-ēs, *s. pl.* [Masc. and fem. pl. of Lat. *insessor* = a waylayer, but here = a percher, from Lat. *insessus*, pa. par. of *insideo* = to sit in or upon: *in-* = into, and *sedeo* = to sit.]

1. *Ornith.:* Perchers. The name first given by Mr. Vigors, and adopted by Swainson and many others for a great assemblage of birds, mostly small in size, with feet adapted for perching and walking; the toes generally four, the hinder one on the same level with the others, generally three, more rarely two, pointing forward; in the latter case, the feet being scansorial. The length of the tarsus, or shank, is always moderate, the claws never retractile. Some have the bill without notch, in others it is notched. Many sing beautifully, build elegant nests, &c. As to food, they are omnivorous. The order was divided into five tribes—Dentirostres, Conirostres, Scansores, Tenuirostres, and Fisairostres. The Scansores are now well-established as a separate order. The Insessores are called also Passeres and Passeriformes.

2. *Palæont.:* The order is found from the Eocene onward.

ĭn-sĕs-sōr'-ĭ-al, *a.* [Lat. *insessor*, genit. *insessori(s)*, and Eng. suff. *-al.*]

Ornith.: Of or belonging to the order Insessores (q.v.).

"The prominent type or representative of the *insessorial* order."—*Swainson: Birds*, i. 343.

* **insessorial-type,** *s.*

Ornith.: In the Quinary system of Vigors, Swainson, &c., the second, or sub-typical order of Birds, with which analogies were sought in each of the other orders.

* **ĭn-sĕt',** *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *set* (q.v.).] To set in, to fix in, to infix.

"The sorow that is *inset* greueth the thought."—*Chaucer: Boethius*, bk. ii.

* **in'-sĕt,** *s.* [INSET, *v.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* That which is set or fixed in; an insertion.

2. *Bookbind.:* Same as offcut. A certain portion of the printed sheet in 12mo, 24mo, &c., which is cut off before folding and set into the middle of the folded sheet, to complete the succession of paging.

* **in-sĕv'-ĕr-a-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *severable* (q.v.).] Not severable; that cannot be severed, disjoined, or disunited. (*De Quincey: Autob. Sketches*, i. 88.)

* **in-shād'-ĕd,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (intens.), and Eng. *shaded* (q.v.).] Shaded; marked with different shades of colour.

"Whose lily-white, *inshaded* with the rose,
Had that man seene, who sung the Æneides,
Dido had in oblivion slept, and she
Had given his Muse her best eternitie."
Browne: Britannia's Pastorals, bk. i., s. 5.

in'-shāve, *s.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *shave* (q.v.).]

Cooper.: A jointer having a convex-edged bit, on which the inner faces of staves are dressed.

* **in-shēathe',** *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *sheathe* (q.v.).] To hide, cover, or place in a sheath; to sheathe.

"On high he hung the martial sword *insheathed*."
Hughes: Triumph of Peace.

* **in-shĕll',** *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *shell* (q.v.).] To hide in, or as in a shell.

"Thrusts forth his horns again into the world,
Which were *inshelled* when Marcius stood for Rome."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, iv. 4.

* **in-shĕl'-tĕr,** *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *shelter* (q.v.).] To place in shelter; to shelter.

* **in-shĭp',** *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *ship* (q.v.).] To place on board or in a ship; to embark.

"Safely brought to Dover; where *inshipped*
Commit them to the fortune of the sea."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., v. 1.

in'-shōre, *a.* or *adv.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *shore* (q.v.).] On or near the shore.

* **in-shrīne',** *v.t.* [ENSHRINE.]

* **in-sic-cā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *in-* = in, and *siccatio* = a drying; *siccatus* = dried, pa. par. of *sicco* = to dry; *siccus* = dry.] The act of drying in.

in'-sīde, * **in-syde,** *a., adv., s., & prep.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *side* (q.v.).]

A. *As adj.:* Being within; interior, internal.

B. *As adv.:* Within; in the interior.

C. *As substantive:*

1. The interior or internal part of anything.

"The payne would be much lesse, if the knyfe myght beginne on the *inside* and cutte fro the middes outward."—*Sir T. More: Workes*, p. 1,234.

2. The entrails, the bowels.

3. An inside passenger in a vehicle.

"The Derby dilly carrying six *insides*."
J. E. Preere: Loves of the Triangles.

* 4. One's private or secret thought's; one's mind.

"At the great day of trial he will thoroughly anatomize us, and lay our very *inside* perfectly open and naked."—*Bishop Bull: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 18.

D. *As prep.:* In the interior of; within: as, *inside* a circle.

¶ The *inside* may be said of bodies of any magnitude, small or large; the *interior* is peculiarly appropriate to bodies of great magnitude.

inside-calipers, *s.* A pair of calipers for measuring bores and inside diameters of tubes. [CALIPERS.]

inside-framing, *s.*

Steam-engine:

1. The frame of one form of English locomotives, in which the wheels and driving-gear are inside of the main frame.

2. The stays of a locomotive-engine that rest on the axles. English practice often has the framing outside of the cylinders, the connecting-rods of the engines passing to cranks on the axles.

inside-gear, *s.*

Steam-eng.: The English arrangement in locomotives of the connecting-rods and cranks inside the frame, in contradistinction to the American practice of connecting the cross-heads of the engines by connecting-rods to wrists on the outside of the driving-wheels.

inside-screw, *s.* A hollow screw; one having its thread on the inside.

Inside screw-tool:

Wood-turning: A hooked-shaped tool for threading interior surfaces while revolving in a lathe; a form of chaser.

inside-tin, *s.*

Book-bind.: A plate laid inside the cover of a book when placed in the standing-press.

inside-tool, *s.*

Wood-turning: A tool for hollowing out work and bottoming holes.

* **in-sĭd'-ĭ-āte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *insidiatus*, pa. par. of *insidior*, from *insidiæ* = an ambush.] To lie in ambush for.

* **in-sĭd-ĭ-ā'-tion,** *s.* [INSIDIATE.] Guile. (*Adams: Works*, i. 131.)

* **in-sĭd'-ĭ-ā-tŏr,** * **in-sid-i-a-tour,** *s.* [Lat. *insidiator*, from *insidiatus*, pa. par. of *insidior*.] One who lies in ambush; a lurker; a waylayer.

"Many discontented malcontents, many both open enemies and close *insidiatours*."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 10.

in-sĭd'-ĭ-ŏŭs, * **in-sid-i-ouse,** *a.* [Fr. *insidieux*, from Lat. *insidiosus*, from *insidiæ* = an ambush; Ital. & Sp. *insidioso*.]

1. Lying in wait, treacherous, sly, intending or designing to betray; deceitful, deceptive.

"The theft an old *insidious* peasant viewed."
Addison: Ovid: Metamorphoses ii.

2. Intended to deceive or entrap, crafty, treacherous.

"There be nowe meruelous subtyle craftinesses exercised by courtes, *insidious* wylinesses."—*Joye: Exposicion of Daniel*, xi.

¶ The *insidious* man has recourse to various little artifices, by which he wishes to effect his purpose, and gain an advantage over his opponent; the *treacherous* man pursues a system of direct falsehood, in order to ruin his friend: the *insidious* man objects to a fair and open contest; but the *treacherous* man assails in the dark him whom he should support. (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

in-sĭd'-ĭ-ŏŭs-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *insidious; -ly.*] In an insidious manner, treacherously, craftily, slyly.

"No soft and costly sofa there
Insidiously stretched out its lazy length."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vii.

in-sĭd'-ĭ-ŏŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *insidious; -ness.*] The quality or state of being insidious; deceitfulness, treachery.

"None of its lurking *insidiousness*, of its surprising violence, of its rancorous venom."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 5.

in'-sight (*gh* silent), * **in-siht,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *sight* (q.v.); Dut. *inzicht*; Ger. *einsicht.*]

1. A sight, view, or inspection of the interior of anything; deep inspection or view; introspection.

"I have acquired no small *insight* into the manners and conversation of men."—*Guardian*, No. 35.

2. Power of observation, discernment, penetration.

"For Merlin had in magicke more *insight*,
Than euer him before or after living wight."
Spenser: F. Q., III. iii. 3.

* **in'-sight-ĕd** (*gh* silent), *a.* [Eng. *insight; -ed.*] Possessed of insight. (*P. Holland: Camden*, p. 687.)

in-sĭg'-nĭ-a, *s.* [Lat. pl. of *insigne*, neut. of *insignis* = distinguished by a mark.]

1. Badges or distinguishing marks of office or honour.

2. Marks or signs by which anything is or may be known or distinguished.

in-sĭg-nĭf'-ĭ-cance, * **in-sig-nif'-i-cancy,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *significance, significancy* (q.v.).]

1. The quality or state of being insignificant; want of significance or meaning.

"With easy *insignificance* of thought."
Garth: Dispensary, i. 187.

2. Want of importance or weight; unimportance.

"The clan had been made insignificant by the *insignificance* of the chief."—*Macaulay: Hist. of Eng.*, ch. xiii.

3. Want of force or effect; unimportance.

4. Want of weight or claim to consideration; meanness.

in-sĭg-nĭf'-ĭ-cant, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *significant* (q.v.).]

1. Not significant; void of significance; wanting in meaning or signification.

"Laws must be *insignificant* without the sanction of rewards and punishments."—*Sp. Warburton: Natural Religion*, bk. i., ch. xi.

2. Having no weight or importance; unimportant, trivial, mean, not deserving attention or for notice.

"Witness its *insignificant* results."
Cowper: Conversation.

3. Without weight of character, contemptible, beneath notice.

"What school-boy, what little *insignificant* wretch could not have made a more elegant speech for the king?"—*Milton: Defence of the People of England.*

in-sig-nif'-ĭ-cant-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *significant; -ly.*]

1. Without meaning or signification.

"They . . . use them *insignificantly* as the reed pipe renders the tune which it sounds."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind*, p. 64.

2. Without importance or effect; unimportantly; trivially.

"With all the prettiness of feigned scorn
And anger *insignificantly* borne."
Cowper: Table Talk.

* **in-sig-nif'-ĭ-cănt-ive,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *significative* (q.v.).] Not significative, or expressing by external signs.

* **in-sign'-mĕnt** (*g* silent), *s.* [Lat. *insignimentum*.] [INSIGNIA.] An exhibition of; a token; some mark or sign by which one thing may be known from another.

"Neyther his father, nor any other man could learne of vs the vse frame the other, but by some *insignoment* or sheweynge."—*Sir T. Elyot: The Governour*, bk. ii., ch. xii.

* **in-sĭm'-ū-lāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *insimulatus*, pa. par. of *insimulo.*] To accuse, to charge.

"Falsely to *insimulate* and accuse the emperor."—*T. More: Workes*, p. 240.

in-sĭn-cēre', *a.* [Lat. *insincerus*, from *in-* = not, and *sincerus* = sincere (q.v.); Fr. *sincère.*]

1. Not sincere; not being what one seems or pretends to be; false, dissembling, hypocritical.

"May I myself at last appear
Unworthy, base, and *insincere*."
Cowper: Friendship.

2. Deceitful, false, hypocritical, not to be trusted.

"All her censures of the work of grace
Are *insincere*."
Cowper: Conversation.

* 3. Not free from flaw; imperfect; defective.

"To render sleep's soft blessings *insincere*."
Pope: Iliad.

in-sĭn-cēre'-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *insincere; -ly.*] In an insincere manner; without sincerity; hypocritically.

"Or rather, as Mr Travers has *insincerely* represented, his assertions."—*Strype: Life of Whitgift* (an. 1588).

in-sĭn-cēr'-ĭtȳ, *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *sincerity* (q.v.); Fr. *insincérité.*] The quality or state of being insincere; want of sincerity; or of being really what one appears or pretends to be; dissimulation, hypocrisy, falseness.

"What men call policy and knowledge of the world is commonly no other thing than dissimulation and *insincerity*."—*Blair*, vol. v., ser. 17.

* **in-sĭn'-ew (ew as ū),** *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *sinew* (q.v.).] To strengthen; to give strength or vigour to.

"All members of our cause, both here, and hence
That are *insinewed* to this action."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.

* **in-sĭn'-ū-ănt,** *a.* [Fr., pr. par. of *insinuer* = to insinuate (q.v.).] Having the power of insinuation or of gaining favour.

"Very plausible, *insinuant*, and fortunate."
Wotton: Remains, p. 73.

in-sĭn'-ū-āte, *v.t. & i.* [Lat. *insinuatus*, pa. par. of *insinuo*, from *in-* = in, and *sinuo*, to wind about; *sinus* = a bend; Fr. *insinuer*; Sp. *insinuar*; Ital. *insinuare.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To introduce anything gently or by degrees, as by a winding or narrow passage; to wind or force in slowly and imperceptibly.

"*Insinuating* it selfe by passages, and holes, into the very bowels of the earth."—*Hackluyt: Voyages.*

2. To wind or push oneself into favour; to ingratiate oneself; to introduce oneself by gradual and artful means into favour.

"He *insinuated* himself into the very good graces of the duke of Buckingham."—*Clarendon: Civil War.*

* 3. To infuse gently; to introduce imperceptibly and artfully; to instil.

"Horace . . . *insinuates* virtue, rather by familiar examples than by the severity of precepts."—*Dryden: Juvenal.* (Ded.)

4. To hint; to give an intimation or hint of; to suggest.

"To *insinuate* that Russell's conduct had not been faultless."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

B. *Intransitive:*

* 1. To move on in folds or with a tortuous, winding movement; to wind.

"Close the serpent sly
Insinuating, wove with Gordian twine
His braided train." *Milton: P. L.*, iv. 348.

* 2. To creep, wind, or move gently and imperceptibly; to make its way by indirect means.

"But the Romanes espied where there was a breach made and lane left between, and there they would *insinuate* and wind in with their rankes and files."—*P. Holland: Livius*, p. 1,197.

* 3. To enter gently, slowly, or imperceptibly, as water into crevices.

* 4. To insinuate one's self into favour; to ingratiate one's self.

"Some . . . do wind and *insinuate* into the grace and favour of the bearer." — *P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 251.

* 5. To wheedle, to coax, to flatter.

"I hardly yet have learned
To *insinuate*, flatter, bow, and bend my knee."
Shakesp.: Richard II., iv. 1.

6. To hint; to suggest indirectly.

¶ A person who *insinuates* adopts every art to steal into the goodwill of another; but he who *ingratiates* adopts unartificial means to conciliate goodwill. A person of *insinuating* manners wins upon another imperceptibly, even so as to convert dislike into attachment; a person with *ingratiating* manners procures goodwill by a permanent intercourse. *Insinuate* and *ingratiate* differ in the motive, as well as the mode, of the action; the motive is, in both cases, self-interest; but the former is unlawful, and the latter allowable. *Insinuate* may be used in the improper sense for unconscious agents; *ingratiate* is always the act of a conscious agent. Water will *insinuate* itself into every body that is in the smallest degree porous; there are few persons of so much apathy, that it may not be possible, one way or another, to *ingratiate* one's self into their favour. (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

ĭn-sĭn′-ū-āt-ĭng, *pr. par. & a.* [INSINUATE.] Tending or calculated to win affection or favour gradually and imperceptibly.

"Some of the Whig leaders had been unable to resist his *insinuating* address."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxii.

ĭn-sĭn′-ū-āt-ĭng-lĭ, *adv.* [Eng. *insinuating; -ly.*] In an insinuating manner; by insinuation.

ĭn-sĭn-ū-ā′-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *insinuationem*, accus. of *insinuatio* = an entrance by a narrow or crooked way, from *insinuatus*, pa. par. of *insinuo;* Sp. *insinuacion;* Ital. *insinuazione.*]

1. The act or state of winding, flowing, or making way in gradually and imperceptibly.

2. The act of gaining or insinuating one's self into favour by gentle or artful means.

"In their *insinuations* into favour."—*Wotton: Remains*, p. 185.

3. The art or power of pleasing or of gaining favour or affection; winning manners or address.

"He had a natural *insinuation* and address, which made him acceptable in the best company."—*Clarendon.*

4. The act of insinuating, hinting, or suggesting.

5. A hint, a suggestion; an indirect intimation.

"Give not therefore a ready ear to the officious *insinuations* of those who, under the guise of friendly concern, come to admonish you."—*Blair: Sermons*, vol. iv., ser. 17.

¶ The *insinuation* always deals in half words; the *reflection* is commonly open. They are both levelled at the individual with no good intent. The *insinuation* respects the honour, the moral character, or the intellectual endowments of the person; the *reflection* respects his particular conduct or feelings towards another. (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

* **ĭn-sĭn′-ū-ā-tĭve,** *a.* [Fr. *insinuatif;* Ital. & Sp. *insinuativo.*]

1. Stealing on or into the affections; insinuating, winning.

"It is a strange *insinuative* power which example and custom have upon us."—*Government of the Tongue.*

2. Making insinuations; hinting, suggesting.

* **ĭn-sĭn′-ū-ā-tŏr,** *s.* [Lat., from *insinuatus*, pa. par. of *insinuo.*] One who insinuates.

* **ĭn-sĭn′-ū-ā-tŏr-ȳ,** *a.* [Eng. *insinuat(e); -ory.*] Insinuating.

ĭn-sĭp′-ĭd, *a.* [Fr. *insipide*, from Lat. *insipidus*, from *in-* = not, and *sapidus* = savoury; *sapio* = to taste; Ital. & Sp. *insipido.*]

1. Tasteless; wanting in taste; destitute of taste or savour; vapid.

"More pregnant patterns of transcendent worth
Than barren and *insipid* fruit brings forth."
Carew: To Sir W. Davenant.

2. Wanting in spirit, life, or animation; dull; heavy; wanting in the qualities which excite emotion; flat.

"His art is faint; his salt, if may dare to say so, almost *insipid*."—*Dryden: Juvenal.* (Dedic.)

* 3. Dull, listless, dispirited.

"Without it all is gothic as the scene,
To which th' *insipid* citizen resorts
Near yonder heath." *Cowper: Task*, iii. 642.

¶ An *insipid* writer is without sentiment of any kind or degree; a *dull* writer fails in vivacity and vigour of sentiment; a *flat* performance is wanting in the property of provoking mirth, which should be its peculiar ingredient.

ĭn-sĭ-pĭd′-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Fr. *insipidité*, from *insipide* = insipid (q.v.).]

1. The quality or state of being insipid or tasteless; tastelessness; want or absence of taste.

2. Want of life, spirit, or animation: dulness, flatness.

"The harshness of remonstrance or the *insipidity* of truth."—*Rambler*, No. 162.

ĭn-sĭp′-ĭd-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *insipid; -ly.*]

1. In an insipid manner; without taste.

2. Dully; flatly.

"How pitifully, flatly, and *insipidly* will they [our pretty notions, and fine-spun controversies] taste."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 1.

* **ĭn-sĭp′-ĭ-ençe,** *s.* [O. Fr., from Lat. *insipientia*, from *in-* = not, and *sapientia* = wisdom; *sapiens* = wise; Sp. *insipiencia;* Ital. *insipienza.*] Want of understanding or intellect; folly, foolishness.

"The ring her tooke of his *insipience*."
Browne: Shepheards Pipe, Ecl. i.

* **ĭn-sĭp′-ĭ-ençt,** *a. & s.* [Lat. *insipiens*, from *in-* = not, and *sapiens* = wise.]

A. *As adj.:* Wanting in understanding or intellect; foolish.

B. *As subst.:* A foolish, silly person; a fool.

"It will go nye to prove hym an *insipient*."—*Fryth: Works*, p. 40.

ĭn-sĭst′, *v.i.* [Fr. *insister*, from Lat. *insisto* = to set foot on; *in-* = in, on, and *sisto* = to set, from *sto* = to stand; Sp. *insistir;* Ital. *insistere.*]

* **I.** *Lit.:* To stand or rest upon.

"The angles on one side *insist* upon the centers of the bottom of the cells on the other side."—*Ray: On the Creation.*

II. *Figuratively:*

* 1. To dwell on or upon in discourse; to dilate upon as a matter of special moment.

"Without further *insisting* on the different tempers of Juvenal and Horace."—*Dryden: Juvenal.* (Dedic.)

2. To be persistent, urgent, or peremptory concerning any matter; to persist in; to press or urge earnestly and persistently.

"Hamilton *insisted* that the question should be, 'Approve or not approve the rabbling?'"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

¶ Usually followed by *on* or *upon.*

* **ĭn-sĭst′-ençe,** *s.* [Eng. *insist; -ence.*] The act of insisting, resting upon, or persisting in any matter; the act of dwelling upon a matter or point as of special moment; persistency, urgency.

* **ĭn-sĭst′-ent,** *a.* [Lat. *insistens*, pr. par. of *insisto.*] Standing or resting upon anything.

"The breadth of the substruction must be at least double to the *insistent* wall."—*Wotton: Remains*, p. 19.

* **ĭn-sĭst′-ūre,** *s.* [Eng. *insist; -ure.*] A dwelling or standing upon; fixedness, persistency, insistence.

"Observe degree, priority, and place,
Insisture, course, proportion, season, form."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, i. 3.

* **ĭn-sĭ′-tien-çȳ (ti as sh),** *s.* [Lat. *in-* = not, and *sitiens* = thirsty; *sitio* = to be thirsty.] Freedom or exemption from feelings of thirst.

"The docility of an elephant, and the *insitiency* of a camel for travelling in deserts."—*Grew.*

* **ĭn-sĭ′-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *insitio*, from *insitus*, pa. par. of *insero* = to implant, to ingraft.] The act of inserting or ingrafting; ingraftment; the state of being engrafted.

"The bearing or not bearing of the cions of a cherry-tree the first year of its *insition*."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 341.

ĭn sĭ′-tū, *phr.* [Lat. = in (its) situation.]

Geol. (*Of a stratum, mineral, &c.*): In its natural position, not displaced, or transported, like an erratic block, to a distance.

* **ĭn-slāve′,** *v.t.* [ENSLAVE.]

ĭn-snāre′, *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *snare* (q.v.).]

1. *Lit.:* To catch in a snare or trap; to entrap, to ensnare.

"By long experience Durfey may no doubt
Insnare a gudgeon, or perhaps a trout."
Fenton: Epistle to T. Lambard, 171.

2. *Fig.:* To catch, as in a snare or trap; to entrap, to inveigle, to entangle.

"*Insnare* the wretched in the toils of law."
Thomson: Autumn, 1,280.

¶ To *insnare* is to take in or by means of a *snare;* to *entrap* is to take in a *trap* or by means of a *trap;* to *entangle* is to take in a *tangle*, or by means of *tangled* thread; to *inveigle* is to take by means of making blind, from the French *aveugle* = blind. *Insnare* and *entangle* are used either in the natural or moral sense; *entrap* mostly in the natural, *inveigle* only in the moral sense. (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

ĭn-snär′-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *insnar(e); -er.*] One who or that which insnares.

ĭn-snär′-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [INSNARE.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of trapping or inveigling.

ĭn-snär′-ĭng-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *insnaring; -ly.*] So as to insnare.

* **ĭn-snarl′,** *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *snarl*, s. (q.v.).] To make into a snarl or knot; to entangle.

† **ĭn-sō-brĭ′-ĕ-tȳ,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *sobriety* (q.v.).] Want of sobriety; intemperance, drunkenness.

"He whose conscience upbraids him with profaneness towards God, and *insobriety* towards himself."—*Decay of Piety.*

ĭn-sō-cĭ-ą-bĭl′-ĭ-tȳ (ci as shĭ), *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *sociability* (q.v.).] The quality or state of being insociable; want of sociability.

"Which had carried its *insociability* so far, and its pretensions much farther."—*Warburton: Divine Legation*, bk. v., § 4.

* **ĭn-sō′-cĭ-ą-ble (ci as shĭ),** *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *insociabilis*, from *in-* = not, and *sociabilis* = sociable (q.v.); Sp. *insociable;* Ital. *insociabile.*]

1. Not sociable; not inclined to join in social intercourse or converse; not affable; unsociable.

"If this austere *insociable* life
Change not your offer made in heat of blood."
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, v. 2.

2. Not capable of being joined or connected.

"Lime and wood are *insociable*." — *Wotton: Remains*, p. 19.

* **ĭn-sō′-cĭ-ą-blȳ (ci as shĭ),** *adv.* [Eng. *insociab(le); -ly.*] In an insociable manner; unsociably.

* **ĭn-sō′-cĭ-ąte (ci as shĭ),** *a.* [Lat. *in-* = not, and *sociatus*, pa. par. of *socio* = to associate.] Not associated; solitary, insocial.

"The *insociate* virgin life."—*Ben Jonson.*

* **ĭn-sōl-āte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *insolatus*, pa. par. of *insolo*, from *in-* = in, and *sol* = the sun.] To dry or ripen in the rays of the sun; to expose to the heat of the sun.

* **ĭn-sōl-ā′-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *insolatio*, from *insolatus*, pa. par. of *insolo;* Fr. *insolation.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of insolating; exposure to the heat of the sun; a drying in the rays of the sun; the state of being exposed to the heat of the sun.

"We use these towers for *insolation*, refrigeration, conservation, and for the view of certain meteors."—*Bacon: New Atlantis.*

2. Sunstroke (q.v.).

II. *Bot.:* A disease produced in plants

exposed to fierce sun heat, which, causing too rapid evaporation, tends to kill the parts affected.

ĭn′-sōle, *s.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *sole*, s. (q.v.).]

1. The inner sole of a boot or shoe; opposed to outsole (q.v.).

2. A thickness of cork, felt, flannel, leather, paper, &c., placed inside a shoe to protect the sole of the foot, or to improve the fit of the shoe. (*American.*)

ĭn′-sō-lĕnçe, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *insolentia*, from *insolens* = insolent (q.v.); Sp. *insolencia*; Ital. *insolenza.*]

* 1. That which is unusual or rare.

"Being filled with furious *insolence*,
I feel myself like one yrapt in spright."
Spenser: Colin Clout's Come Home Again.

2. The quality or state of being insolent; overbearing and contemptuous haughtiness or pride; contemptuous treatment of others; petulant contempt, impudence.

"He became proud even to *insolence*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

3. An insolent act; insolent conduct towards or treatment of others; impudence.

"I do not design to be exposed to such an *insolence* as this that you have committed against me."—*Sir Wm. Temple: To the Procurator of the Court of Holland.*

* **ĭn′-sō-lençe,** *v.t.* [INSOLENCE, *s.*] To treat with insolence or contempt; to insult.

"The bishops, who were first faulty, *insolenced* and assaulted."—*Eikon Basilike.*

* **ĭn′-sō-lĕn-çy,** *s.* [Lat. *insolentia.*] Insolence.

ĭn′-sō-lĕnt, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *insolens* = unusual . . . insolent; *in-* = not, and *solens* = customary, usual; Sp. & Ital. *insolente.*]

* 1. Original; out of the beaten track; unusual, uncommon.

"For ditty and amorous ode, I find Mr. Walter Raleigh's vein most lofty, *insolent*, and passionate."—*Puttenham: English Poesy*, bk. i., ch. xxxi.

2. Exhibiting overbearing contempt for others; haughty, overbearing, impudent, insulting, impertinent.

"He took all the liberties of an *insolent* servant, who believes himself to be necessary."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

3. Proceeding from or characterized by insolence or impudence.

"Their *insolent* triumph excited the popular indignation."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. viii.

ĭn′-sō-lĕnt-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *insolent*; *-ly.*] In an insolent manner; insultingly, impudently.

"Jeffreys conducted himself, as was his wont, *insolently* and unjustly."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

* **ĭn-sŏl′-ĭd,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *solid.*] Light, frivolous. (*Adams: Works*, ii. 381.)

* **ĭn-sō-lĭd′-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *solidity* (q.v.).] Want of solidity; weakness.

ĭn sŏl′-ĭ-dō, *phr.* [Lat.]

Law: In the whole. (Used of a joint contract.)

ĭn-sŏl-ĭn′-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *insol(uble)*; *-inic.*] (See etym. and compound.)

insolinic-acid, *s.* [TEREPHTHALIC-ACID.]

ĭn-sŏl-ū-bĭl′-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Fr. *insolubilité*, from Lat. *insolubilitas*, from *insolubilis* = insoluble.]

1. The quality or state of being insoluble; incapability of being dissolved.

* 2. Incapability of being solved or explained; not soluble; inexplicable

ĭn-sŏl′-ū-ble, *a.* & *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *insolubilis*, from *in-* = not, and *solubilis* = soluble; *solvo* = to dissolve, to loose; Sp. *insoluble*; Ital. *insolubile.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Not soluble; incapable of being dissolved, particularly in a liquid.

"To dissolve all the several sorts of food appropriate to their species; even sometimes things of that consistency, as seem *insoluble*."—*Derham: Physico-Theology*, bk. iv., ch. xi.

* 2. Incapable of being pulled down or to pieces.

"The formost of every ranke in the vayward stood firme and fast, like a strong and *insoluble* wall."—*P. Holland: Ammianus*, p. 71.

* 2. Incapable of being solved or explained; not to be cleared, explained, or resolved; inexplicable.

"The notion of God's moral attributes gave birth to an *insoluble* question concerning the origin of evil."—*Warburton: Divine Legation*, bk. ii. (App.)

* **B.** *As subst.:* A matter or point incapable of being solved or explained.

"That good lawes be turned into sophemes and *insolubles*."—*Sir T. Elyot: The Governour*, bk. iii., ch. vi.

ĭn-sŏl′-ū-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *insoluble*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being insoluble; insolubility.

"The objection he frames from the supposed *insolubleness* of it."—*Boyle: Works*, iii. 624.

* **ĭn-sŏlv′-ą-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *solvable* (q.v.).]

1. Not solvable; that cannot be solved, cleared, answered, or explained; not admitting of solution or explanation.

"There appear some *insolvable* difficulties."—*Watts: On the Mind.*

2. Incapable of being paid or cleared off.

3. Incapable of being loosed; indissoluble.

"To guard with bands
Insolvable these gifts, thy care demands."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey viii. 480.

ĭn-sŏlv′-ęn-çy, *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *solvency* (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The quality or state of being insolvent; inability of a person to pay or meet all his debts; the state of a person who has not sufficent property to discharge all his liabilities; bankruptcy.

"The greater or less risk there may be of *insolvency* on the part of the borrower."—*Beattie: Moral Science*, pt. iii., ch. i., § 723.

2. Insufficiency to discharge all the liabilities of the owner: as, the *insolvency* of an estate.

II. *Law:* Many acts relating to insolvency and bankruptcy have been passed in England, the first in 1649, the last in 1883.

¶ *Insolvency* is a state; *failure* an act flowing out of that state; and *bankruptcy* an effect of that act. *Insolvency* is a condition of not paying one's debts; *failure* is a cessation of business, from the want of means to carry it on; and *bankruptcy* is a legal surrender of all one's remaining goods into the hands of one's creditors, in consequence of a real or supposed *insolvency.* (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

ĭn-sŏl′-vent, *a.* & *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *solvent* (q.v.).]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Not solvent; not having sufficient money or estate to pay all debts or to discharge all liabilities.

"If his father was *insolvent* by his crime, the punishment was to go no further than the fault."—*Sp. Taylor: Rule of Conscience*, bk. iii., ch. ii.

2. Insufficient to discharge all the liabilities of the owner.

3. Pertaining or relating to insolvent persons: as, an *insolvent* act.

B. *As subst.:* A debtor who is unable to pay all his debts.

"*Insolvents* consequently were to be found in every dwelling, from cellar to garret."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

insolvent debtor's court, *s.*

Law: A court for the relief of insolvent debtors, established in 1813, by the 53 Geo. III. c. 102. It continued till 1820. The business formerly transacted by the Insolvent Debtor's Court is now transferred to the Court of Bankruptcy.

ĭn-sŏm′-nĭ-ą, *s.* [Lat. = a want of sleep; sleeplessness.]

Path.: Sleeplessness, or inability to sleep. This disorder is of nervous origin, arising from mental anxiety or overwork, and is one of the earliest and most marked features of acute mania; the functions of the body are badly performed, and severe fever frequently accompanies it.

ĭn-sŏm′-nĭ-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *insomni(a)*; Eng. suff. *-ous*; Lat. *insomniosus.*] Sleepless; unable to take the proper amount of sleep; wakeful.

* **ĭn-sŏm′-nō-lençe,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *somnolence.*] Sleeplessness.

"Suspicion's wasting pale *insomnolence*."
Taylor: Edwin the Fair, i. 2.

ĭn-sō-mŭçh′, *adv.* [Eng. *in*, *so*, and *much.*] So; to such a degree; in such wise. (Generally followed by *that*, sometimes by *of.*)

"*Insomuch that* there is no nation but is sprinkled with their language."—*Spenser: State of Ireland.*

insouciance (as **aṅ-sō-syaṅs′**), *s.* [Fr.] Carelessness, heedlessness, unconcern, indifference.

insouciant (as **aṅ-sō-sy**
Careless, heedless, unconcern

* **ĭn-sōul′,** *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (1)
(q.v.).] To place or fix one
to set one's affections on.

"Whosoever look't but stedfast
not but *insoul* himself in her."—*Fa*
i., res. 9.

ĭn′-spăn, *v.t.* [Dut. *inspan*
set of draught oxen: *in-* = in,
to stretch, to yoke.] To y
oxen. (*South Africa.*)

"Next morning at daybreak we
a short trek of two hours."—*P. Gi*
Land, ch. xii.

* **ĭn-spēak′-ą-ble,** *a.* [Use

ĭn-spĕct′, *v.t.* [Lat. *inspecto*
= to look into: *in-* = in, in
to look; Fr. *inspecter.*] To vi
into for the purpose of ascerta
condition, &c., of; to view a
cially: as, To *inspect* troops,
examine or view narrowly a
superintend.

"They [the Burgomasters] insp
great public works of the city."—*Ho*
Provinces, ch. ii.

* **ĭn′-spĕct,** *s.* [INSPECT, *v.*]
amination.

"Not so the man of philosop
And *inspect* sage." *Thom*

ĭn-spĕct′-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, &
A. *As pr. par.:* (See the v
B. *As adj.:* Employed in
an *inspecting* officer.
C. *As subst.:* Inspection.

ĭn-spĕc′-tion, * **ĭn-spec-c**
spection, from Lat. *inspectio*
spectio = an inspection, from
of *inspicio*; Sp. *inspección*;
The act of inspecting; a ca
critical examination or survey,
of ascertaining the quality
anything, and of pointing o
fects; an official view, survey,
superintendence.

"Which could never have happe
that kingdom had been under a
tion."—*Burnet: Own Time* (an. 16

¶ The officers of an army
to see that they observe all the
been laid down to them; a ge
officer has the *superintendence*
operation. Fidelity is pecul
an *inspector*, judgment and
superintendent. *Inspection* is
well as persons; *oversight* o
one has the *inspection* of boo
ascertain their accuracy; one
of persons to prevent irregu
Eng. Synon.)

* **ĭn-spĕc′-tĭve,** *a.* [Lat. *in*
inspectus, pa. par. of *inspicio*
pertaining to inspection.

"Describing the measures and
inspective parts, order, and position
tects & Architecture.

ĭn-spĕc′-tōr, *s.* [Lat., from *in*
of *inspicio*; Fr. *inspecteur*; Sp
1. One who inspects or ov
whose care the superintendenc
of any work is entrusted; an
perintendent; one who exa
into the quality, condition,
The title is given to many o
or examine into the conditio
out of matters affecting the
as, an *inspector* of schools,
weights and measures, an insp
&c.

"With their new light our bold
Like Cham, to show their father
Denham: Progress

2. An officer of police, rank
superintendent, and above a s

* **ĭn-spĕc′-tōr-ąte,** *s.* [Eng.
1. The office of a inspector;
2. A body of inspectors or o
nandale.)

ĭn-spĕc′-tōr-shĭp, *s.* [Eng.
1. The office of an inspector.
2. The district under the c
vision of an inspector.
* 3. An inspector.

"We think proper to observe h
torship has the most notable tab
Smart: The Iliad. (Notes.)

'-trĕss, *s.* [Eng. *inspector; -ess.*]
inspector or overlooker. (*Wolcot: dar*, p. 39.)

se', *v.t.* [Lat. *inspersus*, pa. par. of = to sprinkle or scatter upon: *in-* = nd *spargo* = to scatter, to sprinkle.] kle, to scatter, to cast up.

-sion, *s.* [Lat. *inspersio*, from *in-* pa. par. of *inspergo.*] The act of g or scattering over or upon.

weet *inspersion* of fit balmes, and perfect ch of wounds."
Chapman: Homer; Iliad xi.

ĭ-mŭs, *s.* [Lat., 1st pers. pl. perf. *inspicio* = to examine, to inspect

An exemplification, a royal grant; word in ancient charters and letters.

re', *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. .v.).] To place or set in an orb or

ansion is, where those immortal shapes ght aerial spirits live *inspheared* ions mild."
Milton: Comus, 3.

-ą-ble, *a.* [Eng. *inspir(e); -able.*]
y be inspired; capable of being to the lungs; inhalable, as air or

se *inspirable* hurts we may enumerate those ain from their expiration of fuliginous
-Harvey: On Consumption.

'-tion, * in-spi-ra-ci-oun, *s.*
at. *inspiratio* = inspiration, from Fr. *inspiration;* Prov. *inspiratio; iracion;* Port. *insperação;* Ital. *in-s.*] [INSPIRE.]

nary Language:
t.: In the same sense as II. 1.

ratively:
he sense II. 2; or, in a looser sense, ing influence conveyed to the mind circumstances surrounding one, con- a great mind, &c.
state of receiving such inspiration nind.
ideas inspired.
nen at their death have good *inspirations.*"—
Merchant of Venice, i. 2.

nically:
.: A mechanical movement by which wn into the lungs by the increase of cic cavity. It is one of two move- stituting the act of respiration, the g expiration (q.v.). [RESPIRATION.]

p. & Theol.: An extraordinary in- erted by the Holy Spirit on certain nd writers so as to illuminate their dings, raise and purify their moral nd impart a certain divine element utterances, whether oral or written. New Testament passages on which ne rests are two. The first is thus in the A.V., "All scripture [is] given ation of God, and [is] profitable for &c.; in the text of the R.V. this y Scripture inspired of God [is] table for teaching," &c., and in the Every Scripture [is] inspired of God able," &c. The second is 2 Pet. ii. the prophecy came not in old time l of man; but holy men of God spake were] moved by the Holy Ghost." For no prophecy ever came (*margin,* ht) by thewill of man; but men spake , being moved by the Holy Ghost." The "Scriptures" were, of course, the ment. (Cf. also Job xxxii. 8, in which however, the inspiration referred to at common to all men of intellect.) majority of Christians hold what is *nary inspiration*—viz., that the influ- e Holy Ghost on the sacred speakers rs was such as absolutely to pervade d and heart, making their utterances as if they had come from God with- n instrumentality. With regard to ture, a large majority hold what is *erbal inspiration*—*i.e.*, that each he Hebrew Testament and the Greek ament was suggested to the sacred y the Holy Ghost. Of this school, f Geneva was the modern apostle. y believe that the Scripture writers erved from all error only when they oral and spiritual teaching, whilst in unimportant points of history, &c., t err. A few reduce the inspiration of the sacred writers to that possessed by Shakespeare, Milton, Cowper, &c., in other words, identify it with what is termed Genius (q.v.). [BIBLE.]

ĭn-spĭ-rā'-tĭon-ąl, *a.* [Eng. *inspiration; -al.*] Of or belonging to or resembling inspiration.

"Tozer had on that occasion evinced a skill almost *inspirational.*"—*Cornhill Mag.*, April, 1884, p. 444.

ĭn-spĭ-rā'-tĭon-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *inspiration; -ist.*]

Theol.: One who holds the doctrine of plenary inspiration.

ĭn-spĭr'-ą-tŏr-ĭ, *a.* [Lat. *inspirator* = an inspirer; Eng. suff. *-y.*]

Anatomy:

1. *Gen.:* Of or pertaining to inspiration.

2. *Spec.:* Aiding in the process of inspiration. Used of the muscles which enlarge the thoracic cavity, as of the external intercostal muscles, the parts of the internal intercostals placed between the costal cartilages; the serratus magnus, the pectoralis minor, with the pectoralis major, and latissimus dorsi.

ĭn-spīre', *v.t. & i.* [Lat. *inspiro* = to blow into or upon, to breathe into, to inspire: *in-* = in, and *spiro* = to breathe or blow; Fr. *inspirer;* Prov., Sp., & Port. *inspirar;* Ital. *inspirare.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.* (*Of air*): To breathe or blow air into a musical instrument with the view of producing music.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) Divinely to breathe into the body with creative effect.

(2) Divinely to breathe into the soul [II. 1].

(3) To communicate to the soul an animating impulse.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Phys.:* To take, as air, into the lungs. [INSPIRATION, II. 1.]

2. *Theol.:* To breathe true and spiritual ideas into the mind and heart. Used of the action of the Holy Spirit on the writers of the Bible.

3. *Press:* To impart a tone, possibly official, to the matter of a newspaper or magazine article.

"A paragraph, obviously *inspired*, appears in a local journal this evening, and runs as follows."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 11, 1884.

† **B.** *Intrans.:* To take air into the lungs.

ĭn-spīred', *pr. par. & a.*

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. *Lit.:* Breathed in.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) Acted on or produced by the inspiration of the Holy Ghost: as, the *inspired* writers.

(2) Produced by inspiration: as, the *inspired* Scriptures.

ĭn-spīr'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *inspir(e); -er.*]

1. *Lit.:* One who inspires; specif., the Holy Ghost.

"*Inspirer* of that holy flame."
Cowper: Guion; Joy of the Cross.

2. *Fig.:* Any source of inspiration.

"Flow, Welsted, flow, like thine *inspirer*, Beer!"
Pope: Dunciad, iii. 162.

ĭn-spīr'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [INSPIRE.]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Breaking in; inhaling into the lungs.

2. Infusing or instilling into the mind supernaturally.

3. Infusing spirit, life, or animation; animating, inspiriting.

B. *As subst.:* The same as INSPIRATION (q.v.).

ĭn-spĭr'-ĭt, *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *spirit* (q.v.).] To infuse spirit, life, or animation into; to animate, to rouse, to invigorate, to exhilarate.

"O Dodington! attend my rural song,
Stoop to my theme, *inspirit* ev'ry line."
Thomson: Summer, 89.

ĭn-spĭs'-sāte, *v.t.* [Lat. *inspissatus* = thickened: *in-* (intens.), and *spissatus*, pa. par. of *spisso* = to thicken; *spissus* = thick.] To thicken, to render more dense, to bring to a greater consistence by evaporation.

The sugar doth *inspissate* the spirits of the wine."
—*Bacon. Nat. Hist.*, § 726.

† **ĭn-spĭs'-sąte,** *a.* [INSPISSATE, *v.*] Thickened, rendered more dense, reduced to a greater consistence.

"The ayr of rivers being always gross and heavy, in winter is more *inspissate* by reason of the circumstant cold.'—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 623.

† **ĭn'-spĭs-sāt-ĕd,** *a.* [Eng. *inspissat(e); -ed.*] The same as INSPISSATE (q.v.).

† **ĭn-spĭs-sā'-tion,** *s.* [Eng. *inspissate; -ion.*] The act of thickening or reducing to a greater consistence and density by boiling or evaporation; the state of being so thickened.

"Attributed to such a deleterious quality in the like fuell, as well as to the *inspissation* of the sea."—*Evelyn: Fumifugium*, pt. i.

* **in-spyre,** *v.t.* [INSPIRE.]

ĭnst., *s.* [See def.] A contraction or abbreviation for *instant*, a term used in correspondence, &c., for the current or present month: as, He will come on the 10th *inst.*, that is, on the tenth day of the present month.

ĭn-stą-bĭl'-ĭ-tĭ, * in-sta-bil-i-tee, *s.* [Fr. *instabilité*, from Lat. *instabilitatem*, accus. of *instabilitas*, from *in-* = not, and *stabilitas* = stability (q.v.); Sp. *instabilidad;* Ital. *instabilità.*]

1. The quality or state of being instable; want of stability, strength, or firmness in construction; liability to give way or fall.

* 2. Want of firmness or constancy in purpose; inconstancy; fickleness; inconsistency of purpose.

"Lamenting the *instabilities* of the Englishe people."
—*Hall: Henry IV.* (an. 1).

* 3. Changeableness; mutability.

"*Instability* of temper ought to be checked, when it disposes men to wander from one scheme of government to another."—*Addison: Freeholder.*

* **ĭn-stā'-ble,** *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *instabilis*, from *in-* = not, and *stabilis* = stable (q.v.); Sp. *instable;* Ital. *instabile.*]

1. Wanting in stability, firmness, or strength of construction; liable to give way or fall.

2. Not firm or constant in purpose; fickle; inconstant; inconsistent.

"In this *instable* and uncertain age."—*H. More: Exposition of the Seven Churches.* (Dedic.)

3. Changeable; mutable.

* **ĭn-stā'-ble-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *instable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being instable; instability.

"The very faculty of reason is subject to the same *instableness.*"—*Howell: Letters*, bk. iv., let. 19.

ĭn-stâll', ĭn-stâl', *v.t.* [Fr. *installer*, from Low Lat. *installo* = to install, from Lat. *in-* = in, and Low Lat. *stallum* = a stall; Sp. *instalar;* Ital. *installare.*]

* 1. To place or set in a seat; to give a seat to.

2. To set, place, or instate in any office, rank, position, or order; to invest with an office, charge, or rank with customary ceremonies.

"A sour reproachful glance
From those in chief who, cap in hand, *installed*
The new professor."
Browning: Paracelsus, iv.

ĭn-stâl-lā'-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Low Lat. *installatio*, from *installatus*, pa. par. of *installo* = to install (q.v.); Sp. *instalacion;* Ital. *installazione.*]

1. The act of installing; the act of investing with an office, charge, or rank, with customary ceremonies, as a Knight of the Garter in the Chapel of St. George at Windsor, a dean, prebendary, or other ecclesiastical dignitary in the stall of the cathedral to which he belongs, &c.; the state of being installed.

"Before his investure and *installation* therein."—*P. Holland: Suetonius*, p. 127.

2. The institution or ordination of an ordained clergyman to a charge in the United States. (*American.*)

3. A set of apparatus, or arrangement of machinery or machines. (Generally used of a suite of electric lamps.)

"The total outlay upon the present *installation*, including duplicate steam-engines and electrical machines, will be about £11,000."—*Weekly Dispatch*, June 15, 1884.

ĭn-stâl'-mĕnt, * ĭn-stâll'-mĕnt, *s.* [Eng. *instal(l); -ment.*]

* 1. The act of installing or investing with an office, rank, or charge; installation.

"The *instalment* of this noble duke
In the seat royal."
Shakesp.: Richard III., iii. 1.

* 2. The seat or stall in which one is installed.

"The several chairs of order look you scour;
Each fair *instalment*, coat, and several crest."
Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor, v. 5.

3. A part of an entire debt or sum of money paid or agreed to be paid at a time different from that at which another part or the balance is paid or agreed to be paid; a part of a sum of money paid or to be paid at a particular time: as, A debt is paid by *instalments*.

* **ĭn-stămp',** *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *stamp* (q.v.).] To mark or impress by stamping, beating, or striking.

"*Instamped* characters may send
Abroad to thousands, thousand men's intent."
Daniel: Civil Wars, vi. 37.

ĭn'-stănce, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *instantia* = a being near, urgency, from *instans* = present, urgent, pr. par. of *insto* = to be at hand, to press, to urge: *in-* = in, on, and *sto* = to stand; Sp. *instancia*; Ital. *instanzia, instanza, istanzia, istanza*.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The state or act of being urgent or pressing; importunity; solicitation; application.

"His frendes sent he to, at his *instance*,
And praied hem to don him that plesance."
Chaucer: C. T., 9,485.

* 2. An impelling motive, ground, or reason; influence; cause.

"His fears are shallow, wanting *instance*."
Shakesp.: Richard III., iii. 2.

* 3. A sign, symptom, or token.

"Blushing red no guilty *instance* gave."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 1,511.

4. A case occurring; a case offered as an example, exemplification, or precedent.

"The value of his *instances* has still remained unimpaired."—*Elton: Origins of English History*, p. 162.

* 5. A pattern; a sample.

"Some precious *instance* of itself."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, iv. 5.

* 6. A sentence; a saw; a proverb; a proverbial saying.

"Full of wise saws and modern *instances*."
Shakesp.: Much Ado About Nothing, ii. 7.

* 7. An argument; a proof.

"What *instance* of the contrary?"—*Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona*, ii. 4.

* 8. The process or prosecution of a suit.

"The *instance* of a cause is said to be that judicial process which is made from a contestation of a suit, even to the time of pronouncing sentence in the cause, or till the end of three years."—*Ayliffe: Parergon.*

II. *Scots Law:* That which may be insisted on at one diet or course of probation.

¶ (1) *Causes of Instance:*

Scots Law: Causes which proceed at the solicitation of some party.

(2) *Prerogative Instances:*

Philos.: The name given by Bacon to certain facts to be used as means of discovery. In the *Novum Organum* (bk. ii., aph. 22 *ad fin.*) he enumerates twenty-seven kinds, of which the chief are:

1. *Solitary Instances:* Examples of the same quality existing in two bodies otherwise different, or of a quality differing in two bodies otherwise the same.
2. *Migrating Instances:* Exhibiting some property of the body passing from one condition to another; as coming nearer perfection or verging towards extinction.
3. *Ostensive Instances:* Facts which show some particular property in its highest state of power and energy.
4. *Analogous* or *Parallel Instances:* Having an analogy or resemblance in some particulars, though exhibiting great diversity in all others.
5. *Accompanying Instances:* Those which are always found together, as flame and heat.
6. *Hostile Instances:* The reverse of Accompanying Instances; thus transparency and malleability are never combined in solids.
7. *Crucial Instances:* Instances which, when the understanding is in a state of suspense, lead it to a decision, performing, as it were, the office of a cross at the junction of two roads directing the traveller which to take.

instance-court, *s.*

Law: A branch of the Court of Admiralty, distinct from the prize court, and having jurisdiction in cases of private injuries to private rights taking place at sea, or intimately connected with maritime subjects.

¶ For the difference between *instance* and *example*, see EXAMPLE.

ĭn'-stănce, *v.t. & i.* [INSTANCE, *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To mention, adduce, or bring forward as an instance or example; to quote, give, or offer as exemplifying the matter in hand.

"I shall not *instance* an abstruse author."—*Milton: Eikonoklastes.*

* **B.** *Intransitive:*

1. To be exemplified; to receive illustration.

2. To quote or bring forward instances or examples.

* **ĭn'-stăn-çy,** * **in-stan-cie,** *s.* [Lat. *instantia.*] Instance, importunity, solicitation.

"To whet the *instancie*, and double the intreaties of so welcome suiters."—*Bp. Hall: Heaven upon Earth*, § 27.

ĭn'-stănt, *a., s., & adv.* [Lat. *instans* = pressing, urgent; Ital. & Sp. *instante* = urgent; Fr. *instant* = an instant, a moment.]

A. *As adjective:*

* 1. Pressing, urgent, solicitous, importunate.

"And they were *instant* with loud voices, requiring that he might be crucified."—*Luke* xxiii. 23.

* 2. Immediate; without intervening time; present.

"That you will take your *instant* leave."
Shakesp.: All's Well That Ends Well, ii. 4.

3. Present, current, still going on. (Used now only in such expressions as the 10th *instant*.) [INST.]

"But is all *instant*, your eternal Muse
All ages can to any one reduce."
Waller: To a Person of Honour.

B. *As substantive:*

1. A moment of time; a part of duration in which we perceive no succession.

"At any *instant* of time the moving atom is but in one single point of the line."—*Bentley: Sermons.*

* 2. Any particular time or season.

"To make some special *instant* special blest."
Shakesp.: Sonnets, lii. 11.

* 3. A pressing application.

"Upon her *instant* unto the Romans for aid."—*P. Holland: Camden*, p. 687.

C. *As adv.:* Quickly, without delay.

"Come, Philomelus! let us *instant* go."
Thomson: Castle of Indolence, ii. 34.

* **ĭn'-stănt,** *v.t.* [INSTANT, *a.*] To urge, to solicit earnestly.

"Pilate . . . *instanted* them, as they were religious, to show godly favour."—*Bale: Select Works*, p. 242.

* **ĭn-stăn-ta-nē'-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Fr. *instantanéité.*] The quality or state of being instantaneous; instantaneousness.

ĭn-stăn-tā'-nē-oŭs, *a.* [Formed as if from a Lat. * *instantaneus*, by analogy with *contemporaneous*, &c.; Fr. *instantané*; Ital. & Sp. *instantaneo.*] Done in an instant; occurring, happening, or acting without any perceptible lapse of time; very speedy.

"They started at the tributary peal
Of *instantaneous* thunder."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vii.

instantaneous-generator, *s.* [GENERATOR, II. 5.]

ĭn-stăn-tā'-nē-oŭs-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *instantaneous*; *-ly.*] In an instant, in a moment of time.

"What I had heard of the raining of frogs came to my thoughts, there being reason to conclude that those came from the clouds, or were *instantaneously* generated."—*Ray: On the Creation*, pt. ii.

¶ For the difference between *instantaneously* and *directly*, see DIRECTLY

ĭn-stăn-tā'-nē-oŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *instantaneous*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being instantaneous.

* **in-stan-ta-ny,** *a.* [Fr. *instantané*; Ital. & Sp. *instantaneo*, as if from a Lat. * *instantaneus.*] Instantaneous; done or occurring in an instant.

"An *instantany* and entire creation of the world."—*Bp. Hall: Cases of Conscience*, dec. iii., case 10.

ĭn-stăn'-tĕr, *adv.* [Lat.] At once, immediately, without delay.

"How their souls would sadden *instanter*."
Hood: Miss Kilmansegg.

* **ĭn'-stănt-lȳ,** * **in-stant-lie,** *adv.* [Eng. *instant*; *-ly.*]

* 1. With importunity, urgency, or solicitation; earnestly, diligently, assiduously.

"I require of you most *instantlie* that if herebie my skil seem sufficient."—*Gascoigne: To the Reverende Divines.*

2. At once, directly, immediately; without delay or loss of time.

"It is surely unjust to blame him for not *instantly* fitting out, in such circumstances, an armament sufficient to conquer a kingdom."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

¶ For the difference between *instantly* and *directly*, see DIRECTLY.

* **ĭn-star',** *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *star* (q.v.).] To spot or stud with, or as with stars.

"And asphodels *instarred* with gold."
Harte: The Ascetic.

ĭn-stāte', *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *state* (q.v.).]

1. To put or place in a certain state or condition, or rank; to instal, to establish.

"In the king's favour he was so *instated*."
Drayton: Miseries of Q. Mary.

* 2. To invest.

"For his possessions
We do *instate* and widow you withal."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure.

ĭn-stāte'-mĕnt, *s.* [Eng. *instate*; *-ment*.] The act of establishing; establishment.

"The *instatement* of God's kingdom."—*Dr. Arnold: Last Essays*, p. 47.

* **ĭn-stâu'-rāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *instauro*, pa. par. of *instauro*; Fr. *instaurer.*] To renew, to repair, to renew.

* **ĭn-stâu-rā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *instauratus*, pa. par. of *instauro*; Fr. *instauration.*] The act of renewing or restoring anything to its former state, after decay, lapse, or dilapidation; renewal, restoration, repair.

* **ĭn-stâu'-rā-tŏr,** *s.* [Lat., from *instauratus*, pa. par. of *instauro*; Fr. *instaurateur*; Sp. *instaurador.*] One who renews, repairs, or restores anything to its former state, after decay, lapse, or dilapidation.

* **ĭn-stâ'ure,** *v.t.* [Fr. *instaurer*, from Lat. *instauro.*] To renew, to repair. (Rare.)

ĭn-stĕad', * **in-stede,** *adv.* [A.S. *on stede*, in the place.]

1. In the place, stead, or room. (Followed by *of*.)

"*Instead* of pleasing, make us pay all this."
Drayton: Art of Poetry.

2. Equal or equivalent to.

* **ĭn-stĕad'-fąst,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *steadfast* (q.v.).] Not steadfast or firm.

"And Epimetheus of *instead-fast* mind,
Lured to false joys, and to the future blind."
Cooke: Dangers of Man.

* **ĭn-steēp',** *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *steep* (q.v.).] To steep, to soak, to drench, to macerate under water; to immerse.

"Suffolk first died, and York, all haggled over,
Comes to him where in gore he lay *insteeped*."
Shakesp.: Henry V.

ĭn'-stĕp, * **in-stop,** * **in-stoppe,** * **in-stup,** * **in-stuppe,** *s.* [A corrup. of *stop*, or *instup*, from *in-* = in, into, and *stop*, hence = the *in-bend* of the foot.]

1. The forepart of the upper side of the human foot, near its junction with the leg.

"The peer, whose footman's *instep* he must be able to keep his chaplain from a jail."—*Sermon at Bristol.*

2. That part of the hind leg of a horse which reaches from the ham to the pastern joint.

ĭn'-stĭ-gāte, *v.t.* [Lat. *instigatus*, pa. par. of *instigo* = to incite, to instigate: *in-* = in, and a root *stig* = to stick or prick; cf. *sting* and *stigma*; Fr. *instiguer*; Sp. *instigar*; Ital. *instigare.*] To incite, to urge, to stir on, to encourage, to provoke. (Used generally or wholly in a bad sense.)

"He hath now *instigated* his blacker spirit to the very extent of their malignity."—*Warburton: Legation.* (Ded.)

¶ For the difference between *instigate* and *encourage*, see ENCOURAGE.

ĭn'-stĭ-gāt-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Pres. par. of *instigate*.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip.* (see the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of instigating, urging, or provoking; instigation.

ĭn'-stĭ-gāt-ĭng-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *instigating*; *-ly.*] By instigation; incitingly.

ĭn-stĭ-gā'-tion, * **in-sti-ga-ci-a,** *s.* [Fr. *instigation*, from Lat. *instigatio*, from *instigatus*, pa. par. of *instigo*; Sp. *instigacion*; Ital. *instigazione.*]

1. The act of instigating, urging, or stirring up, especially to evil or crime; incitement, impulse to evil; temptation.

"At their *instigation* departing from the designs."—*Jortin: Remarks on Eccles. Hist.*

2. That which serves to instigate or incite; an incitement.

"Such *instigations* have often been fatal."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar.

ĭn'-stĭ-gā-tŏr, *s.* [Lat., from the pa. par. of *instigo* = to instigate (q.v.); Fr. *instigateur*; Sp. *instigador.*] One who incites, or encourages another to wickedness; a tempter, an inciter to evil.

"Being himself the first mover and that injustice."—*Burke: Charge against Hastings.*

', *v.t* [Fr. *instiller*, from Lat. *instillo* pour in by drops: *in-* = in, into, and *stillo* drop; *stilla* = a drop; Sp. *instilar*; Ital. *are*.]

Lit.: To pour in or infuse by drops.

e juice of it being boiled with oile, and so ed or *instilled* into the head, is good for t thereof."—*P. Holland: Pliny*, bk. xx., ch. xvii.

Fig.: To infuse slowly and gradually he mind or feelings; to insinuate or im- gradually; to cause to be imbibed.

e Earl of Nottingham was, at the same time, *ing* into the king jealousies of them."—*Burnet: Own Time* (an. 1689).

-lā'-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *instillatio*, *instillatus*, pa. par. of *instillo* = to instil; Sp. *instilacion*; Ital. *instillazione*.]

Lit.: The act of pouring in or infusing ops or small quantities.

Figuratively:

'he act of infusing into or implanting in ind by degrees.

'hat which is instilled or infused into ind.

ake the draught of life sweet or bitter by imper- de *instillations*."—*Rambler*, No. 72.

ll-lā-tŏr, *s.* [Lat. *instillatus*, pa. par. *illo* = to instil (q.v.).] One who instils ases; an instiller.

ll'-lą-tŏr-ȳ, *a.* [Lat. *instillat(us)*, pa. f *instillo*; Eng. adj. suff. *-ory*.] Relating taining to instillation.

'-lēr, *s.* [Eng. *instil*; *-er*.] One who or infuses.

ever was there . . . so artful an *instiller* of loose ples as my tutor."—*Skelton: Deism Revealed*.

ll'-mĕnt, *s.* [Eng. *instil*; *-ment*.]

'he act of instilling.

'hat which is instilled.

ĭm'-ą-lāte, *v.t.* [Lat. *instimulo*, from ıtens.), and *stimulo* = to stimulate, to to incite.] To stimulate, to incite, to

a-ą-lā'-tion, *s.* [INSTIMULATE.] The stimulating, inciting, or urging for- instigation.

ıct, *a.* & *s.* [From Fr. *instinct* or Lat. *ctus* = instigation, impulse; *instinguo*= igate, incite, or impel; Sp. & Port. *in-*; Ital. *instento*, *istinto*.]

As adj.: Animated, excited, moved, im- , urged, or stimulated from within. ally followed by *with*.)

As subst.: A natural impulse leading is even prior to all experience to perform actions tending to the welfare of the ıual or the perpetuation of the species, ntly without understanding the object ch they may be supposed to aim, or rating as to the best methods to em- In many cases, as in the construction cells of the bee, there is a perfection the result which reasoning man could ave equalled, except by the application higher mathematics to direct the opera- arried out. Mr. Darwin considers that s, in time past as now, have varied in mental qualities, and that those varia- re inherited. Instincts also vary slightly ate of nature. This being so, natural on can ultimately bring them to a high of perfection.

at there is such a thing therefore as *instinct* in animals, I think it is very plain; that is to say, s an instigation or impetus in them to do such without counsel, deliberation, or acquired edge, as according to our reason and best consul- , we cannot but approve to be fittest to be done. principle in general Scaliger seems to parallel ine inspiration. *Instinctus dicitur a natura, Dii afflatus*."—*More: Immortality of the Soul*, , ch. xiii.

ıct', *v.t.* [INSTINCT, *s.*] To impress as animating power or influence; to im- s an instinct.

at native inextinguishable beauty must be im- d and *instinctet* through the whole."—*Bentley*: . (*Fred.*)

ıc'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *instinctus*, pa. par. *inguo* = to instigate.] Instinct, inspi-

lli in his Tusculane questions supposeth, that a can not abundantly express verses sufficiente mplete . . . without celestial *instinction*."—*Elyot, Governor*, bk. i., ch. xiii.

c'-tīve, *a.* [Eng. *instinct*; *-ive*; Fr. *instinctif*, fem. *instinctive*.] Prompted by instinct (q.v.); produced without deliberation or instruction or experience; spontaneous; impulsive.

> "She has lost
> Much of her vigilant *instinctive* dread,
> Not needful here." *Cowper: Task*, iii. 340.

ĭn-stĭnc'-tĭve-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *instinctive*; *-ly*.] In an instinctive manner; by instinct; by natural impulse.

> "From that low bench, rising *instinctively*,
> I turned aside." *Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. i.

* **ĭn-stĭnc-tĭv'-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *instinctiv(e)*; *-ity*.] The quality or state of being instinctive or prompted by instinct.

> "There is irritability, or, a better word, *instinctivity* in animals."—*Coleridge: Table Talk*, May 2, 1830.

* **ĭn'-stĭnct-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *instinct*; *-ly*.] Instinctively; by instinct.

ĭn-stĭp'-ą-late, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *stipulate*, a. (q.v.).]

Bot.: Destitute of stipules.

ĭn-stĭ-tŏr'-ĭ-ąl, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *institor* (genit. *institori(s)* = a consignee or factor; Eng. suff. *-al*.] (See the compound.)

institorial-power, *s.*

Scots Law: The charge given to a clerk to manage a shop or store.

ĭn'-stĭ-tūte, *v.t.* [Lat. *institutus*, pa. par. of *instituo*: *in-* = in, and *statuo* = to place; *status* = a position; Fr. *instituer*; Sp. *institutir*; Ital. *instituire*.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To set up, to establish, to ordain, to enact, to put in force.

> "To *institute* and defende a false worship without God's worde."—*Joye: Exposicion of Daniel*, iii.

2. To originate, to establish, to found.

> "The end for which all governments had been *instituted*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

3. To set in operation; to commence, to start, to begin: as, To *institute* an inquiry.

* 4. To ground or establish in principles; to teach, to instruct.

> "A painful schoolmaster that hath in hand
> To *institute* the flower of all the land."
> *Sylvester: Du Bartas*, week i., day 7.

* 5. To nominate, to appoint: as to an office.

> "We *institute* your grace to be our regent."
> *Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI.*, iv. 1.

II. *Eccles.:* To invest with the spiritual part of a benefice or cure of souls.

> "If the bishop hath no objections, but admits the patron's presentation, the clerk so admitted is next to be *instituted* by him; which is a kind of investiture of the spiritual part of the benefice; for by institution the care of the souls of the parish is committed to the charge of the clerk."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. i., ch. 2.

¶ To *institute* is to form according to a certain plan; to *establish* is to fix in a certain position what has been formed; to *found* is to lay the foundation; to *erect* is to make *erect*. Laws, communities, and particular orders, are *instituted*; schools, colleges, and various societies, are *established*; a college is *founded* and consequently *erected*: but a *tribunal* is *erected*, but not *founded*. (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

ĭn'-stĭ-tūte, *s.* [Lat. *institutum* = that which is instituted or established; neut. sing. of *institutus*, pa. par. of *instituo* = to institute (q.v.); Fr. *institut*; Ital. & Sp. *instituto*.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. That which is established, ordained, or settled; an established law or order.

> "Greek *institutes* require
> The nearest kindred on the funeral stage
> The dead to lay." *Glover: Athenaid*, xxvi.

* 2. A precept, a maxim, a principle.

> "Thou art pale in nightly studies grown,
> To make the Stoick *institutes* thy own."
> *Dryden: Persius*, v.

* 3. The act of instituting, ordaining, or establishing; institution.

> "Water, sanctify'd by Christ's *institute*, thought little enough to wash off the original spot."—*Milton: Of the Reform. in England*, bk. i.

4. A scientific body; a society or body established under certain rules or regulations for the promotion or furtherance of some particular object; a literary or philosophical society or association; specif. in France applied to the principal society of this kind, formed in A.D. 1795 by the union of the four existing royal academies.

5. The building in which such a society meets.

6. (*Pl.*) A book of elements or principles; specif., a book containing the elements or principles of a system of jurisprudence: as, The *Institutes* of Justinian.

II. *Scots Law:* The person to whom the estate is first given by dispensation or limitation.

¶ *Institutes of Medicine:* That department of the science of medicine which attempts to account philosophically for the various phenomena that present themselves during health as well as in disease; the theory of medicine or theoretical medicine.

ĭn'-stĭ-tūt-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *institut(e)*; *-er*.]

1. One who institutes, establishes, or ordains.

* 2. An instructor, a teacher.

> "Neither did he this for want of better instructions, having had the learnedest and wisest man reputed of all Britain the *institutor* of his youth."—*Milton: History of England*, bk. iii.

ĭn-stĭ-tū'-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *institutio*, from *institutus*, pa. par. of *instituo*; Sp. *institucion*; Ital. *instituzione*.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of instituting, establishing, ordaining, or enacting.

> "There is no right in this partition,
> Ne was it so by *institution*
> Ordained first."
> *Spenser: Mother Hubberds Tale*, 144.

2. The act of originating, establishing, or founding; establishment, foundation.

3. The act of commencing, or setting in operation: as, the *institution* of an inquiry.

* 4. Instruction, teaching, education.

> "A short catechism for the *institution* of young persons in the Christian religion."—*Jeremy Taylor*.

5. That which is instituted, established, or settled; an established order, law, regulation, or custom; that which is enjoined by authority to be observed; an enactment.

> "The bad *institutions* which lately afflicted our country."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

6. A society or association established for the promotion or furtherance of some particular object, public, political, social, or educational; an institute.

> "About 750 students, mostly elementary teachers, availed themselves of the privileges afforded by this *institution*."—*Daily News*, Sept. 12, 1884.

7. The building in which such a society meets.

* 8. That which instructs; a system of the elements or rules of any art or science; a text-book.

9. That which forms a prominent feature in social or national life.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Eccles.:* The act or ceremony of instituting or investing a clerk with the spiritual part of a benefice, as the cure of souls.

> "The certificate of the triers stood in the place both of *institution* and of induction."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

2. *Law:*

(1) *English, &c.* (*Pl.*): Laws, rites, and ceremonies enjoined by authority as permanent rules of conduct or of government.

(2) *Civil Law:* The appointment of a debtor as heir of a testator.

3. *Missions:* A Christian educational establishment, with a school and college department, for teaching young Hindoos and Muhammadans the religion and science of the West, chiefly through the medium of the English tongue. (*Chiefly Anglo-Indian.*)

institution-system, *s. pl.*

Missions: The system of missionary operations which directs its main effort to the founding and maintenance of an institution, II. 3., in place of to street preaching. The Rev. Dr. Alexander Duff, Missionary of the Church of Scotland in Bengal, originated this method of missionary operations in 1830, by founding an institution at Calcutta. Other such institutions followed at Bombay, Madras, Poonah, Nagpore, &c. [MISSIONS.]

ĭn-stĭ-tū'-tion-ąl, *a.* [Eng. *institution*; *-al*.]

1. Pertaining or relating to institutions; instituted or enjoined by authority.

> "Fictions, of which we meet with many examples in the early Roman history, and which we may call *institutional* legends."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (1855), ii. 46.

2. Pertaining or relating to elementary knowledge; elementary.

* **ĭn-stĭ-tū'-tion-ą-rȳ,** *a.* [Eng. *institution*; *-ary*.]

1. Pertaining or relating to institutions; institutional.

2. Pertaining to or containing the first principles or elements; elementary.

"That it was not out of fashion Aristotle declareth in his Politicks, among the *institutionary* rules of youth."—*Browne.*

3. Pertaining to institution to a preferment. (*Miss Austen: Mansfield Park*, ch. xlvii.)

* **ĭn′-stĭ-tūt-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *institut(e)*, s.; *-ist.*] A writer of institutes or elementary rules and instruction.

"Green gall the *institutists* would persuade us to be an effect of an over-hot stomach."—*Harvey: On Consumption.*

* **ĭn′-stĭ-tūt-ĭve,** *a.* [Fr. *institutif*, from Lat. *institutus*, pa. par. of *instituo*; Ital. & Sp. *institutivo.*]

1. Tending or intended to institute or establish.

2. Instituted by authority, established; depending on institution.

"[It] prefers a special reason of charity before an *institutive* decency."—*Milton: Doct. & Dis. of Divorce*, bk. ii., ch. v.

* **ĭn′-stĭ-tūt-ĭve-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *institutive*; *-ly.*] In accordance with an institution.

ĭn′-stĭ-tū-tŏr, *s.* [Lat., from *institutus*, pa. par. of *instituo* = to institute (q.v.); Fr. *instituteur*; Ital. *institutore.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who institutes, establishes, or enacts.

"The contriver and *institutor* of that law in things created."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind*, p. 349.

2. One who establishes or founds, as an order, a society, &c.

"The wise *institutors* of government . . . thought religion necessary to civil obedience."—*Bentley: Sermons*, ser. 1.

* 3. One who instructs or educates; an instructor.

"The two great aims which every *institutor* of youth should mainly and intentionally drive at."—*Walker.* (*Todd.*)

II. *Eccles.:* An ecclesiastical dignitary appointed by the bishop to institute a clerk into a benefice and cure of souls.

* **ĭn′-stĭ-tū-trĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *institutor*; *-ess.*] A foundress. (*Archæol.*, xxi. 549.)

* **ĭn-stŏp′,** *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *stop* (q.v.).] To stop, to close up.

"With boiling pitch, another near at hand,
From friendly Sweden brought, the seams *instops.*"
Dryden: Annus Mirabilis, cxlvii.

* **ĭn-stōre′,** *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *store* (q.v.).] To store up, to comprehend, to comprise, to contain.

"And if ther be ony othir maundement, it is *instorid* in this word, thou schalt loue thi neighbore as thi silf."—*Wycliffe: Romans* xii.

† **ĭn-străt′-ĭ-fīed,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *stratified*, pa. par. of *stratify* (q.v.).]

Geol.: Stratified within something else; interstratified; not the same as unstratified (q.v.).

* **ĭn′-strēam-ĭng,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (1); Eng. *stream*, and suff. *-ing.*] An access, a flowing in. (*G. Eliot: Daniel Deronda*, ch. xl.)

ĭn-strŭct′, *v.t.* [Lat. *instructus*, pa. par. of *instruo* = to build in, to put in order, to instruct: *in-* = in, into, and *struo* = to build; Fr. & Ital. *instruire*; Sp. *instruir.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. To put or draw up in order; to prepare, to arrange.

"If any did oppose *instructed* swarmes
Of men immayl'd."
Browne: Britannia's Pastorals, bk. ii., s. 4.

2. To teach; to inform the mind of; to educate; to indoctrinate.

"[She] taking by the hand that faeries sonne,
Gan him *instruct* in every good behest
Of love and righteousnesse." *Spenser: F. Q.*, I. x. 23.

3. To bid, to enjoin, to direct; to furnish with orders or instructions.

"She, being before *instructed* of her mother, said, Give me here John Baptist's head on a charger."—*Matthew* xiv. 8.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Eng. Law:* To convey information as a client to an attorney, or an attorney to counsel; to authorize one to appear as advocate for another.

"Mr. S. appeared for the debtor, and stated that a balance would be left sufficient to pay a composition of 8s. in the pound, which he was *instructed* to offer."—*Daily News*, Sept. 12, 1884.

2. *Scots Law:* To adduce evidence in support of; to confirm, to vouch, to verify: as, To *instruct* a claim against a bankrupt.

* **ĭn-strŭct′,** *a.* [Instruct, *v.*]

1. Furnished, equipped.

"Ships *instruct* with oars." *Chapman.*

2. Instructed, taught.

"Where the soules might be kept for a space to be taught and *instruct.*"—*Tyndall: Works*, p. 435.

ĭn-strŭc′-tĕr, *s.* [Instructor.]

* **ĭn-strŭc′-tĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *instruct*; *-ess.*] An instructress. (*Braithwaite: Eng. Gentleman*, p. 43.)

* **ĭn-strŭc′-tĭ-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *instruct*; *-able.*] That may or can be instructed; teachable, docile; capable of instruction.

ĭn-strŭc′-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *instructio* = a placing in order, from *instructus*, pa. par. of *instruo*; Sp. *instruccion*; Ital. *instruzione.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. The act of furnishing or equipping; equipment.

2. The act of instructing, teaching, or informing the understanding; education, information.

"Induced to recyue perfect *instruction* in these sciences."—*Sir T. Elyot: Governour*, bk. i., ch. viii.

3. That which is communicated for the purpose of instructing or teaching; a precept, a lesson.

"In every rill a sweet *instruction* flows."
Young: Love of Fame, sat. ii.

4. Direction, order, command, injunction; information or directions how to act in particular cases.

"It is possible that Kidd may at first have meant to act in accordance with his *instructions.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxv.

II. *Eng. Law (Pl.):* Information conveyed by a client to a solicitor, or by a solicitor to counsel for the purpose of carrying on legal proceedings.

"Counsel had been engaged for the defendant, but time had not allowed of proper *instructions* to be given."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 11, 1884.

¶ *Instruction* is a piling up more or less knowledge viewed as if it were brought into the mind from without; *education* is the development of the mental powers themselves, or whatever may tend thereto. The latter is incalculably the more important of the two.

* **ĭn-strŭc′-tion-ăl,** *a.* [Eng. *instruction*; *-al.*] Pertaining to instruction or education; educational.

ĭn-strŭc′-tĭve, *a.* [Eng. *instruct*; *-ive*; Fr. *instructif.*] Conveying or intended to convey instruction.

"Say, Memory! thou, from whose unerring tongue
Instructive flows the animated song."
Falconer: Shipwreck, iii.

ĭn-strŭc′-tĭve-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *instructive*; *-ly.*] In an instructive manner; so as to convey instruction.

ĭn-strŭc′-tĭve-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *instructive*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being instructive; power of conveying instruction.

ĭn-strŭc′-tŏr, *s.* [Lat., from *instructus*, pa. par. of *instruo*; Fr. *instructeur*; Ital. *instruttore*; Sp. *instructor.*] One who teaches or instructs; a teacher; one who imparts knowledge to another.

"She hath beene the *instructor* of his wife, and causer of a great parte of his felicitie."—*Vives: Instruction of a Christian Woman*, bk. ii., ch. xiv.

* **ĭn-strŭc′-trĕss,** * **ĭn-strŭc′-trĭce,** *s.* [Eng. *instructor*; *-ess*, *-ice.*] A female who instructs; a preceptress, a tutoress.

"Knowledge also, as a perfeyte *instructrice* and mastresse."—*Sir T. Elyot: The Governour*, bk. iii., ch. iii.

ĭn′-strū-mĕnt, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *instrumentum*, from *instruo* = to build up, to prepare; Fr. & Sp. *instrumento.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. That by means of which work is done or anything is effected; a tool, a utensil, an implement.

2. A scientific or mechanical apparatus or contrivance: as, optical *instruments*, astronomical *instruments.*

3. A mechanical contrivance, constructed for giving out musical sounds, as an organ, a pianoforte, &c.

"By virtue of that sacred *instrument*,
His harp." *Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. ii.

4. An agent, an author.

"Yet was not Conrad thus by nature sent
To lead the guilty—guilt's worst *instrument.*"
Byron: Corsair, i. 11.

5. One who is subservient or [illegible] the execution of any plan or pur[illegible]

"Eftsoones supposed him a p[illegible]
Of his revenge to make the [illegible]
Spenser: [illegible]

6. The means by which any [illegible] pose is effected.

"Improves the arts and instru[illegible]
Waller: Instructions to [illegible]

II. *Technically:*

1. *Law:* A document or wr[illegible] means of giving formal expres[illegible] a writing expressive of some [illegible] process, or proceeding, as a do[illegible] a writ, &c.

"Burnet however had, under the [illegible] *instrument*, been connected."—[illegible] *Eng.*, ch. xi.

2. *Music:* Any mechanical [illegible] the production of sound. The [illegible] ments employed are divided into [illegible] classes—stringed, wind, and p[illegible] stringed instruments are the [illegible] older instruments of its kind [illegible] by means of a clavier or key-bo[illegible] and others whose strings are str[illegible] by the fingers; and the viol[illegible] with a bow. Wind instrume[illegible] or metal; those that are of wo[illegible] use are the flute, piccolo, kettle[illegible] clarionet, basset horn, and basso[illegible] are of metal are the horn, tru[illegible] piston, trombone, ophicleids, [illegible] bardon, &c. The pulsatile or per[illegible] ments are the kettle-drums, g[illegible] drum, triangle, cymbals, and ta[illegible]

¶ *Instrument* and *tool* are bo[illegible] express the means of producing [illegible] differ principally in this, that [illegible] used mostly in a good sense, th[illegible] a bad sense, for persons. Ind[illegible] stations are often the *instrume*[illegible] about great changes in nations [illegible] formers are the worthless tools [illegible]

ĭn-strū-mĕnt′-ăl, *a.* [Fr., fr[illegible] *mentum*; Sp. & Port. *instrum*[illegible] *strumentale.*]

1. Conducive as an instrum[illegible] some end or object; contrib[illegible] to contribute to the promotio[illegible] of an object; helpful, serviceab[illegible]

"From *instrumental* causes proc[illegible]
Conclusions retrograde." *Cowper*[illegible]

2. Pertaining to, or produ[illegible] ments, especially musical instr[illegible] *strumental* music, as distingui[illegible] music, which is produced by the [illegible]

"With heavenly touch of *instrum*[illegible]
Milton[illegible]

* **ĭn-strū-mĕnt′-ăl-īze,** *v.t.* [illegible] *mental*; *-ise.*] To make, to bu[illegible] struct.

"God first *instrumentalised* perfe[illegible]
Works, iii. 147.

ĭn-strū-mĕnt′-ăl-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. [illegible] *al*; *-ist.*] One who plays upo[illegible] strument.

"How seldom is it that English [illegible] permitted the opportunity of appe[illegible]
Athenæum, Nov. 1882, p. 573.

ĭn-strū-mĕn-tăl′-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [E[illegible] *tal*; *-ity.*] The quality or sta[illegible] strumental; subordinate or s[illegible] towards an end; means, agency[illegible]

"The government was able, th[illegible] *mentality*, to fine, imprison, [illegible] without restraint."—*Macaulay: Ess*[illegible]

* **ĭn-strū-mĕnt′-ăl-lȳ,** *adv.* [illegible] *mental*; *-ly.*]

1. By means of an instrument [illegible]

"I took the height of it *instrum*[illegible] near the sea side."—*Boyle: Works*, v[illegible]

2. In the nature of an instru[illegible] to an end.

"As often as it is supposed to [illegible] for our justification."—*Nelson: Life*[illegible]

3. With instruments of music[illegible]

* **ĭn-strū-mĕnt′-ăl-nĕss,** *s.* [illegible] *mental*; *-ness.*] The quality or [illegible] instrumental; instrumentality [illegible] means to an end.

"The *instrumentalness* of riches to [illegible]
—*Hammond.* (*Richardson.*)

ĭn-strū-mĕnt′-ăr-ȳ, *a.* [Eng. [illegible] *-ary.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Conducive to [illegible] or object; instrumental.

2. *Scots Law:* Of or pertaining [illegible] strument, as *instrumentary* wit[illegible]

mĕn-tā'-tion, *s.* [Eng. *instrument;*

rdinary Language:

e act of employing as an instrument.

truments collectively; a combination f instruments used as a means to an ency, instrumentality.

usic:

e art of using several musical instru- combination; also, the style or treat- orchestral instruments with a view to duction of special effects. [ORCHES- BRING.]

e art or manner of playing on an in- t.

e music arranged for performance by r of instruments in combination.

he careful workmanship shown in the treat- Scotch melodies, and *for* its effective *instru- n.*"—*Athenæum*, April 28, 1883, p. 549.

ĭn-mĕnt-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *instrument;* performer upon a musical instrument; umentalist.

o', * **in-stile,** *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (1), *g. style* (q.v.).] To style, to call, to entitle.

ashwell after hight, then Blackwater *instyled.*" *Drayton: Poly-Olbion*, s. 19.

v'-ĭ-tȳ (u as w), *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), *g. suavity* (q.v.).] Want of suavity; antness; disagreeableness.

ears, griefs, suspicions, imbonities, *insuavi- urton: Anat. of Melancholy*, p. 215.

-jĕc'-tion, *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and *bjection* (q.v.).] Want of subjection ience; disobedience.

-mĕrg'-ĭ-ble, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2); Eng. *g*, and suff. *-able.*] Incapable of being ged.

-mĭ'-ssion, *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and *bmission* (q.v.).] Want of submission ction; disobedience.

ord'-ĭ-nate, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and *ubordinate* (q.v.).] Not subordinate; missive to authority; disobedient, un- otous.

ord-ĭ-nā'-tion, *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), *g. subordination* (q.v.).] The quality of being insubordinate; disobedience, r, unruliness.

of astonishing *insubordination* marked the ne of march."—*Edin. Rev.*, Jan., 1871, p. 26.

-stăn'-tial (ti as sh), * **ĭn-sub- tial (ti as sh),** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and *ubstantial* (q.v.); Fr. *insubstantiel.*] bstantial; not real; unsubstantial; no substance; unreal.

Like this *insubstantiall* pageant faded." *Shakesp.: Tempest*, iv. 1.

b-stăn-ti-ăl'-ĭ-tȳ (ti as shi), *s.* *n-* (2), and Eng. *substantiality* (q.v.).] tantiality.

-cā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *insuccatus*, pa. *insucco* = to dip in, to moisten *in-* = , and *succus* = juice, moisture.] The soaking or moistening; maceration; in the juice of herbs.

-cĕss'-fŭl, *a.* [UNSUCCESSFUL.]

t-ęn, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. (q.v.).]

Law: A term applied in the servitude lage to those multures exigible from keners or parties astricted to the mill. multures, having been originally com- a part of a premium to the proprietor mill, exceed in amount what may be he market value of grinding.

', *v.i.* [ESSUE.]

'-tūde (u as w), *s.* [Lat. *insuetudo, suetus* = unaccustomed.] The quality of being unaccustomed or unused; lness; absence of use or custom.

fĕr-ą-ble, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *le* (q.v.); Sp. *insufrible;* Ital. *insoffri-*

tolerable, insupportable, unendurable; be borne or endured, as *insufferable*

rosiving still has wrongs *insufferable* were." *Drayton: Poly-Olbion*, s. vi.

gusting beyond endurance; detestable.

ĭn-sŭf'-fĕr-ą-blȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *insufferab(le); -ly.*] In an insufferable manner or degree; to a degree beyond endurance.

"For want of being very good, absolutely and *insufferably* bad."—*Hurd: Horace; Art of Poetry.* (Comment.)

* **ĭn-sŭf-fĭc'-ięnçe, ĭn-sŭf-fĭc'-ęn-çȳ (c as sh),** * **in-suf-fis-aunce,** *s.* [Lat. *insufficientia*, from *insufficiens* = insufficient; *in-* = not, and *sufficiens* = sufficient (q.v.); Sp. *insuficiencia;* Fr. *insuffisance;* Ital. *insufficienzia.*]

1. The quality or state of being insufficient, deficient, or inadequate; deficiency, inadequateness, shortcoming.

"Owing, not to any absolute *insufficiency* of the light of nature itself."—*Clark: Evidences*, prop. 7.

2. Want of capacity, ability, power, strength, or skill; incapacity, incompetence.

"We should address ourselves to him by prayer, to acknowledge our own *insufficiency.*"—*Glanvill: Sermons*, ser. 1.

ĭn-sŭf-fĭc'-ięnt (c as sh), * **in-suf-fis- aunce,** *a.* [Lat. *insufficiens*, from *in-* = not, and *sufficiens* = sufficient (q.v.); Ital. & Port. *insufficiente;* Sp. *insuficiente;* Fr. *insuffisant.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Not sufficient; deficient; inadequate to to any need, use, or purpose.

"But a single hand is *insufficient* for such a harvest." —*Dryden: Elisenora.* (Dedic.)

2. Wanting in capacity, ability, power, strength, or skill; incapable, incompetent.

II. *Chancery usage (of an answer):* Not replying to the specific charge.

ĭn-sŭf-fĭc'-ięnt-lȳ (c as sh), *adv.* [Eng. *insufficient; -ly.*] In an insufficient manner or degree; not sufficiently; inadequately; without proper or needful ability, capacity, or power.

"As *insufficiently*, and to say truth, as imprudently did they provide by their contrived liturgies."—*Milton: Animad. on the Remonst. Defence.*

* **ĭn-sŭf-flāte',** *v.t.* [Lat. *insufflatus*, pa. par. of *insufflo* = to breathe upon.] To breathe or blow upon anything.

ĭn-sŭf-flā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *insufflatio*, from *insufflatus*, pa. par. of *insufflo; in-* = in, on, and *sufflo* = to blow or breathe.]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of blowing or breathing upon.

"That divine *insufflation*, which Christ has used to them in conferring the Holy Ghost."—*Hammond: Works*, i. 496.

2. *Rom. Cath. Church.:* The breathing, by the priest administering baptism, into the face of the recipient of the sacrament, to signify the new spiritual life which is to be breathed into his soul.

ĭn'-sŭf-flā-tŏr, *s.* [INSUFFLATE.] An instrument for blowing burned alum or other powder into the larynx or other deep-seated part.

* **ĭn-sŭit-ą-bĭl'-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *suitability* (q.v.).] Want or absence of suitability; unsuitability.

"This strange countenance and gait amazed Don Ferdinando and his companions very much, seeing his ill-favoured visage so withered and yellow, the inequality and the *insuitability* of his arms and his grave manner of proceeding."—*Shelton: Don Quixote*, bk. iv., ch. x.

* **ĭn-sŭit'-ą-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *suitable* (q.v.).] Not suitable.

"Circumcision, and many other rites of the Jewish worship, seemed to him *insuitable* to the divine nature."—*Burnet: Life of Rochester.*

ĭn'-sụ-lar, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *insularis*, from *insula* = an island; Fr. *insulaire;* Sp. & Port. *insular.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Of or pertaining to an island; of the nature of an island; surrounded with water.

2. Of or pertaining to the inhabitants of an island; narrow; contracted; not broad or liberal.

"The relief given to the mind in the penury of *insular* conversation to a new topick."—*Johnson: Journey to the Western Islands.*

* B. *As subst.:* One who lives in an island; an islander.

"Our *insulars*, who act and think so much for themselves."—*Berkeley: Siris*, § 103.

insular-climate, *s.*

Meteorol.: Such a climate as exists in an island. The sea tempers the heat of summer and the cold of winter. Opposed to a continental or excessive climate.

ĭn-sụ-lăr'-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Fr. *insularité*, from *insulaire* = insular (q.v.).]

1. The quality or state of being or consisting of an island or islands.

"He discovered the Society Islands; determined the *insularity* of New Zealand."—*Cook: Third Voyage*, bk. v., ch. iii.

2. Narrowness or contractedness of views or opinions natural to those who live in an island.

* **ĭn'-sụ-lar-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *insular; -ly.*] In an insular manner.

* **ĭn'-sụ-lar-ȳ,** *a.* [Fr. *insulaire.*] The same as INSULAR (q.v.).

"But these are the natural effects of parity, popular libertinism, and *insulary* manners."—*Evelyn: A Character of England.*

ĭn'-sụ-lāte, *v.t.* [Lat. *insulatus* = made into an island, and *insula* = an island.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To form into an island; to make an island of.

"There may perhaps be reason to suspect fire to have been a principal agent in the formation of this *insulated* mountain."—*Swinburne: Spain*, let. 5.

2. To place in a detached situation or position, so as to have no communication with surrounding objects or other bodies.

3. To detach from others; to isolate.

"The regicide power finding each of them *insulated* and unprotected, with great facility gives the law to them all."—*Burke: Regicide Peace*, let. 1.

II. *Elect. & Thermotics:* To interpose non-conductors so as to prevent the passage of electricity or heat to or from a body.

ĭn'-sụ-lāt-ĕd, *pa. par.* & *a.* [INSULATE.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. Formed into an island.

2. Detached from others; standing by itself; not contiguous to other bodies; isolated.

"Spirit that knows no *insulated* spot,
No chasm." *Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. ix.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Astron.:* Situated so far apart from other heavenly bodies that the mutual attraction between it and them is imperceptible. (*Young.*)

2. *Elect. & Thermotics:* Separated from other bodies by the interposition of non-conductors.

insulated-column, *s.*

Arch.: A column unconnected with any wall or building.

insulated-wire, *s.*

1. A wire suspended by insulators (q.v.) so as to prevent the electric current from going to earth.

2. A wire wrapped with silk or clothed with gutta-percha or caoutchouc to prevent the escape of the electric current. Among the best insulators are dry air, shellac, sulphur, resins, gutta-percha, caoutchouc, silk, dry fur, glass. [INSULATOR.]

ĭn'-sụ-lāt-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [INSULATE.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The same as INSULATION (q.v.).

insulating-stool, *s.* A stool with glass legs to insulate a person or an object placed thereon.

ĭn-sụ-lā'-tion, *s.* [Eng. *insul(ate); -ation.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of insulating or detaching from other bodies; the state of being insulated; isolation.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Chem.:* The act of setting free from combination with other substances; the state of being so set free.

2. *Elect.:* The act of preventing the passage of electricity to or from a body by the interposition of a non-conductor.

3. *Thermotics:* The interposition of a non-conductor of heat to prevent its passage to or from a body.

ĭn'-sụ-lā-tŏr, *s.* [Eng. *insulat(e); -er.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* One who or that which insulates.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Elect.:* A non-conductor of electricity so placed as to insulate a body.

2. *Thermotics:* A non-conductor of heat placed so as to prevent the passage of heat to or from a body.

* **ĭn′-sụ-lŏŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *insulosus*, from *insula* = an island.] Abounding in islands.

* **ĭn-sŭl′-phŭred,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (1), Eng. *sulphur*, and suff. *-ed.*] Charged with sulphur; sulphurous.

"Mere heats
Of airs *insulphured.*" *Sandys: Travels*, p. 265.

* **ĭn-sŭlse′,** *a.* [Lat. *insulsus*, from *in-* = not, and *salsus* = salty; *sal* = salt; Ital. & Sp. *insulso.*] Dull, insipid, heavy.

"The Masoreths and Rabbinical Scholiasts . . . gave us this *insulse* rule out of their Talmud."—*Milton: Apology for Smectymnuus.*

* **ĭn-sŭls′-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Lat. *insulsitas*, from *insulsus* = tasteless, insipid.] Dulness, insipidity, stupidity.

"To justify the councils of God and fate from the *insulsity* of mortal tongues."—*Milton: Doctrine & Discip. of Divorce*, bk. ii., ch. iii.

ĭn′-sŭlt, * **ĭn-sŭlt′,** *s.* [O. Fr. *insult* (Fr. *insulte*), from Lat. *insultus*, pa. par. of *insilio* = to leap upon; Ital. & Sp. *insulto.*]

* 1. The act of leaping upon.

"The bull's *insult* at four she might sustain;
But after ten, from nuptial rites refrain."
Dryden: Virgil; Georgic iii. 99.

* 2. An attack.

"Many a rude tower and rampart there
Repelled the *insult* of the air."
Scott: Marmion, vi. 2.

3. Gross abuse offered to another, either by word or deed; an act or speech of insolence or impudence; an affront, an indignity.

"Some of them offered him gross personal *insults.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

ĭn-sŭlt′, *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *insulter*, from Lat. *insulto* = to leap upon: *in-* = in, on, and *salio* = to spring, to leap; Sp. *insultar*; Ital. *insultare.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. To leap upon; to trample on or down.

"The sacred pomp trodden under foot, *insulted.*"—*Shaftesbury: Miscell. Reflections*, ch. i., mis. 2.

2. To treat with gross indignity, insolence, or contempt; to abuse, to affront.

"But why *insult* the poor, affront the great?"
Pope: Prol. to Sat. 361.

* **II.** *Mil.:* To make a sudden, open, and bold attack upon.

B. *Intransitive:*

* 1. To leap upon or about.

"Far from the cows and goats' *insulting* crew,
That trample down the flowers, and brush the dew."
Dryden: Virgil; Georgic iv. 14.

2. To behave with insolence; to make use of abuse or insults.

¶ *To insult over:* To triumph with insolence; to exult insultingly over.

* **ĭn-sŭlt′-ąnçe,** *s.* [Lat. *insultans*, pr. par. of *insulto.*] Insult, insolence.

"*Insultance* vsede;
Cyclop! thou shouldst not haue so much abusde
Thy monstrous forces."
Chapman: Homer; Odyssey ix.

* **ĭn-sŭl-tā′-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *insultatio*, from *insulto* = to leap upon.] The act of insulting, abusing, or treating with violence and insult; insult.

"Wee should not have so much cause of shame and sorrow, nor our adversaries of triumph and *insultation.*"—*Bp. Hall: Pharisaisme & Christianitie.*

ĭn-sŭlt′-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *insult*; *-er.*] One who insults another; an insolent or abusive person.

"The defender of religion should not imitate the *insulter* of it in his modes of disputation."—*Warburton: Doctrine of Grace.* (Pref.)

ĭn-sŭlt′-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [INSULT, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adj.:* Containing, using, or conveying abuse or insult.

"Boast not my fall (he cried) *insulting* foe."
Pope: Rape of the Lock, v. 97.

C. *As subst.:* The act of treating with insult or violence; an insult, insolence.

"Cranmer's recantation was presently printed, and occasioned almost equally great *insultings* on the one hand, and dejection on the other."—*Burnet: Hist. Reform.* (an. 1556).

ĭn-sŭlt′-ĭng-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *insulting*; *-ly.*] In an insulting manner; with insults, abuse, or insolence; insolently.

"Here, said they *insultingly*, is a specimen of that truly liberal spirit."—*Hurd: On the Delicacy of Friendship.*

* **ĭn-sŭlt′-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *insult*; *-ment.*] The act of insulting; insult.

"He on the ground, my speech of *insultment* ended on his dead body."—*Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, iii. 5.

* **ĭn-sūme′,** *v.t.* [Lat. *insumo*: *in-* = in, into, and *sumo* = to take.] To take or receive in.

"The emulgent veins, which *insume* and convey the nourishment to the whole tree."—*Evelyn: Sylva.*

* **ĭn-sụ-pĕr-ą-bĭl′-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *insuperable*; *-ity.*] The quality or state of being insuperable.

ĭn-sū′-pĕr-ą-ble, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *insuperabilis*, from *in-* = not, and *supero* = to overcome; *super* = above; Sp. *insuperable*; Ital. *insuperabile.*] Impossible to be surmounted, got over, or overcome; insurmountable, invincible.

"She meets the *insuperable* bar."
Wordsworth: White Doe, iv.

ĭn-sū′-pĕr-ą-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *insuperable*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being insuperable; insuperability; insurmountability; invincibility.

ĭn-sū′-pĕr-ą-blȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *insuperabl(e)*; *-ly.*] In an insuperable manner or degree; so as to be insuperable; insurmountably; invincibly.

"Many who toil through the intricacy of complicated systems are *insuperably* embarrassed with the least perplexity in common affairs."—*Rambler*, No 180.

ĭn-sŭp-pŏrt′-ą-ble, *a.* [Fr., from *in-* = not, and *supportable* = supportable (q.v.); Sp. *insuportable*; Ital. *insopportabile.*] Not supportable; incapable of being borne or endured; unendurable, insufferable, intolerable.

"In winter the cold was often *insupportable.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

ĭn-sŭp-pŏrt′-ą-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *insupportable*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being insupportable; intolerableness.

"Then fell she to so pitiful a declaration of the *insupportableness* of her desires."—*Sidney: Arcadia*, bk. ii.

ĭn-sŭp-pŏrt′-ą-blȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *insupportabl(e)*; *-ly.*] In an insupportable manner or degree; so as to be insupportable; intolerably, beyond endurance.

"The journey would be *insupportably* tedious."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

* **ĭn-sŭp-pōs′-ą-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *supposable* (q.v.).] Not supposable; incapable of being supposed.

ĭn-sŭp-prĕs′-sĭ-ble, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *suppressible* (q.v.).] Not suppressible; that cannot be suppressed, concealed, or kept out of sight.

"Which, when once known, is *insuppressible.*"—*Young: On Original Composition.*

ĭn-sŭp-prĕs′-sĭ-blȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *insuppressib(le)*; *-ly.*] In a manner or degree that cannot be suppressed, concealed, or kept out of sight.

* **ĭn-sŭp-prĕs′-sĭve,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *suppressive* (q.v.).]

1. Not suppressive; not tending to suppress.

2. Incapable of being suppressed; insuppressible.

"The *insuppressive* mettle of our spirits."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, ii. 1.

ĭn-sūr′-ą-ble (s as sh), *a.* [Eng. *insur(e)*; *-able.*] Capable of being insured against loss, damage, death, &c.; proper to be insured.

ĭn-sūr′-ąnçe (s as sh), *s.* [Eng. *insur(e)*; *-ance.*]

1. The act of insuring or assuring against damage or loss; a contract by which a company, in consideration of a sum of money paid, technically called a premium, becomes bound to indemnify the insured or his representatives against loss by certain risks, as fire, shipwreck, &c. *Insurance* is with respect to goods or property, the correlative of *assurance*, with respect to life, but the distinction is not always observed. [ASSURANCE.]

* 2. The act of insuring or making certain; assurance; that which assures or insures.

"The most acceptable *insurance* of the divine protection."—*Mickle: Bramin Philosophy.*

3. The premium or consideration paid for insuring life or property.

* 4. Engagement, betrothal.

"Do I not knowe afore of the *insurance*
Betweene Gawyn Goodlucke and Christian Custance?" *Udal: Roister Doister*, iv. 6.

insurance-broker, *s.* One whose business or profession it is to insure or procure insurances for vessels at sea or about to proceed on a voyage; an underwriter.

insurance-company, *s.* A [illegible] or corporation associated for the [illegible] insuring against loss or damage.

insurance-policy, *s.* The [illegible] under which a person or company [illegible] bound to indemnify the insurer [illegible] or damage by certain risks.

* **ĭn-sūr′-ąn-çẽr (s as sh),** *s.* [Eng. *insuranc(e)*; *-er.*] One who insures, [illegible] specifically, an underwriter.

"The far-famed sculptor, and the hands [illegible]
Those bold *insurancers* of deathless fame
Supply their little feeble aids in vain."
Hunter: Sheffield

ĭn-sūre′, * **ĕn-sūre′** (s as sh), * **en-sure′,** *v.t.* & *i.* [O. Fr. *en* = in, and [illegible] (q.v.).]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To make sure, certain, or [illegible] sure, to assure.

"No present health can health insure."
Cowper: Bill of Mortality

* 2. To assure; to inform positively.

"I *insure* you I neither will nor [illegible]
—*Fryth: Works*, p. 115.

3. To assure or secure against [illegible] or damage in consideration of the [illegible] a certain stipulated sum or premium [illegible] sure; to make a subject of insurance; [illegible] *insure* life, to *insure* a house.

"They gave orders to their factor to [illegible] sterdam £2,400 Dutch pounds to [illegible]
—*Milton: To the Lords of the Privat Council*

B. *Intrans.:* To undertake to [illegible] secure a person or persons against [illegible] damage; to make insurances.

ĭn-sūr′-ẽr (s as sh), *s.* [Eng. *insure*; [illegible] One who or that which insures; [illegible] who in consideration of a certain [illegible] sures another against loss or damage; [illegible] surance-broker; an underwriter.

"The very moderate profit of *insurers*"—*Wealth of Nations*, bk. i., ch. x.

* **ĭn-sūrġe′,** * **ĭn-sourge,** *v.i.* [Lat. *insurgo* = to rise up.] To rise up, to rise.

"What mischief hath insurged in [illegible] tine devision."—*Hall: Henry IV.* [illegible]

* **ĭn-sūr′-ġĕnçe, ĭn-sūr′-ġĕn-çy,** *s.* [Eng. *insurgent*; *-cy.*] The quality or state of [illegible] insurgent; a state of insurrection.

"The pale narrow-chested spectre of [illegible] at once responds to the faintest cry of [illegible]
Mallock: New Republic, bk. i., ch. iii.

ĭn-sūr′-ġent, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *insurgens*, [illegible] of *insurgo* = to rise up: *in-* = in, [illegible] *surgo* = to rise.]

* **A.** *As adj.:* Rising up against [illegible] position to the established or lawful [illegible] political authority, or against any [illegible] government; rebellious, rebel, [illegible]

B. *As subst.:* One who rises up [illegible] in opposition to any established [illegible] government; a rebel.

"Taken the command of a regiment of [illegible]
—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

ĭn-sūr-mŏŏnt′-ą-bĭl′-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Eng. *insurmountable*; *-ity.*] The quality or state of [illegible] insurmountable.

ĭn-sūr-mŏŏnt′-ą-ble, *a.* [Fr. *insurmontable*, from *in-* = not, and [illegible] surmountable (q.v.).] That cannot [illegible] mounted, passed over, or overcome; [illegible] ble, unconquerable, invincible.

"Perhaps those prejudices which [illegible] *mountable.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. [illegible]

ĭn-sūr-mŏŏnt′-ą-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *surmountable*; *-ness.*] The quality or [illegible] being insurmountable; insurmountability.

ĭn-sūr-mŏŏnt′-ą-blȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *insurmountabl(e)*; *-ly.*] In an insurmountable [illegible] ner or degree; so as to be insurmountable.

ĭn-sūr-rĕc′-tion, *s.* [Lat. *insurrectio*, from *insurrectus*, pa. par. of *insurgo* = to [illegible] Fr. *insurrection*; Sp. *insurrección*; [illegible] *surrezione.*]

* 1. The act or state of rising up; [illegible]

"Open to every *insurrection* of ill humour"—*Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 2.

2. The act of rising up against [illegible] tion to civil or political authority; [illegible] active opposition on the part of [illegible] persons to established government; [illegible] rebellion, sedition, revolt.

"But more than a century passed over [illegible] general *insurrection.*"—*Macaulay: Hist.* [illegible]

A rising in mass to oppose an enemy.

nsurrection is general: it is used in a or bad sense, according to the nature of ower against which one rises up; *sedition ebellion* are more specific; they are al- taken in the bad sense of unallowed ition to lawful authority.

ır-rĕc′-tion-ąl, *a.* [Eng. *insurrec-* *-al.*] Of or pertaining to insurrection; ting in insurrection.

ır-rĕc′-tion-ą-rȳ, *a.* [Eng. *insur-* *; -ary.*] Pertaining to insurrection; le or fit for insurrection.

eir murderous *insurrectionary* system."—*Burke: de Peace*, let. 4.

ır-rĕc′-tion-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *insurrec-* *-er.*] A rebel, an insurgent. (*North:* ns, p. 418.)

ır-rĕc′-tion-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *insurrec-* *-ist.*] One who stirs up or promotes in- tion; an insurgent; a rebel.

ır-rĕc′-tŏr, *s.* [Eng. *insurrect(ion);* The same as INSURRECTIONER (q.v.).

ey not only sided with his Gheronian *insurrec-* *-Howell: Party of Beasts*, p. 129.

-çĕp-tĭ-bĭl′-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), ng. *susceptibility* (q.v.).] The quality te of being insusceptible; want of sus- dility; incapacity to feel or perceive.

-çĕp′-tĭ-ble, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and *usceptible* (q.v.).]

ot susceptible; incapable of feeling, or moved, affected, or impressed by any or impression.

Detached from pleasure, to the love of gain superior, *insusceptible* of pride."

Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vi.

Incapable of receiving or admitting.

s-çĕp′-tĭve, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and *usceptive* (q.v.).] Not susceptive; not ptible; insusceptible.

I this had no effect; the sailor was wholly *insus-* of the softer passions, and, without regard to r arguments, persisted in his resolution to make an."—*Rambler*, No. 198.

-sūr-rā′-tion, *s.* [Lat. *insusurratio,* *insusurro* = to whisper in: *in-* = in, nd *susurro* = to whisper; *susurrus* = a er.] The act of whispering into any-

rā′the, *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. (q.v.).] To swathe in, to enwrap, to

nwreathed sometimes in wandering mist."

Tennyson: St. Simeon Stylites.

′, *a.* [Lat. *intactus,* from *in-* = not, *ctus,* pa. par. of *tango* = to touch.] Un- d by anything likely to cause injury or e; uninjured, unharmed.

ct′-ą-ble, ***ĭn-tăct′-ĭ-ble,** *a.* [Lat. not, and *tactus* = touch, from *tango* = to ; Eng. adj. suff. *-able, -ible.*] Not per- le to the touch.

lia (as **ĭn-tăl′-yą**), *s.* [INTAGLIO.]

liated (as **ĭn-tăl′-yāt-ĕd**), *a.* [IN- .] Engraved or carved upon.

species of astroite, or starry-stone . . . deeply *ated*, or engraven like a seal."—*Warton: Hist. dington*, p. 25.

lio, ***intaglia** (as **ĭn-tăl′-yō, ĭn-** **ą**), *s. & a.* [Ital., from *intagliare* = rave, to carve: *in-* = in, into, and *tag-* = to cut, from Low Lat. *taleo* = to cut Lat. *talea* = a twig.]

As subst.: A cutting, an engraving; a cut or engraved into any substance; a s stone with a figure cut or engraved , so as to form a hollow. It is the te to *cameo* (q.v.).

n vases, flower-pots, lamps, and sconces, *ntaglios*, cameos, gems, and bronzes."

Cawthorne: The Antiquarians.

As adj.: Cut in; as of the lines in an ed plate, the sunken letter in the of a type, the design in a seal, punch, which delivers a raised or cameo im- n.

, *v.t. & s.* [ENTAIL.]

e, *s.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *take* (q.v.).] ist which is taken in.

ould forbid the water-companies to increase *ntake*."—*Times*, July 21, 1884.

¶ Davies (*Supp. Gloss.*) has an example from Defoe (*Tour Through Great Britain*, iii. 4), in which *intake* = an enclosure of land from a common.

2. The point at which a narrowing or contraction begins or takes place.

3. The point at which water is received into a pipe or channel: the opposite to *outlet* (q.v.).

***ĭn′-tăk-ẽr,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *taker* (q.v.).] A receiver of stolen goods; a fence.

***ĭn-tăm′-ĭ-nā-tĕd,** *a.* [Lat. *intaminatus,* from *in-* = not, and *taminatus,* pa. par. of *tamino* = to contaminate (q.v.).] Not contaminated, uncontaminated.

"The inhabitants use the antient and *intaminated* Friaic language."—*Wood: Athenæ Oxon.* (*F. Junius.*)

***ĭn-tăng′-ĭ-bĭl′-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *tangibility* (q.v.).] The quality or state of being intangible.

***ĭn-tăng′-ĭ-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *tangible* (q.v.).] Not tangible; incapable of being touched or perceived by the touch; imperceptible to the touch.

"The means by which two bodies attract each other may be invisible and *intangible*."—*Clarke: Leibnitz Papers; Fourth Reply.*

***ĭn-tăng′-ĭ-ble-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *intangible; -ness.*] The quality or state of being intangible; intangibility.

***ĭn-tăng′-ĭ-blȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *intangib(le); -ly.*] In an intangible manner; so as to be intangible.

ĭn-tăn′-gle, *v.t.* [ENTANGLE.]

***ĭn-tāst′-ą-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *tastable* (q.v.).] Incapable of being tasted; incapable of being perceived by the organs of taste; tasteless, unsavoury.

ĭn′-tĕ-gẽr, *s. & a.* [Lat. *integer* = untouched, whole, entire: *in-* = not, and *tag* = root of *tango* = to touch.]

A. *As subst.:* The whole of anything; an entire entity: specif. in arithmetic, a whole number as distinguished from a fraction; that is, a number which contains the unit 1 an exact number of times.

***B.** *As adj.:* The same as INTEGRAL (q.v.).

"The nearest of small *integer* numbers that express the proportion between the specifick gravities of quicksilver and water."—*Boyle: Works*, iii. 202.

ĭn-tĕg-rą-bĭl′-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Eng. *integrable; -ity.*] Possessing the capacity of being integrable.

"The equation $x\,dx + y\,dx = y\,dy$, which does not possess the criterion of *integrability*."—*Thomson: Calculus* (1831), p. 148.

ĭn′-tĕ-grą-ble, *a.* [Eng. *integr(ate); -able;* Fr. *intégrable.*]

Math.: Capable of being integrated.

"The second number of which being *integrable*, the first is also *integrable*."—*Thomson: Calculus* (1831), p. 149.

ĭn′-tĕ-grąl, *a. & s.* [Lat. *integer;* Eng. adj. suff. *-al;* Fr. *intégral;* Ital. *integrale;* Sp. & Port. *integral.*]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Whole, entire, complete, untouched; containing or comprising all the parts.

"A local motion keepeth bodies *integral*, and their parts together."—*Bacon: Natural History.*

*2. Making up or constituting the whole; completing.

"Ceasing to do evil, and doing good, are the two great *integral* parts that complete this duty."—*South: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 8.

II. *Mathematics:*

1. Of or pertaining to or being an integer or whole number.

2. Pertaining to or proceeding by integration (q.v.).

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* A whole; an entire entity; an integer.

"They all make up a most magnificent and stately temple, and every *integral* thereof full of wonder."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind*, p. 372.

II. *Mathematics:*

1. An integer, a whole number.

2. In calculus, an expression which, being differentiated, will produce a given differential. [INTEGRAL-CALCULUS, INTEGRATION.]

integral-calculus, *s.*

Math.: A branch of mathematics, the converse of the differential calculus. Having a given or known differential; the integral calculus has for its object to find a function such that, being differentiated, it will produce the given differential. Such expression is called the integral of the differential. The operation of finding the primitive function or integral is called integration (q.v.). Besides the method of finding the integrals of given differentials, the integral calculus is also applied to various branches of mathematics, as well as to almost every branch of natural philosophy and engineering.

***ĭn-tĕ-grăl′-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *integral; -ity.*] The quality or state of being integral; entireness.

***ĭn′-tĕ-grąl-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *integral; -ly.*] In an integral manner; wholly, completely.

"We should choose vertue with great freedome of spirit, and pursue it earnestly, *integrally*."—*Taylor: Great Exemplar*, pt. ii., § 23.

ĭn′-tĕ-grąnt, *a.* [Lat. *integrans,* pr. par. of *integro* = to make whole; *integer* = whole; Fr. *intégrant.*] Making part of a whole; necessary to constitute a whole or entire entity.

"Let the *integrant* parts of a continuum be more or less finite or infinite in number."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 147.

integrant-molecules, integrant-parts, integrant-particles, *s. pl.*

Crystallog.: The name given by Haüy to the smallest particles into which a crystal can be brought by mechanical sub-division, without losing its essential character. (*Haüy: Nat. Phil.* (ed. Gregory), § 89, &c.)

ĭn′-tĕ-grāte, *v.t.* [Lat. *integratus,* pa. par. of *integro* = to make whole; *integer* = whole.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

*1. To make whole or entire; to form one whole; to complete.

"All the world must grant that two distinct substances, the soul and the body, go to compound and *integrate* the man."—*South: Sermons*, vol. vii., ser. 1.

2. To indicate the whole; to give the sum or total: as, An *integrating* anemometer is one which indicates the entire force of the wind exerted within a given time.

II. *Math.:* To determine from a differential its primitive function; to find the integral of a given differential. [INTEGRATION.]

ĭn-tĕ-grā′-tion, *s.* [Fr. *intégration;* Sp. *integracion;* Ital. *integrazione.*] [INTEGRATE.]

*1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act or process of making whole or entire.

2. *Math.:* The operation of finding the integral of a given differential. [CALCULUS.] The symbol of integration is this, $\int$, which is only a particular form of the letter *s*, which originally stood for the word *summa*, or sum. In fact, the integral is the sum of all the differentials, these being infinitely small. For integrating between limits, the symbol $\int_a^b$ is used, and is read, the integral between the limits *a* and *b*, the subtractive limit being written at the bottom of the symbol.

ĭn-tĕg′-rĭ-tȳ, ***in-teg-ri-tie,** *s.* [Fr. *intégrité,* from Lat. *integritatem,* accus. of *integritas* = soundness, blamelessness, from *integer* = whole, blameless; Sp. *integridad;* Ital. *integrità.*]

1. The quality or state of being whole, entire, or complete; entireness, completeness; unbroken state.

"One entiere bodye, that is to witte, the very lyuelie naturall glorious bodye of our Saulour Christ himself, to the *integritie* whereof the blood of the same pertayneth."—*Sir T. More: Workes*, p. 1,337.

2. Purity; genuine, unadulterated state.

3. Moral soundness, purity; uprightness or honesty in dealings with others; probity, rectitude, incorruptibility, high principle.

"Both of them men of *integrity* and both of them men of parts."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

¶ For the difference between *integrity* and *honesty*, see HONESTY.

ĭn-tĕ-grō-, *pref.* [Lat. *integer,* fem. *integra,* neut. *integrum* = entire.]

Zool., &c.: Entire.

integro-pallial, *a.* Having the pallial line or the impression entire.

integro-pallialia, *s.*

Zool.: A sub-section of Conchiferous Molluscs having the pallial line—*i.e.*, the line or impression left upon the shell by the mantle simple. It contains the families Ostreidæ, Aviculidæ, Mytilidæ, Arcadæ, Trigoniadæ,

Unionidæ, Chamidæ, Hippuritidæ, Tridacnidæ, Cardiadæ, Lucinidæ, Cycladidæ, and Cyprinidæ. (*S. P. Woodward.*)

ĭn-tĕg-ū-mā′-tion, *s.* [Eng. *integum(ent); -ation.*] The department of physiology which treats of the integuments of animals or plants.

ĭn-tĕg′-ū-mĕnt, *s.* [Lat. *integumentum* = a covering; Fr. *intégument.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* Any covering.

"[Pallas] rendered him an aged man againe,
With all his vile *integuments.*"
Chapman: Homer; Odyssey xvi.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Anat.:* The skin.

2. *Bot.:* The outer covering of a seed.

ĭn-tĕg-ū-mĕnt′-ā-rȳ, *a.* [Eng. *integument; -ary.*] Of, belonging to, or consisting of integuments.

ĭn-tĕg-ū-mĕn-tā′-tion, *s.* [Eng. *integument; -ation.*] The act, art, or process of covering with integuments; the state of being so covered.

ĭn′-tĕl-lĕct, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *intellectus* = perception, discernment, from *intellectus,* pa. par. of *intelligo* = to understand, lit. = to choose between; *inter* = between, and *lego* = to choose; Sp. *intelecto;* Ital. *intelletto.*]

1. That faculty of the human soul or mind by which it receives or comprehends the ideas communicated to it by the senses or by perception, or other means, as distinguished from the power to feel and to will; the power or faculty to perceive objects in their relations; the power to judge and comprehend; also the capacity for higher forms of knowledge as distinguished from the power to perceive and imagine.

"His books well trimmed, and in the gayest style . . .
Adorn his *intellects* as well as shelves."
Cowper: Truth, 423.

2. (*Pl.*): Wits, senses: as, To be disordered in the *intellects.*

3. Intellectual people collectively: as, The *intellect* of a country.

¶ *Intellect* is the generic term; there cannot be *genius* or *talent* without *intellect;* but there may be *intellect* without *genius* or *talent:* a man of *intellect* distinguishes himself from the common herd of mankind by the astuteness of his observation, the accuracy of his judgment, the originality of his conception, and other peculiar attributes of mental power; *genius* is a particular bent of the *intellect,* which distinguishes a man from every other individual; *talent* is a particular modus or modification of the *intellect,* which is of practical utility to the possessor. (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

* **ĭn′-tĕl-lĕct-ĕd,** *a.* [Eng. *intellect; -ed.*] Endowed with intellect; having intellect or intellectual powers.

* **ĭn-tĕl-lĕc′-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *intellectio,* from *intellectus,* pa. par. of *intelligo* = to discern.] The act of understanding or comprehending; apprehension of ideas.

"And the proper acts of the intellect are *intellection,* deliberation, and determination or decision."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind,* p. 28.

* **ĭn-tĕl-lĕct′-ĭve,** *a.* [Fr. *intellectif;* Sp. *intelectivo;* Ital. *intellettivo.*]

1. Of or pertaining to the intellect; having power to understand or apprehend ideas.

"In order to the actual intellection of any object, there is a spiritual intellectual light necessary to enable the object to move or affect the *intellective* faculty, which yet the object cannot give to itself, nor yet strike or move the said faculty without it."—*South: Sermons,* vol. iv., ser. 8. (Note.)

2. Produced by the understanding.

3. Capable of being perceived by the understanding only, and not by the senses.

* **ĭn-tĕl-lĕc′-tĭve-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *intellective; -ly.*] In an intellective manner.

"Not *intellectively* to write
Is learnedly they troe."
Warner: Albion's England, bk. ix., ch. xliv.

ĭn-tĕl-lĕc′-tu-ăl, *a. & s.* [Lat. *intellectualis* = pertaining to the intellect; Fr. *intellectuel;* Sp. *intelectual;* Port. *intellectual;* Ital. *intellettuale.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Of or pertaining to the intellect or understanding; belonging to the mind; performed by the intellect or understanding: as, *intellectual* powers or operations.

2. Appealing to or exercising the intellect or the higher capabilities of man: as, an *intellectual* pursuit or study.

3. Perceived by the intellect; existing only in the understanding; ideal.

"In a dark vision's *intellectual* scene,
Beneath a bower for sorrow made,
The melancholy Cowley lay."
Cowley.

4. Endowed with intellect or the power of understanding; characterized by intellect or mental capacity.

* **B.** *As subst.:* The intellect; the intellectual powers; mental powers; understanding.

"His *intellectuals* and his senses remained perfect until the eighty-fourth year of his age."—*Wood: Athenæ: Oxon.* (*P. Holland.*)

† **ĭn-tĕl-lĕc′-tu-ăl-ĭsm,** *s.* [Eng. *intellectual; -ism.*]

1. Intellectual power or quality; intellectuality.

2. The doctrine that knowledge is derived from pure reason.

* **ĭn-tĕl-lĕc′-tu-ăl-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *intellectual; -ist.*]

1. One who overrates the intellect or understanding.

"These *intellectualists,* which are notwithstanding commonly taken for the most sublime and divine philosophers."—*Bacon: Advancement of Learning,* bk. i.

2. One who holds or supports the doctrine of intellectualism (q.v.).

† **ĭn-tĕl-lĕc-tu-ăl′-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *intellectual; -ity.*] The quality or state of being intellectual; the possession of intellect; intellectual powers.

"The plastick or spermatick nature, devoid of all animality or conscious *intellectuality.*"—*Cudworth: Intell. System,* p. 133.

† **ĭn-tĕl-lĕc′-tu-ăl-īze,** *v.t.* [Eng. *intellectual; -ize.*]

1. To make intellectual; to endow with intellect.

2. To reason on or treat in an intellectual manner.

3. To give an intellectual or ideal character to; to idealize.

"When Leibnitz is said to have *intellectualized* the sensuous representations, the reproach conveyed is, that he disregarded the special distinction of their basis in sense, and regarded them as only less clear than the representations of intellect."—*G. H. Lewes: Hist. Philos.* (1880), ii. 500.

ĭn-tĕl-lĕc′-tu-ăl-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *intellectual; -ly.*] In an intellectual manner; by means of the intellect or understanding.

"Man above all visible creatures is able to perform that duty *intellectually* and intentionally."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind,* p. 72.

ĭn-tĕl′-lĭ-ĝĕnce, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *intelligentia,* from *intelligens,* pr. par. of *intelligo* = to understand.] [INTELLECT.]

1. The act or state of understanding or knowing; the exercise of the understanding.

2. The ability to know, understand, or comprehend; intellectual power.

"The flash of Wit—the bright *Intelligence,*
The beam of Song—the blaze of Eloquence."
Byron: Death of Sheridan.

3. Capacity for the higher functions of the intellect.

"And dim'd with darknes their *intelligence.*"
Spenser: Teares of the Muses; Euterpe.

4. Knowledge acquired by study, research, or experience; information.

5. Quickness or sharpness of intellect: as, He is a lad of *intelligence.*

6. Information, notice, notification, news.

7. Familiar terms of acquaintance or intercourse.

* 8. An intelligent or spiritual being; an incorporeal being.

"Fully hast thou satisfied me, pure
Intelligence of heaven, angel serene."
Milton: P. L., viii. 187.

* 9. Communication.

"From whence I found a secret means, to have
Intelligence with my kind lord the king."
Drayton: Legend of Pierce Gaveston.

intelligence-department, *s.*

Mil.: A branch of the army to which is entrusted the duty of supplying the officer in command with all necessary intelligence, signalling, &c.

intelligence-office, *s.* An office or place at which information may be obtained, more particularly with reference to servants to be hired. (*American.*)

* **ĭn-tĕl′-lĭ-ĝence,** *v.t.* [Intelligence, s.] convey or impart intelligence to; to inform.

"That and *intelligencing* [illegible] world with his mines of Ophir."—*Bacon: Eng.,* bk. ii.

* **ĭn-tĕl′-lĭ-ĝen-cer,** *s.* [Eng. intelligence; *-er.*] One who conveys or sends intelligence; one who gives information or notice of [illegible] or distant transactions; a messenger.

"Be thou my books intelligencer as
What each man says of it."
Ben Jonson: Underwoods: [illegible]

* **ĭn-tĕl′-lĭ-ĝen-cy,** *s.* [Lat. *intelligentia.*] Intelligence.

ĭn-tĕl′-lĭ-ĝent, *a.* [Lat. *intelligens,* pr. par. of *intelligo* = to understand; Fr. *intelligent;* Sp. *inteligente;* Ital. *intelligente.*]

1. Understanding; seeing into; [illegible] skilled.

"Part loosely wing the region, part more [illegible]
In common, ranged in figure, wedge their way,
Intelligent of seasons."
Milton: P. L., [illegible]

2. Endowed with the faculty of understanding or reason.

"No *intelligent* man thence [illegible] allowed in the Gospel only to avoid [illegible]"—*Tetrachordon.*

3. Endowed with a quick or ready [illegible] sharp, sensible, clever, quick.

* 4. Giving or bearing intelligence [illegible] formation; communicative, informing.

"Be *intelligent* to me."
Shakesp.: Pericles.

5. Characterized by intelligence: as, [illegible] *telligent* answer.

* **ĭn-tĕl-lĭ-ĝĕn′-tial** (ti as sh), **ĭn-tĕl-lĭ-ĝen-cial,** *a.* [Eng. intelligent; *-ial.*]

1. Intellectual; exercising [illegible] implying or characterized by [illegible]

"The devil entered, and his brutal sin
In heart or head, possessing, soil'd [illegible]
With act *intelligential.*"
Milton: [illegible]

2. Consisting of intelligence, [illegible] or spiritual being.

"Food alike those pure
Intelligential substances require
As doth your rational."
Milton: [illegible]

* **ĭn-tĕl-lĭ-ĝĕn′-tiar-ȳ** (ti as sh), **ĭn-tĕl-lĭ-ĝen-ciar-y,** *s.* [Eng. intelligent; *-ary.*] One who conveys intelligence; an intelligencer.

"There were sent over into France [illegible] *gencierries* to move some complaints."—*Hist. Scot.; Caratake.*

ĭn-tĕl′-lĭ-ĝent-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. intelligent; *-ly.*] In an intelligent manner; with intelligence.

"*Intelligently* on their behalf to [illegible] praises and acclamations to their [illegible]"—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind,* p. 372.

ĭn-tĕl-lĭĝ-ĭ-bĭl′-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Eng. intelligible; *-ity.*]

1. The quality or state of being intelligible; possibility to be understood; [illegible] ness, perspicuity.

"I see no necessity that intelligibility [illegible] understanding should be necessary to the existence of a thing."—*Bagshaw: Work,* [illegible]

2. The quality or state of possessing intelligence; the power of understanding; [illegible] lection.

"The soul's nature consists in intelligibility [illegible] *vill: Scepsis Scientifica.*

ĭn-tĕl′-lĭĝ-ĭ-ble, *a. & s.* [Fr., from Lat. *intelligibilis* = perceptible to the mind; *intelligo* = to understand.]

A. *As adj.:* Capable of being understood; comprehended; comprehensible; plain; perspicuous.

* **B.** *As subst.:* That which can be stood or comprehended.

"Thus *intelligibles* are conveyed from [illegible] another by writing."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind.*

ĭn-tĕl′-lĭĝ-ĭ-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. intelligible; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being intelligible; intelligibility.

"It is in our ideas that both the [illegible] knowledge, and the propriety or intelligibleness in speaking, consists."—*Locke: Human [illegible]* bk. ii., ch. xxxii.

ĭn-tĕl′-lĭĝ-ĭ-blȳ, *adv.* [Eng. intelligible; *-ly.*] In an intelligible manner; so as to be understood; plainly, clearly.

"Which, if we speak *intelligibly,* is to be [illegible] with making us guilty when we were [illegible]"—*Taylor: Of Repentance,* ch. vi., § i.

* **ĭn-tĕm′-ĕr-ate,** *a.* [Lat. *intemeratus,* pa. par. of *in-* = not, and *temeratus,* pa. par. of [illegible]

to pollute, to defile.] Not polluted or defiled; unpolluted, pure, undefiled.

"The entire and *intemerate* comeliness of virtues." —*Parthenia Sacra* (Pref.), A. 4 b. (1633).

* **ĭn-tĕm′-ĕr-ate-nĕsse,** *s.* [Eng. *intemerate; -ness.*] The quality or state of being intemerate.

"The sincerity and *intemerateness* of the fountain." —*Donne: Letter to Sir H. G.*, p. 281.

* **ĭn-tĕm′-pĕr-ą-mĕnt,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *temperament* (q.v.).] A bad temperament, state, or constitution.

ĭn-tĕm′-pĕr-ance, * **in-tem-per-ance,** *s.* [Fr. *intempérance*, from Lat. *intemperantia*, from *in-* = not, and *temperantia* = moderation, gentleness.] [TEMPERANCE.]

1. A want of moderation or self-restraint; excess.

"An *intemperance* which, even in the most atrocious cases, ill becomes the judicial character."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

2. Excess or habitual indulgence in the use of alcoholic liquors; drunkenness.

"A cruel internal malady which had been aggravated by *intemperance*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

3. An intemperate act; an act of excess.

* **ĭn-tĕm′-pĕr-an-çy,** *s.* [Lat. *intemperantia.*] Intemperance; excess.

"Cæsar's *intemperancy* in his pleasures."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 612.

ĭn-tĕm′-pĕr-ant, * **in-tem-per-ant,** *a. & s.* [Lat. *intemperans* (genit. *intemperantis*) = intemperate, immoderate.]

* **A.** *As adj.:* The same as INTEMPERATE (q.v.).

"Soche as be *intemperaunt*, that is folowers of their naughtie appetites."—*Udal: Apoph. of Erasmus*, p. 15.

† **B.** *As subst.:* One who is intemperate; a word introduced by Dr. B. W. Richardson to designate one who indulges to excess in the use of intoxicating liquors. It has since found its way into general temperance literature.

ĭn-tĕm′-pĕr-ate, *a. & s.* [Lat. *intemperatus* = untempered.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Not exercising due moderation or self-restraint; indulging any appetite or passion in excess; immoderate.

"Ensample be of mind *intemperate*."
Spenser: F. Q., II. vii. 60.

2. Addicted to an excessive or immoderate indulgence in the use of alcoholic liquors.

"Men habitually *intemperate* justly forfeit the esteem of their fellow citizens."—*Beattie: Moral Science*, pt. iii., ch. iii., § 2.

3. Done in excess; immoderate, excessive; exceeding proper bounds.

"When mariners would madly meet their doom
With draughts *intemperate* on the sinking deck."
Byron: Childe Harold, iii. 14.

4. Violent; rough; boisterous: as, *intemperate* weather.

B. *As subst.:* One who is not temperate; specif., one who is addicted to an excessive or immoderate indulgence in alcoholic liquors; an inebriate.

¶ For the difference between *intemperate* and *excessive*, see EXCESSIVE.

* **ĭn-tĕm′-pĕr-ate,** *v.t.* [INTEMPERATE, *a.*] To disorder.

ĭn-tĕm′-pĕr-ate-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *intemperate; -ly.*]

1. In an intemperate manner; to excess; beyond proper bounds.

"A man that is rashly and *intemperately* angry upon any occasion."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. iii., *ser.* 2.

2. In an intemperate manner; with excessive indulgence in alcoholic liquors.

* **ĭn-tĕm′-pĕr-ate-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *intemperate; -ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being intemperate; want of moderation; excess, especially in the use of alcoholic liquors; intemperance.

2. Excess of heat or cold; unseasonableness of weather.

"By unseasonable weather, by *intemperateness* of the air or meteors."—*Hale: Contempl.; Of Contentation.*

* **ĭn-tĕm′-pĕr-ą-tūre,** *s.* [Eng. *intemperat(e); -ure.*] Excess of some quality; excess of temperature; unseasonableness.

"For the great heat and *intemperature* of the weather."—*Hacklugt: Voyages*, ii. 27.

* **ĭn-tĕm′-pĕr-oūs,** *a.* [Lat. *in-* = not, and *tempero* = to moderate.] Intemperate.

* **ĭn-tĕm-pĕs′-tive,** *a.* [Lat. *intempestivus*, from *in-* = not, and *tempestivus* = seasonable, from *tempestas* = season; *tempus* = time; Fr. *intempestif*; Ital. & Sp. *intempestivo.*] Not seasonable; unseasonable, untimely.

"*Intempestive* laughing, weeping, &c."—*Burton: Anat. of Melancholy.* (*Democritus to the Reader.*)

* **ĭn-tĕm-pĕs′-tive-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *intempestive; -ly.*] In an unseasonable manner or time; unseasonably.

"They *intempestively* rails at and pronounce them damned."—*Burton: Anat. Melancholy.* (*Democritus to the Reader.*)

* **ĭn-tĕm-pĕs-tĭv′-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Lat. *intempestivitas*, from *intempestivus* = unseasonable.] Unseasonableness; untimeliness.

"Our moral books tell us of a vice, which they call ἀκαιρία *intempestivity*."—*Halest: Serm. at Eton*, p. 4.

* **ĭn-tĕn′-ą-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *tenable* (q.v.).] Not tenable; not defensible; untenable; incapable of being maintained or defended.

"The more it has discovered of the *intenable* pretensions of the Gospel."—*Warburton: Works*, vol. ix., ser. 13.

ĭn-tĕnd′, * **en-tende,** * **en-tend-en,** * **in-tende,** *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *entendre* = to understand, to conceive, from Lat. *intendo* = to stretch out, to bend, to apply the mind: *in-* = in, on, and *tendo* = to stretch; Sp. & Port. *entender*; Ital. *intendere.*]

A. *Transitive:*

* 1. To stretch out; to distend; to extend.

"By this the lungs are *intended* or remitted."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind.*

* 2. To bend.

"Things reciprocate forwards and backwards, as when a bow is successively *intended* and remedied."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 221.

* 3. To turn; to direct; to bend.

"Tyre, I now look from thee then, and to
Tarsus *intend* my travel."
Shakesp.: Pericles, i. 2.

* 4. To enforce; to increase; to intensify.

"The magnified quality of this star, conceived to cause or *intend* the heat of this season."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iv., ch. xiii.

* 5. To turn or fix the mind on; to attend to; to regard.

"Nay, but *intend* me."—*Ben Jonson: Cynthia's Revels*, v. 2.

* 6. To fashion; to design.

* 7. To pretend; to simulate.

"Tell them that you know that Hero loves me, *intend* a kind of seal both to the Prince and Claudio."—*Shakesp.: Much Ado About Nothing*, ii. 2.

8. To design; to fix the mind on as the object to be effected or attained; to mean.

"The men were quiet and sober, and *intended* nobody any harm."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. i.

B. *Intransitive:*

* 1. To stretch forward; to extend.

2. To have a design, purpose, or intention; to design.

¶ For the difference between to *intend* and to *design*, see DESIGN.

* **ĭn-tĕnd′-ançe,** *s.* [Eng. *intend; -ance.*] Attention; care.

"But the maids, whom wee would have specially good, requireth all *intendance* both of father and mother."—*Vives: Instruct. of a Christian Woman*, bk. i., ch. i.

* **ĭn-tĕnd′-an-çy,** * **in-tĕnd′-an-çy,** *s.* [Eng. *intendant; -cy.*]

1. The office or position of an intendant.

"A famous poet and countryman of ours who had some *intendancy* in an hospital built on the Via Triumphalis."—*Evelyn: Memoirs; Rome*, 1645.

2. The district under the charge of an intendant.

* **ĭn-tĕnd′-ant,** * **in-tĕnd′-ant,** *a. & s.* [Fr., from Lat. *intendens*, pr. par. of *intendo.*] [INTEND.]

A. *As adj.:* Attentive; attending.

"To him I sighs all *intendant*
I not where he were sufficiente."
Gower: C. A., viii.

B. *As subst.:* One who has the charge, superintendence, oversight, or direction of some public business; a superintendent.

ĭn-tĕnd′-ĕd, *pa. par., a., & s.* [INTEND.]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Stretched out, extended.

"The same advauncing high above his head,
With sharpe *intended* sting so rude him smot."
Spenser: F. Q., I. xi. 28.

2. Designed; done or said intentionally or of design.

3. Engaged, betrothed: as, an *intended* wife.

C. *As subst.:* A person engaged to be married to another; an affianced lover.

"He had called there to see his late *intended*."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, Sept. 4, 1884.

* **ĭn-tĕnd′-ĕd-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *intended; -ly.*] Of set purpose or design; intentionally, designedly.

"He made them more *intendedly* a meet help to remove the evil of being alone."—*Milton: Tetrachordon.*

* **ĭn-tĕnd′-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *intend; -er.*] One who intends or designs.

"I will rather bless them, as instruments, than condemn them, as not *intenders*."—*Feltham: Resolves*, pt. i., res. 22.

* **ĭn-tĕn′-dĕr,** *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (intens.), and Eng. *tender* (q.v.).] To make tender.

"Which gives those venerable scenes full weight,
And deep reception in th' *intendered* heart."
Young: Night Thoughts, ix. 721.

* **ĭn-tĕnd′-ĭ-mĕnt,** *s.* [Low Lat. *intendimentum*, from Lat. *intendo.*] [INTEND.]

1. Attention, patient hearing, consideration.

"Till well ye wot, by grave *intendiment*,
What woman, and wherefore doth me upbraid."
Spenser: F. Q., I. xii. 21.

2. Knowledge, skill, experience.

"For she of hearbes had great *intendiment*."
Spenser: F. Q., III. v. 32.

* **ĭn-tĕnd′-mĕnt,** *s.* [Fr. *entendement*, from *entendre* = to understand.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Intention, design, purpose.

"[We] fear the main *intendment* of the Scot,
Who hath been still a giddy neighbour to us."
Shakesp.: Henry VI., i. 2.

2. Supervision, oversight.

"Well he merited
The *intendments* o'er the galliee at Leghorn."
Ford: Fancies Chaste & Noble, i. 1.

II. *Law:* The true intent or meaning of a person, law, or legal document.

"According to the true *intendment* of the laws of England."—*Junius*, let. 69.

* **ĭn-tĕn′-ĕ-brāt-ĕd,** *a.* [Lat. *in-* = in, and *tenebræ* = darkness.] Darkened, obscured.

"A pretty conjecture *intenebrated* by antiquity."—*Wotton: Remains*, p. 261.

* **ĭn-tĕn-ĕr-āte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *in-* (intens.), and *tener* = tender.] To make tender or soft; to soften.

"Fear *intenerates* the heart, making it fit for all gracious impression."—*Bp. Hall: Remedy of Prophaneness*, bk. ii., § 13.

* **ĭn-tĕn′-ĕr-ate,** *a.* [INTENERATE, *v.*] Made tender or soft; softened, soft.

* **ĭn-tĕn-ĕr-ā′-tion,** *s.* [INTENERATE, *v.*] The act or process of making tender or soft; softening.

"The noblest use of nourishment is for the prolongation of life, restoration of some degree of youth, and *intenneration* of the parts."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 55.

* **ĭn-tĕn′-ĭ-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *tensible* (q.v.).] Incapable of holding, containing, or retaining.

"Yet in this captious and *intensible* sieve
I still pour in the waters of my love."
Shakesp.: All's Well That Ends Well, i. 3.

† **ĭn-tĕn′-āte,** *v.t.* [Eng. *intens(e); -ate.*] To make intense or more intense; to intensify. (*Emerson: English Traits*, ch. iv.)

† **ĭn-tĕn′-ā-tion,** *s.* [Eng. *intens(e); -ation.*] An ascending climax. (*Carlyle: Miscell.*, iii. 221.)

† **ĭn-tĕns′-ą-tive,** *a.* [Eng. *intensat(e); -ive.*] Making intense or more intense; intensifying, adding intensity.

"An *intensative* attributive."—*Athenæum*, Dec. 13, 1890, p. 818.

ĭn-tĕnse′, *a.* [Lat. *intensus*, pa. par. of *intendo* = to stretch out.] [INTEND.]

1. Raised to the highest; strained, forced; anxiously attentive, strict, severe: as, *intense* study.

2. Extreme in degree: as

(1) Violent, vehement, exceedingly strong: as, *intense* love, *intense* affection.

(2) Exceedingly hot, ardent.

"Then, woe to mortals! Titan then exerts
His heat *intense*."
Phillips: Cider, i.

(3) Exceedingly cold, biting, sharp: as, *intense* cold, an *intense* frost.

(4) Exceedingly sharp, severe, or acute: as, *intense* pain.

(5) Vehement; very strong or passionate.

"Fraught with a potion so *intense*."
Tennyson: Maud, II. ii. 39.

(6) Strict, severe, harsh.

"The regal power more or less *intense* or remiss; that is, greater or less."—*Milton: Def. of People of England.*

(7) Exceedingly deep in colour: as, an *intense* blue.

ĭn-tĕnse′-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *intense; -ly.*]

1. In an intense manner or degree; to an extreme or very great degree; vehemently, exceedingly.

"The more ardently and *intensely* a man loves God."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. iv., ser. 8.

* 2. Attentively, earnestly.

ĭn-tĕnse′-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *intense; -ness.*] The quality or state of being intense; intensity, vehemence.

"With *intenseness* of desire
In her upward eye of fire."
Wordsworth: Kitten.

ĭn-tĕns-ĭ-fĭ-cā′-tion, *s.* [Eng. *intensify*; *c* connective, and suff. *-ation.*] The act or process of intensifying or making more intense.

ĭn-tĕns′-ĭ-fī-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *intensify; -er.*] One who or that which intensifies; specifically in photography, a substance used to intensify opacity of the deposit. [INTENSIFY, A. 2.]

ĭn-tĕns′-ĭ-fȳ, *v.t. & i.* [Eng. *intense*; *i* connective; *-fy.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* To make intense, or more intense.

"And felt how piercing is the sting of pride,
By want embittered and *intensified*."
Longfellow: Student's Tale.

2. *Photog.:* A term applied to various modes of giving strength or increased opacity to the deposit forming the photographic picture on an exposed and developed plate. This may be effected by depositing metallic silver, from a solution of the nitrate of that metal, by means of some iron salts, or pyrogallic acid, and also by increasing the density of the deposit already formed. One method of doing this is to first bleach it with bi-chloride of mercury, and, after well washing, to treat with dilute ammonia.

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To become intense, or more intense; to act with greater force or energy.

ĭn-tĕn′-sion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *intensio*, from *intensus*, pa. par. of *intendo*; Sp. *intension*; Ital. *intensione.*]

* **I.** *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of straining or stretching; the state of being strained or stretched.

"Many divers tunes and different *intensions* of the voice, which the musicians call harmonies."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 925.

2. The act of intensifying or rendering more intense; intensification.

"Sounds will be carried further with the wind than against the wind: and likewise to rise and fall with the *intension* or remission of the wind."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.* (*Todd.*)

II. *Logic & Metaph.:* Those attributes which go to make up a complex general notion, and which cannot be taken away from it without destroying it. More usually termed COMPREHENSION (q.v.). [EXTENSION.]

"The greater the extension, the less the *intension*; the more objects a conception embraces, the more slender the knowledge which it conveys of any of those objects; and *vice versa*."—*Thomson: Laws of Thought*, § 52.

ĭn-tĕns′-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Eng. *intens(e); -ity.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* The quality or state of being intense; intenseness, vehemence, violence, force, depth, severity.

"She could prove to him the *intensity* and disinterestedness of her affection."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. x.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Magnet.:* [MAGNETOMETER].

2. *Elect.:* In a similar sense to 3. Thus the intensity of a current is the quantity of electricity which, in any unit of time, flows through a section of the current. That of an electric light is the amount of light it gives forth compared with that of an ordinary-sized candle, of a lamp of any given kind, or of the sun.

3. *Physics, &c.:* The concentrated energy with which a force acts; the potency of a force as measured by its effects. Used of light, of radiant or other heat, of sound, of gravity, &c. [¶.]

¶ *Intensity of pressure, Intensity of stress:* The force per unit of area. It is of the dimensions $\frac{\text{force}}{\text{area}}$. If M stands for mass, L for length, and T for time, then intensity of pressure or of stress $= \frac{M}{LT^2}$. (*Everett: C. G. S. System of Units* (1875), p. 6.)

ĭn-tĕns′-īve, *a. & s.* [Eng. *intens(e); -ive.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Admitting of intension; that may or can be intensified or increased in degree.

"The *intensive* distance between the perfection of an angel and of a man is but finite."—*Hale.* (*Todd.*)

2. Serving to intensify, or to add force or emphasis.

* 3. Intense, deep, strong.

"An effectual grief for sin should be serious, deep, hearty, *intensive*."—*Bp. Hall: Balm of Gilead.*

* 4. Intent, assiduous, very careful.

"Tired with that assiduous attendance and *intensive* circumspection which a long fortune did require."—*Wotton.*

B. *As subst.:* Something serving to give force or emphasis; specif., an intensive particle, word, or phrase.

"Anon. has 'Infernal used as an intensative.' Is not the word a mistake for *intensive*?"—*Notes & Queries*, March 5, 1881, p. 186.

† **ĭn-tĕns′-īve-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *intensive; -ly.*]

1. In an intensive manner; by increase of degree.

"God and the good angels are more free than we are, that is, *intensively* in the degree of freedom; but not extensively in the latitude of the object, according to a liberty of exercise, but not of specification."—*Bramhall: Against Hobbes.*

2. So as to give force or emphasis.

3. Intently, assiduously, earnestly.

"Let us wait reverently and *intensively* upon this Bethesda of God."—*Hale: Contempl.; Pool of Bethesda.*

4. By intension.

"Not only if it be considered *intensively*, but extensively (as a schoolman would express it)."—*Boyle: Works*, vol. iv., p. 52.

* **ĭn-tĕns′-īve-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *intensive; -ness.*] The quality or state of being intensive; intensity.

"Where nothing might or could interrupt or divert the *intensiveness* of his sorrow and fear."—*Hale: Contemp.; Christ Crucified.*

ĭn-tĕnt′, *a.* [Lat. *intentus*, pa. par. of *intendo.*] Having the mind bent or strained on an object; eager in pursuit of or attention to an object; anxiously diligent; sedulously applied. (It is now followed only by *on*, but *to* was also formerly used.)

"The village of Plymouth
Woke from its sleep, and arose, *intent* on its manifold labours."
Longfellow: Miles Standish, v.

ĭn-tĕnt′, *en-tente, *s.* [Fr. *entente*, from *entendre* = to understand, to conceive; Ital. & Sp. *intento.*]

1. The act of stretching, straining, or bending the mind or thoughts towards an object; a design, a purpose, an intention.

"Some foe to his upright *intent*
Finds out his weaker part."
Cowper: Human Frailty.

2. Meaning, drift.

¶ (1) *To the intent that:* In order that.

(2) *To all intents, To all intents and purposes:* Practically, really, in reality.

"A people, who are in general excluded from any share of the legislature, are, *to all intents and purposes*, as much slaves, when twenty, independent of them, govern, as when but one domineers."—*Burke: A Vindication of National Society.*

ĭn-tĕn′-tion, *in-ten-cy-one, *s.* [Fr. *intention*, from Lat. *intentionem*, accus. of *intentio* = an endeavour, an effort, from *intentus*, pa. par. of *intendo*; Sp. *intencion*; Ital. *intenzione.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. The state of being strained, increased, or intensified; intension.

"The operations of agents admit of *intention* and remission; but essences are not capable of such variation."—*Locke.* (*Todd.*)

2. The act of stretching or bending the mind towards an object; closeness of application; sedulous attention or application; earnestness.

"My soul
Is bent with more *intention* on their follies."
Ben Jonson: Cynthia's Revels, i. 1.

3. A determination to act in some particular mode or manner; a purpose, a design, a project, an intent.

"He announced his *intention* to protect them in the free exercise of their religion."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vii.

4. That which is intended; an aim, a [illegible] an object.

5. The purpose for which anything is [illegible] tended; object.

"The bones (in the human frame) are [illegible] be 284; the distinct scopes or *intentions* [illegible] these are above 40, in all about [illegible]"—[illegible] *Nat. Hist.*, bk. i., ch. vi.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Logic:* Any mental apprehension of [illegible] object.

2. *Roman Theology:*

(1) Interior assent to an external act [illegible] part of the minister; held by some [illegible] gians to be essential to the validity of [illegible] act, when of a sacramental character. [illegible] the arguments against the validity of Anglican Orders, urged by some Roman writers, [illegible] absence of intention in the Elizabethan [illegible] and their consecrators to do what the [illegible] Church does when she consecrates [illegible] ordains priests.

(2) The special purpose to [illegible] cite vocal prayers, or perform any act of devotion with a particular object in view, [illegible] the spiritual benefit of some person or [illegible] impetration of some grace for oneself.

¶ (1) *First intention:*

Logic: A conception of a thing [illegible] the first or direct application of the [illegible] the individual object; an idea; an image.

(2) *Second intention:*

Logic: A conception generalized from [illegible] first intuition or apprehension already [illegible] by the mind; an abstract notion.

"The *first intention* of every word is [illegible] ing; the *second intention*, its logical value, [illegible] to the function of thought to which it belongs."—*Thomson: Laws of Thought*, Introd., p. 3.

(3) *To heal by the first intention:*

Surg.: To cicatrize without suppuration [illegible] a wound.

(4) *To heal by the second intention:*

Surg.: To unite after suppuration [illegible] a wound.

ĭn-tĕn′-tion-ăl, *a.* [Eng. *intention; -al.*] Done with intention, design, or purpose; designed, intended, not accidental.

"Both armies in the field, however, [illegible] for their hated masters, and [illegible] tents."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Roman Hist.* [illegible]

* **ĭn-tĕn-tion-ăl′-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *intentional; -ity.*] The quality or state of being intentional.

ĭn-tĕn′-tion-ăl-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *intentional; -ly.*]

1. In an intentional manner; with intention or design; of set purpose; designedly.

* 2. In will, if not in deed.

"Innocent, at least
Intentionally guiltless, I begin."
Glover: Athenaid.

* **ĭn-tĕn′-tioned,** *a.* [Eng. *intention; -ed.*] Having intentions or designs; used in composition, as well-*intentioned* = having good honest intentions.

"The best *intentioned*, most religious writers employ many phrases, that a Spinozist would [illegible] the explanation of his impiety."—*Warburton: Sermon on Essay on Man.*

* **ĭn-tĕn′-tive,** *a.* [Lat. *intentivus*, from *intentus*, pa. par. of *intendo*; Ital. *intentivo.*] Having the mind closely applied; attentive; intent.

"I have found you, faithfull, obedient, and [illegible] my requestes and desires diligent and [illegible]"—*Hall: Edward IV.* (an. 23).

* **ĭn-tĕn′-tīve-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *intentive; -ly.*] Closely, attentively, carefully.

"*Intentively ready* and prepared to [illegible]"—*Hacklyt: Voyages*, ii. 87.

* **ĭn-tĕn′-tīve-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *intentive; -ness.*] The quality or state of being intentive; close attention or application of mind.

"Their care and *intentiveness* is truly [illegible] able."—*Bp. Hall: Contempl.; Lazarus raised.*

ĭn-tĕnt′-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *intent; -ly.*] In an intent manner; with close application of mind; closely, narrowly, attentively, [illegible]

"*Intently* prosecuting one entire scheme, [illegible] ing the constituent parts of it to the [illegible] of his providence."—*Hurd: On the Prophecies.*

ĭn-tĕnt′-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *intent; -ness.*] The quality or state of being intent; [illegible] cation of mind; zeal; attention.

"A course, either of extreme solicitude, or [illegible] upon business."—*South: Sermons*, vol. vi., [illegible]

in-tĕr′, *en-ter-ren, *in-terre, *v.t.* [Fr. *enterrer*, from Low Lat. *interro*, from Lat. *in-* = in, and *terra* = the earth.]

* 1. To deposit in and cover with earth; to bury.

"The best way is to *inter* them as you furrow pease." —*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

2. To bury with funeral rites; to inhume.

"He was *interred* in the parish church there."—*Mason: Freeman; Art of Painting; Life.*

3. To bury; to place out of sight.

"The evil that men do lives after them;
The good is oft *interred* with their bones."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, iii. 2.

In-tĕr-, *pref.* [Lat.] A Latin preposition, signifying between, among, or amongst, and largely used as a prefix in English in words which are for the most part purely Latin, some, however, as *inter*weave, being hybrid.

In-tĕr-ăc-çĕs′-sŏr-ȳ, *a.* [Pref. *inter-*, and Eng. *accessory* (q.v.).]

Anat.: Situated between the accessory process of one vertebra and the mamillary process of the next. Used of interaccessory muscles, called the interaccessorii.

† **In′-tĕr-ăct,** *s.* [Pref. *inter-*, and Eng. *act* (q.v.).]

1. *Lit.:* The interval between two acts of a drama; a short piece between others; an interlude.

2. *Fig.:* Any intermediate employment or time.

† **In′-tĕr-ăct,** *v.t.* [INTERACT, *s.*] To act reciprocally one on another.

* **In-tĕr-ăc′-tion,** *s.* [Pref. *inter-*, and Eng. *action* (q.v.).]

1. An intermediate action.

2. Mutual or reciprocal action.

* **In-tĕr-ăd′-dĭ-tĭve,** *a.* & *s.* [Pref. *inter-*, and Eng. *additive* (q.v.).]

A. *As adj.:* Added or inserted parenthetically or between others, as a clause in a sentence.

B. *As subst.:* Anything added or inserted parenthetically.

* **In-tĕr-ā′-ĝen-çȳ,** *s.* [Pref. *inter-*, and Eng. *agency* (q.v.).] The quality or state of being an interagent; the acts of one acting as an interagent; intermediate agency.

* **In-tĕr-ā′-ĝent,** *s.* [Pref. *inter-*, and Eng. *agent* (q.v.).] One who acts as an intermediate agent between others; a medium.

* **in-ter-all,** *s.* [ENTRAIL, *s.*]

In-tĕr-ăl′-vĕ-ō-lar, *a.* [Pref. *inter-*, and *alveolar* (q.v.).]

Anat.: Between the alveoli of the lungs. Used of the interalveolar lymphatics which, united below, pass upwards to the inner surface of the alveoli.

In-tĕr-ăm-bu-lā′-cra, *s. pl.* [Pref. *inter-*, and Eng., &c. *ambulacra* (q.v.).]

Zool.: The imperforate plates which occupy the intervals of the perforated ones (ambulacra) in the shells of Echinoderms. (*Owen.*)

In-tĕr-ăm-bu-lā′-cral, *a.* [Pref. *inter-*, and Eng. *ambulacral.*]

Zool.: Of or belonging to the interambulacra (q.v.).

* **In-tĕr-ăm′-nĭ-an,** *a.* [Lat. *inter-* = between, amongst; *amnis* = a river, and Eng. adj. suff. *-an.*] Situated between rivers; enclosed by rivers.

* **In-tĕr-ăn′-ĭ-māte,** *v.t.* [Pref. *inter-*, and Eng. *animate* (q.v.).] To animate or inspire mutually.

"When love with one another so
Interanimates two souls." *Donne: The Ecstasy.*

* **In-tĕr-ăr-bŏr-ā′-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *inter* = between, amongst, and *arbor* = a tree.] The intermixture of the branches of trees standing in opposite ranks. (*Browne: Cyrus' Garden*, ch. iv.)

In-tĕr-ăr-tĭc′-u-lar, *a.* [Pref. *inter-*, and Eng. *articular* (q.v.).]

Anat.: Situated between joints, as interarticular fibrocartilages and ligaments.

* **In-tĕr-âu′-lĭc,** *a.* [Lat. *inter* = between, amongst; *aul(a)* = a hall, a palace, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ic.*] Existing or carried on between royal courts: as, *interaulic* politics. (*Motley.*)

In-tĕr-âu-rĭc′-u-lar, *a.* [Pref. *inter-*, and Eng. *auricular* (q.v).]

Anat. (*Of a fœtus*): Situated between the auricles of the heart.

In-tĕr-ăx′-al, *a.* [Pref. *inter-*; Eng. *ax(is)*, and suff. *-al.*]

Arch.: Situated in an interaxis.

In-tĕr-ăx-il′-la-rȳ, *a.* [Pref. *inter-*, and Eng. *axillary* (q.v.).]

Bot.: Situated between or in the axils of leaves.

In-tĕr-ăx′-ĭs, *s.* [Pref. *inter-*, and Eng. *axis* (q.v.).]

Arch.: The space between axes.

* **In-tĕr-băs-tā′-tion,** *s.* [Pref. *inter-*; Eng. *bast(e)* (q.v.); *-ation.*] Patchwork.

"A metaphor taken from *interbastation*, patching or piecing, sewing or clapping close together."—*Smith: Old Age*, p. 154.

† **In-tĕr-blĕnd′,** *v.t.* [Pref. *inter-*, and Eng. *blend* (q.v.).] To blend or mingle so as to form a union.

In-tĕr-brā′-chĭ-al, *a.* [Pref. *inter-*, and Eng. *brachial* (q.v.).]

Anat.: Between the arms.

"The reproductive organs [of the Ophiuroidea] are situated near the bases of the arms, and open by orifices on the ventral surface of the body, or in the *interbrachial* areas."—*H. A. Nicholson: Zool.* (5th ed.), p. 186.

In-tĕr-brăn′ch-ĭ-al, *a.* [Pref. *inter-*, and Eng. *branchial* (q.v.).]

Ichthy. & Zool.: Between or among the branchiæ or gills.

In-tĕr-breēd′, *v.t.* & *i.* [Pref. *inter-*, and Eng. *breed* (q.v.).]

A. *Transitive:*

1. *Gen.:* To breed between two individuals, related to each other in a greater or less degree.

2. *Spec.:* To cross-breed; to breed by crossing different strains or sub-varieties, varieties, or species of animals or flowers.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To breed together. (Used of animals.)

2. To adopt means to effect this result. (Used of cattle-breeders, &c.)

In-tĕr-breēd′-ĭng, *pr. par.* & *s.* [INTERBREED.]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As subst.:* The act of breeding between two individuals; cross-breeding.

¶ Close interbreeding continued during several generations between the nearest relations, and remaining under the same conditions of life almost always tends to decreased size, weakness, or sterility. (*Darwin: Origin of Species*, 6th ed., p. 251.)

* **In-tĕr-brĭng′,** *v.t.* [Pref. *inter-*, and Eng. *bring* (q.v.).] To bring between or among.

"May you *interbring*
Daily new joys, and never sing."
Donne: Eclogue, Dec. 26, 1613.

In-tĕr′-ca-lar, In-tĕr′-ca-la-rȳ, *a.* [Lat. *intercalaris, intercalarius*, from *intercalo* = to intercalate; Fr. *intercalaire.*]

* **I.** *Ord. Lang.:* Inserted between or amongst others.

"This *intercalary* line . . . seems to be intended as a chorus or burden to the song."—*Beattie: Virgil; Past.* viii. (Note.)

II. *Chron.:* Inserted between or among others. Used of months, or shorter periods of time, inserted into the calendar to make the astronomical and civil years more nearly coincide. Romulus is said to have intercalated two months into the Roman year, which had hitherto consisted of ten months only. Numa intercalated a month every second year, and as the time for doing so was unfixed, the Pontifices placed it at such times as might suit the convenience of the government or of their own friends.

In-tĕr′-ca-lāte, *v.t.* [Lat. *intercalatus*, pa. par. of *intercalo* = to proclaim that something has been inserted: *inter* = between, and *calo* = to proclaim; Fr. *intercaler;* Sp. *intercalar;* Ital. *intercalare.*]

* **I.** *Ord. Lang.:* To insert between or amongst others.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Chron.:* To insert a day, a month, &c., in a calendar.

"It was the custom with Greeks to add, or, as it was termed, to *intercalate* a month every other year."—*Priestley: On History*, lect. xiv.

2. *Geol.:* To insert, introduce, or intrude a stratum between other strata.

* **In-tĕr′-cal-āt-ĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *intercalat(e)*; *-ive.*] Tending to intercalate; that intercalates.

In-tĕr-ca-lā′-tion, *s.* [Lat. *intercalatio*, from *intercalatus*, pa. par. of *intercalo*; Fr. *intercalation;* Sp. *intercalacion;* Ital. *intercalazione.*]

* **I.** *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of intercalating or inserting between others.

2. The thing so intercalated.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Chron.:* The insertion of a day, a month, &c., in a calendar.

2. *Geol.:* The insertion, introduction or intrusion of a stratum between or among other strata.

In-tĕr-căr-ŏt′-ĭc, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *intercaroticus* = of or belonging to the carotid artery.]

Anat.: Situated on the inner side of the angle of division in the common carotid artery. Used of the intercarotic ganglion or glandule.

In-tĕr-çēde′, *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *intercéder*, from Lat. *intercedo* = to go between: *inter-* = between, and *cedo* = to go; Sp. *interceder;* Ital. *intercedere.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

* 1. To pass or occur intermediately; to intervene; to come between.

"He supposeth that a vast period *intercoded* between that origination and the age wherein he lived."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind.* (*Todd.*)

2. To go, come, or act between as a peacemaker, with a view to reconcile parties at variance; to plead in favour of another; to mediate; to make intercession. (It is followed by *for* before the person on whose behalf intercession is made, and by *with* before the person to whom it is made.)

"I hears not one man open his mouth to *intercede for* the offender."—*Bishop Hall: Contempl.; Haman Hanged, &c.*

* **B.** *Trans.:* To go, come, or pass between.

"Those superfices reflect the greatest quantity of light, which have the greatest refracting power, and which *intercede* mediums that differ most in their refracting densities."—*Newton.*

¶ To *mediate* and *intercede* are both conciliatory acts; the *intercessor* and *mediator* are equals or even inferiors; to *interpose* is an act of authority, and belongs most commonly to a superior: one *intercedes* or *interposes* for the removal of evil; one *mediates* for the attainment of good. To *intercede* and *interpose* are employed on the highest and lowest occasions; to *mediate* is never employed but in matters of the greatest moment. (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

* **In-tĕr-çē′-dent,** *a.* [Lat. *intercedens*, pr. par. of *intercedo* = to go between.] Coming or passing between; intercediug, mediating.

* **In-tĕr-çē′-dent-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *intercedent*; *-ly.*] By way of intercession; as an interceder or intercessor.

In-tĕr-çē′-dĕr, *s.* [Eng. *interced(e)*; *-er.*] One who intercedes; a mediator, an intercessor.

In-tĕr-çĕl′-lu-lar, *a.* [Pref. *inter-*, and Eng. *cellular* (q.v.).]

Anat., Bot., &c.: Situated between cellules or cells: as, *intercellular* space.

intercellular-canals, intercellular-passages, *s. pl.*

Bot.: Spaces left between contiguous cells in some species of plants. De Candolle thought they were designed for the passage of sap, but in Nymphæaceæ they are filled with air.

intercellular-spaces, *s. pl.*

Bot.: Open spaces, or air-cavities, between the cells of certain species.

intercellular-substance, *s.*

Bot.: A substance alleged to cement together the many minute cells in the parenchyma of a plant. In the higher plants it constitutes only a thin layer, while in Nostoc and some

other forms of algæ it constitutes a jelly. The intercellular substance is only contiguous in cell-walls which have undergone a certain chemical change.

ĭn-tĕr-çĕpt′, *v.t.* [Fr. *intercepter;* Sp. *interceptar;* Ital. *interceptare.*] [INTERCEPT, *a.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To stop, take, or seize by the way or on the passage.

"[I] gathered flocks of friends,
Marched towards St. Albans to *intercept* the queen."
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., ii. 1.

2. To obstruct or interrupt the passage of; to stop.

"Behind the hole I fastened to the pasteboard, with pitch, the blade of a sharp knife, to *intercept* some part of the light which passed through the hole."—*Newton: Optics.*

3. To obstruct or interrupt communication with, or progress towards; to shut out.

"Swarming o'er the dusky fields they fly,
New to the flowers, and *intercept* the sky."
Dryden: Flower & Leaf, 220.

* 4. To take away, to put an end to, to stop.

"God will shortly *intercept* your brethe."—*Joye: Expos. of Daniel* x.

* 5. To stop, to delay, to interrupt.

"Being *intercepted* in your sport."
Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, ii. 3.

II. *Math.:* To include between. When a curve cuts a straight line in two points, the part of the straight line lying between the two points is said to be intercepted between the two points. And, in general, that part of a line lying between any two points is said to be intercepted between them.

ĭn′-tĕr-çĕpt, * **in-ter-cepte,** *a. & s.* [Lat. *interceptus,* pa. par. of *intercipio: inter-* = between, and *capio* = to take, to catch.]

* **A.** *As adj.:* Intercepted, included, comprehended.

"The arche meridian that is contained or *intercepte* betwixe the sighet and the equinoccial."—*Chaucer: Astrolabe*, pt. ii., § 29.

* **B.** *As subst.:* That which is intercepted; specif., in geom., that portion of a line which lies between the two points at which it is intersected by other two lines, by a curve, by two planes, or by a surface.

ĭn-tĕr-çĕpt′-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *intercept; -er.*] One who or that which intercepts; one who stops another.

"Thy *intercepter* full of despight, bloody as the hunter, attends thee at the orchard end."—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, iii. 4.

* **ĭn-tĕr-çĕp′-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *interceptio,* from *interceptus,* pa. par. of *intercipio.* [INTERCEPT, *v.*] The act of intercepting or stopping in the course; stoppage, hindrance, obstruction.

"The king hath note of all that they intend
By *interception*, which they dream not of."
Shakesp.: Henry V., ii. 2.

* **ĭn-tĕr-çĕp′-tĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *intercept; -ive.*] Serving or tending to intercept or stop.

ĭn-tĕr-çĕ′-ssion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *intercessio* = a going between, from *intercessus,* pa. par. of *intercedo* = to go between: Sp. *intercesion;* Ital. *intercessione.*] The act of interceding; mediation; interposition between parties at variance, with a view to reconciliation; prayer to one party in favour of another: sometimes, but rarely, against another.

"The hymn of *intercession* rose."
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, vi. 31.

ĭn-tĕr-çĕ′-ssion-ăl, *a.* [Eng. *intercession; -al.*] Pertaining to, containing, or of the nature of intercession or entreaty.

* **ĭn-tĕr-çĕ′-ssion-āte,** *v.t.* [Eng. *intercession; -ate.*] To make intercessions to; to entreat.

ĭn-tĕr-çĕs′-sŏr, * **in-ter-ces-sour,** *s.* [Fr. *intercesseur,* from Lat. *intercessorem,* acc. of *intercessor,* from *intercessus,* pa. par. of *intercedo* = to go between.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* One who intercedes or goes between; one who makes intercession for others; a mediator; one who interposes between parties at variance, with a view to reconcile them.

"He, from wrath more cool,
Came, the mild Judge and *Intercessor* both,
To sentence man." *Milton: P. L.*, x. 96.

* **II.** *Eccles.:* A bishop who, during a vacancy of a see, administers the bishopric till a successor is elected.

* **ĭn-tĕr-çĕs-sŏr′-ĭ-ăl,** *a.* [Eng. *intercessor; -ial.*] Of or pertaining to intercession or an intercessor; intercessory.

† **ĭn-tĕr-çĕs′-sŏr-ỹ,** *a.* [Eng. *intercessor; -y.*] Containing or of the nature of intercession; interceding.

"The Lord's Prayer has an *intercessory* petition for our enemies."—*Earberry* (1720).

* **ĭn-tĕr-chain′,** *v.t.* [Pref. *inter-,* and Eng. *chain* (q.v.).] To chain or link together.

"Two bosoms *interchained* with an oath."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, ii. 2.

¶ The Folio reads *interchanged.*

ĭn-tĕr-chān′ge, * **en-tre-chaunge,** * **en-ter-change,** * **in-ter-chaunge,** *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *entrechanger,* from *entre* (Lat. *inter*) = between, among, and *changer* = to change.]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To exchange; to give and take mutually.

"Full many strokes
Were *interchanged* twixt them two."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. iii. 17.

2. To change mutually; to put each in the place of the other.

"Again his soul he *interchanged*
With friends whose hearts were long estranged."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, i. 33.

3. To cause to succeed alternately: as, To *interchange* cares with pleasures.

B. *Intrans.:* To succeed alternately; to change mutually.

"With some *interchanging* changes of fortune, they begat, of a just war, the best child peace."—*Sidney.*

* **ĭn′-tĕr-çhānge,** *s.* [INTERCHANGE, *v.*]

1. The act of interchanging or mutually changing; the act or process of mutually giving and receiving; exchange.

"No *interchange* of experience was necessary to lead the metallurgists of remote regions to similar results."—*Wilson: Prehistoric Man*, ch. ix.

2. Alternate succession, change, alternation.

"Sweet *interchange*
Of hill and valley." *Milton: P. L.*, ix. 113.

3. Trade, commerce.

"Those have an *interchange* or trade with Elana."—*Howell: Letters.*

ĭn-tĕr-çhānge-ă-bĭl′-ĭ-tỹ, *s.* [Eng. *interchangeable; -ity.*] The quality or state of being interchangeable; interchangeableness.

ĭn-tĕr-çhān′ge-ă-ble, *a.* [Eng. *interchange; -able.*]

1. Capable of being interchanged; admitting of exchange: as, Two letters may be *interchangeable.*

* 2. Following each other in alternate succession.

"The *interchangeable* weather of spring and autumn."—*Dampier: Voyages* (an. 1668).

ĭn-tĕr-çhān′ge-ă-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *interchangeable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being interchangeable.

ĭn-tĕr-çhān′ge-ă-blỹ, *adv.* [Eng. *interchangeabl(e); -ly.*] In an interchangeable manner; alternately; by reciprocation: so as to be interchangeable.

"The portions of the elements they will have to be *interchangeably* transmutable."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 660.

¶ *Interchangeably posed:*

Her.: Placed or lying across each other, as three fishes, three swords, three arrows, &c., the head of each appearing between the tails, hilts, or butt-ends of the others.

INTERCHANGEABLY POSED.

* **ĭn-tĕr-çhān′ge-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *interchange; -ment.*] The act of interchanging; exchange, mutual transfer.

"A contract of eternal bond of love . . .
Strengthened by *interchangement* of your rings."
Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, v.

* **ĭn-tĕr-çhăp′-tĕr,** *s.* [Pref. *inter-,* and Eng. *chapter* (q.v.).] An interpolated or intercalated chapter.

* **ĭn′-tĕr-çhĕcked,** *a.* [Pref. *inter-,* and Eng. *checked* (q.v.).] Alternated, varied.

"Lead them and ourselves through many years
Of sin and pain—or few, but still of sorrow,
Interchecked with an instant of brief pleasure,
To Death." *Byron: Cain*, i. 1.

* **ĭn-tĕr′-çĭd-ençe,** *s.* [Lat. *intercidens,* pr. par. of *intercido: inter-* = between, among, and *cado* = to fall.] The act or state of falling or coming between; occurrence, accident.

"Talking of the instances, the insults, the *intercidences,* communities of diseases, and all to show what books we have read."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 508

* **ĭn-tĕr′-çĭd-ent,** *a.* [Lat. *in* par. of *intercido.*] Falling or co

* **ĭn-tĕr-çĭp′-ĭ-ent,** *a. & s.* [Lat pr. par. of *intercipio* = to interc

A. *As adj.:* Stopping or seizi or in the course; intercepting.

B. *As subst.:* One who or th tercepts or stops the course or p

"They commend repellents, but astringency, unless as *intercipients* sp *Wiseman: Surgery*, vol. i., bk. i., ch.

* **ĭn-tĕr-çĭ′-sion,** *s.* [Lat. *inter tercisus,* pa. par. of *intercido* = *inter-* = between, among, and A cutting off; an interruption.

"We may understand their *intercision* or consummate desolation."—*Browne* bk. vii., ch. xii.

* **ĭn-tĕr-clą-vĭc′-ŭ-lăr,** *a.* [Fr Eng. *clavicular.*]

Anat.: Between the clavicle bones. There are an interclav and ligament.

* **ĭn-tĕr-clōse′,** *v.t.* [Pref. *inter close,* v. (q.v.).] To shut in, to t

"To *interclose* some very minute an cles."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 655.

* **ĭn-tĕr-clŏŭd′,** *v.t.* [Pref. *inter cloud* (q.v.).] To shut within cloud.

"None the least blackness *interclou*
So fair a day." *Daniel: Cl*

* **ĭn-tĕr-clūde′,** *v.t.* [Lat. *inter inter* = between, among, and *clau* To shut out from a place or co thing intervening; to intercept, to cut off.

"That so all passage of external air may be *intercluded.*"—*Boyle: Works*, i.

* **ĭn-tĕr-clū′-sion,** *s.* [Lat. *inter interclusus,* pa. par. of *interclu* CLUDE.] A shutting off or out; i obstruction.

ĭn-tĕr-cŏl′-line, *a.* [Lat. *inter collis* = a hill, and Eng. suff. *-ine.*]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* Between hills.

2. *Geol.:* Lying between the canic cones or eminences produced or remote eruptions.

ĭn-tĕr-cō-lō′-nĭ-ăl, *a.* [Pref. Eng. *colonial* (q.v.).] Existing between colonies.

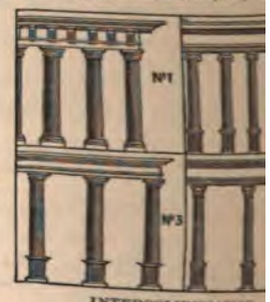
"The Congregationalists of Auck Zealand have just commemorated the series of *intercolonial* meetings at *News*, July 17, 1883.

ĭn-tĕr-cō-lŭm′-năr, *a.* [Pref. Eng. *columnar* (q.v.).]

Anat.: Between any two struc nar in form, as the intercolumnar f

ĭn-tĕr-cō-lŭm-nĭ-ā′-tion, *s.* *columnium,* from *inter-* = between, = a column, a pillar.]

Arch.: The space between tw When columns are attached to th space is not under such rigorous l they are quite insulated; for, in



INTERCOLUMNIATION.

case, real as well as apparent sol them to be near each other, th better sustain the entablatures The different intercolumniations Pycnostyle (No. 1), Systyle (No. (No. 3), Araeostyle (No. 4), and E In the Doric, however, the intercol

regulated by the disposition of the triglyphs in the frieze; for the triglyphs ought always to be placed over the centre of a column, and the metope should be square. In the Tuscan interval, the architraves being of wood, the space may be considerably extended. Columns may be said to be either engaged or insulated; when insulated, they are either placed very near the walls or at some considerable distance from them. With regard to engaged columns, or such as are near the walls of a building, the intercolumniations are not limited, but depend on the width of the arches, windows, niches, or other objects, and the decorations placed within them. But columns that are entirely detached, and perform alone the office of supporting the entablature, as in peristyles, porches, and galleries, must be near each other, both for the sake of real and apparent solidity. (*Weale.*)

* **ĭn-tĕr-cŏm'-băt,** *s.* [Pref. *inter-*, and Eng. *combat* (q.v.).] A combat, an engagement.

"[They] at the point of *intercombat* were."
Daniel: Civil Wars, i. 62.

* **ĭn-tĕr-cŏme',** *v.i.* [Pref. *inter-*, and Eng. *come* (q.v.).] To come between; to intervene, to interpose, to interfere.

* **ĭn-tĕr-cŏm'-mŏn,** *v.i.* [Pref. *inter-*, and Eng. *common* (q.v.).]

1. To have to do with or act in common or community with others; to act, share, or participate with or among others.

"The spirits of the wine do prey upon the roscid juice of the body, and *intercommon* with the spirits of the body."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 55.

2. To use a common with others; to graze cattle on a common pasture; to enjoy or possess the right of feeding or grazing on common.

ĭn'-tĕr-cŏm-mŏn, *s.* [INTERCOMMON, *v.*] The same as INTERCOMMONAGE (q.v.).

¶ It was the right of intercommon that gained Epping Forest for the Corporation of London, and saved it for the public. While in at least one parish it was considered that all rights of common had been bought out; the rights of intercommon had been forgotten. No fences existed round that parish, on which account cattle from five other parishes crossed the unnoted boundary line. The rights of their owners would be taken away if inclosures took place, hence none must be permitted, and any previously existing must be thrown open.

* **ĭn-tĕr-cŏm'-mŏn-age (age** as **ĭj),** *s.* [Pref. *inter-*, and Eng. *commonage* (q.v.).] A joint or mutual right of commonage; the privilege enjoyed by the inhabitants of two or more contiguous manors or townships of pasturing their cattle on the commons of each other. Called also intercommon.

* **ĭn'-tĕr-cŏm-mŏned,** *a.* [Pref. *inter-*; Eng. *common*, and suff. *-ed.*] Having things in common; acting in common; outlawed by a writ of intercommoning (q.v.).

"Those desperate *intercommoned* men, who were as it were hunted from their houses."—*Burnet: Hist. Own Time* (an. 1679).

* **ĭn-tĕr-cŏm'-mŏn-ĕr,** *s.* [Pref. *inter-*, and Eng. *commoner* (q.v.).] A joint communicant.

* **ĭn-tĕr-cŏm'-mŏn-ĭng,** *s.* [Pref. *inter-*; Eng. *common*, and suff. *-ing.*]

* 1. (For def. see extract.)

"And upon that great numbers were outlawed; and a writ was issued out, that was indeed legal, but very seldom used, called *intercommoning*; because it made all that harboured such persons, or did not seize them, when they had it in their power, to be involved in the same guilt."—*Burnet: Own Time* (an. 1676).

2. The same as INTERCOMMON, *s.*, and INTERCOMMONAGE (q.v.).

* **ĭn-tĕr-cŏm-mūne',** *v.i.* [Pref. *inter-*, and Eng. *commune* (q.v.).]

Scots Law: To maintain mutual intercourse or communication: as, To *intercommune* with rebels.

* **ĭn-tĕr-cŏm-mūn'-ĭc-ą-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *inter-*, and Eng. *communicable* (q.v.).] That may or can be mutually communicated.

* **ĭn-tĕr-cŏm-mūn'-ĭ-cāte,** *v.i.* & *t.* [Pref. *inter-*, and Eng. *communicate* (q.v.).]

A. *Intrans.:* To maintain or hold mutual communication; to communicate mutually.

B. *Trans.:* To communicate mutually; to interchange.

"The rays . . . *intercommunicate* the lights, as they may be sent to and fro."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 954.

* **ĭn-tĕr-cŏm-mūn-ĭ-cā'-tion,** *s.* [Pref. *inter-*, and Eng. *communication* (q.v.).] Mutual or reciprocal communication.

"*Intercommunication* of suggestions, plans, wants, and wishes takes place between the horse and the cow."—*Lindsay: Mind in the Lower Animals*, i. 337.

ĭn-tĕr-cŏm-mūn'-ĭng, *s.* [Pref. *inter-*, and Eng. *communing* (q.v.).] The same as INTERCOMMUNION (q.v.).

¶ *Letters of intercommuning:*

Scots Law: Orders from the Scotch Privy Council, forbidding all and sundry from holding any kind of intercourse or communication with the persons therein denounced, on pain of being regarded as art and part in their crimes, and liable accordingly.

ĭn-tĕr-cŏm-mūn'-ion (ion as **yŭn),** *s.* [Pref. *inter-*, and Eng. *communion* (q.v.).] Mutual communion; intercommunication.

"An entire *intercommunion* with the idolatrous religions round them."—*Law: Theory of Religion*, pt. ii.

* **ĭn-tĕr-cŏm-mūn'-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Pref. *inter-*, and Eng. *community* (q.v.).]

1. A mutual communication or community; intercommunication.

"That *intercommunity* of Paganism, which will be explained hereafter."—*Warburton: Divine Legation*, bk. ii., § 4.

2. A state living or existing together in harmony.

* **ĭn-tĕr-cŏm-păr'-ĭ-sŏn,** *s.* [Pref. *inter-*, and Eng. *comparison* (q.v.).] Mutual comparison, as between the parts of one thing and the corresponding parts of another.

* **ĭn-tĕr-cŏm-plĕx'-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Pref. *inter-*, and Eng. *complexity.*] Entanglement. (*De Quincey: Spanish Nun*, § 20.)

ĭn-tĕr-cŏn'-dȳ-lar, *a.* [Pref. *inter-*; Eng., &c. *condyle*, and suff. *-ar.*]

Anat.: Between the condyles: as, the *intercondylar* fossa, or notch of the femur.

* **ĭn-tĕr-cŏn-nĕct',** *v.t.* [Pref. *inter-*, and Eng. *connect* (q.v.).] To conjoin or unite closely or intimately.

* **ĭn-tĕr-cŏn-nĕc'-tion,** *s.* [Pref. *inter-*, and Eng. *connection.*] Reciprocal connection. (*De Quincey: System of the Heavens.*)

ĭn-tĕr-cŏn-tĭ-nĕn'-tąl, *a.* [Pref. *inter-*, and Eng. *continental* (q.v.).] Subsisting or carried on between different continents: as, *intercontinental* traffic.

ĭn-tĕr-cŏs'-tąl, *a.* & *s.* [Pref. *inter-*, and Eng. *costal.*]

A. *As adj.:* Between the ribs.

¶ There are intercostal arteries, veins, lymphatics, muscles, and nerves.

B. *As subst.:* The intercostal muscles. The external ones are directed obliquely downwards and forwards from one rib to another. The internal intercostal muscles, placed deeper than the former, are attached to the inner margins of the ribs and their cartilages.

"For the structure of the *intercostals*, midriff, &c., I shall refer to Dr. Willis, and other anatomists."—*Derham: Physico-Theology*, bk. iv., ch. vii. (Note.)

intercostal-neuralgia, *s.*

Path.: Pain along the course of the intercostal nerves, those on the left side from the sixth to the ninth are the most frequently affected; common in anæmic and chlorotic females. It often precedes *herpes zoster* (shingles), and sometimes follows it in aged people.

ĭn-tĕr-cŏs-tō-, *pref.* [Lat. *inter* = between; *cost(a)* = a rib, and *o* connective.] (See etym. and compound.)

intercosto-humeral, *a.*

Anat.: Connecting the humerus and the ribs.

¶ There is an intercosto-humeral nerve.

ĭn'-tĕr-cōurse, * **en-ter-course,** *s.* [Fr. *entrecours*, from Low Lat. *intercursus* = commerce; Lat., = interposition, from *inter* = between, amongst, and *cursus* = a running; *curro* = to run.]

1. Connection or association by reciprocal actions or dealings between two or more persons or countries; interchange of thought or feeling; commerce; communication; association.

"There was ever *intercourse*
Betwixt the living and the dead."
Wordsworth: Affliction of Margaret.

2. An interview; conversation.

3. Sexual connection.

¶ The *intercourse* and *commerce* subsist only between persons; the *communication* and *connexion* between persons and things. The *communication*, in this sense, is a species of *intercourse*; namely that which consists in the *communication* of one's thoughts to another; the *connection* consists of a permanent *intercourse*. As it respects things, *communication* is said of places in the proper sense; *connection* is used for things in the proper sense. A *communication* is kept up between two countries by means of regular or irregular conveyances; a *connection* subsists between two towns when the inhabitants trade with each other, intermarry, and the like. (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

† **ĭn-tĕr-cross',** *v.t.* & *i.* [Pref. *inter-*, and Eng. *cross* (q.v.).]

A. *Trans:* To effect fertilization by means of another strain, variety, or species. [INTERCROSS.]

"The view generally entertained by naturalists is that species when, *intercrossed* have been specially endowed with sterility, in order to prevent their confusion."—*Darwin: Origin of Species* (ed. 1869), p. 299.

B. *Intrans.:* To become impregnated in the manner described under A.

"If there exist organic beings which never *intercross*."—*Darwin: Origin of Species* (ed. 1869), p. 119.

ĭn'-tĕr-cross, *s.* [INTERCROSS, *v.*]

Biol.: A cross between individuals of the same variety, but what breeders call another strain. Its effect is to give great vigour and fertility to the offspring. Such intercrossing was discovered by Mr. Darwin and others to be incalculably more extensive in nature than had been believed. Though most plants are hermaphrodite, yet intercrossing with other individuals is the rule, the agency of insects being largely exerted to effect the result. [CROSS-FERTILIZATION.]

"Occasional *intercrosses* take place with all animals and with all plants."—*Darwin: Origin of Species* (ed. 1869), p. 119.

* **ĭn-tĕr-cūr',** *v.i.* [Lat. *intercurro* = to run or come between: *inter-* = between, among, and *curro* = to run.] To come between; to intervene.

"Infinite cross accidents may *intercur* and dash them to pieces."—*Scott: Christian Life*, pt. i., ch. iii.

* **ĭn-tĕr-cūrled',** *a.* [Pref. *inter-*, and Eng. *curled.*] With curls mutually intertwined.

* **ĭn-tĕr-cūr'-rençe,** *s.* [Lat. *intercurrens*, pr. par. of *intercurro.*] [INTERCUR.] A passing between; an occurrence; intervention.

"The least *intercurrence* of fortune."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 1,086.

ĭn-tĕr-cūr'-rent, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *intercurrens*, pr. par. of *intercurro.*] [INTERCUR.]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* Running or coming between; occurring between; intervening.

"The ebbing and flowing of the sea, Des Cartes ascribeth to the greater pressure made upon the air by the moon, and the *intercurrent* ethereal substance."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 41.

II. *Path.:* A term used of a malady generated or arising during the progress of another disease, and running its course at the same time as the first.

* **B.** *As subst.:* Anything which comes in between or intervenes.

"Like a play or interlude, with many dangerous *intercurrents*."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 998.

* **ĭn-tĕr-cūt',** *v.t.* [Pref. *inter-*, and Eng. *cut*, v.] To intersect. (*Howell: Parly of Beasts*, p. 5.)

ĭn-tĕr-cu-tā'-nĕ-oŭs, *a.* [Pref. *inter-*, and Eng. *cutaneous* (q.v.).] Existing between or under the skin.

* **ĭn-tĕr-dăsh',** *v.t.* [Pref. *inter-*, and Eng. *dash* (q.v.).] To dash at intervals; to intersperse.

"A prologue *interdash'd* with many a stroke."
Cowper: Table Talk, 338.

* **ĭn'-tĕr-dēal,** * **in-ter-deale,** *s.* [Pref. *inter-*, and Eng. *deal* (q.v.).] Mutual dealing; traffic; commerce.

"The trading and *interdeale* with other nations round about."—*Spenser: Ireland.*

* **ĭn-tĕr-dēal',** *v.i.* [INTERDEAL, *s.*] To carry on mutual intercourse; to intrigue.

"York and his side could not, while life remained,
Though thus dispersed, but work and *interdeal*."
Daniel: Civil Wars, vii. 25.

ĭn-tĕr-dĕn′-tĕl, ĭn-tĕr-dĕn′-tĭl, *s.* [Pref. *inter-*, and Eng. *dentel, dentil* (q.v.).]

1. *Mach.:* The space between teeth or cogs.

2. *Arch.:* The space between two dentils.

***ĭn-tĕr-dĕ-pĕnd′-ĕnce, *ĭn-tĕr-dĕ-pĕn′-dĕn-cy,** *s.* [Pref. *inter-*, and Eng. *dependence, dependency* (q.v.).] Mutual dependence.

"The old and true Socratic thesis of the *interdependence* of virtue and knowledge."—*Matthew Arnold: Last Essays.* (Pref., p. xxxi.)

***ĭn-tĕr-dĕ-pĕnd′-ĕnt,** *a.* [Pref. *inter-*, and Eng. *dependent* (q.v.).] Mutually dependent.

***ĭn-tĕr-dĕ-strŭc′-tĭve-nĕss,** *s.* [Pref. *inter-*, and Eng. *destructiveness.*] The act or quality of mutual destructiveness. (*Godwin: Mandeville*, ii. 103.)

ĭn-tĕr-dĭct′, *en-tre-dit-en, *v.t.* [INTERDICT, s.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* To forbid; to prohibit or debar by an interdict.

"The injunction by her brother laid . . .
That *interdicted* all debate."
Wordsworth: White Doe of Rylstone, iv.

2. *Eccles.:* To lay under an interdict; to visit with the spiritual penalties of an interdict (q.v.).

"Adrian the Fourth . . . *interdicted* the city of Rome because the people had in a tumult wounded a cardinal."—*Clarendon: Religion & Policy*, ch. iv.

¶ In general literature, the verb, in this sense, has given place to the expression "to lay under an interdict," but both are still used by ecclesiastical writers.

ĭn′-tĕr-dĭct, *in-ter-dicte, *s.* [Low Lat. *interdictum* = a kind of excommunication; Lat. *interdictum* = a decree of a judge, neut. sing. of *interdictus*, pa. par. of *interdico* = to pronounce judgment between two parties, to decree: *inter-* = between, among, and *dico* = to speak, to utter; Fr. *interdit.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* A prohibition; a forbidding; a prohibitory decree or order.

"These are not fruits forbidden; no *interdict*
Defends the touching of these viands pure."
Milton: P. R., ii. 369.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Old Roman Civil Law:* A decree of the prætor pronounced between two litigants sometimes enjoining, but more frequently prohibiting, something to be done. The interdiction of any one from fire and water—*i.e.*, from obtaining those necessaries at Rome was tantamount to banishment from the city.

2. *Roman Eccles. Law & Hist.:* An ecclesiastical censure by which persons are debarred from "the use of certain sacraments, from all the divine offices, and from Christian burial." It is a commingling and development of the New Testament excommunication with the interdict of the Roman prætor [1]. It could be directed against prominent individuals, kings, for instance, or against localities, as small as a parish or as large as an empire. Interdicts seem to have commenced with bishops in the ninth century; Hinckmar, bishop of Laon in France, having laid a parish of his diocese under an interdict in the year 870. Gregory VII. (Hildebrand) launched an interdict against the Emperor Henry IV., which ultimately led to the humiliating submission of the latter at Canossa. After the murder of Thomas à Becket on Dec. 27, 1170, Pope Alexander suspended divine service in the cathedral for a year, which was of the nature of an interdict. On March 23, 1208, Pope Innocent III. placed England under an interdict, which was not removed till Dec. 6, 1213. On Dec. 17, 1538, Pope Paul III. published a bull excommunicating and deposing Henry VIII., and placing the kingdom under an interdict. Various other interdicts were sent forth. The Canon Law gradually introduced mitigations in the severity of interdicts. Baptisms and confirmations might be administered to persons in danger of death; penance was open to all but those who had caused the issue of the interdict; marriage was permitted, but without solemnities, faithful ecclesiastics might be buried in the churchyard, but in silence, priests might be ordained if there were not enough previously, there might be Low Mass every week, and High Mass at the five great festivals of Christmas, Easter, Whitsunday, Corpus Christi, and the Assumption. In April, 1606, Pope Paul V. placed the republ[illegible] of Venice under an interdict, which was [illegible] by determined and effectual resistance [illegible] the government, and soon afterwards [illegible]dicts fell into disuse.

3. *Scots Law:* An order of the Court of Session having the same purpose and effect as an injunction of the English Court of Chancery.

"This gentleman threatens to obtain an *interdict* to prevent this useless antiquarian work going forward."
—*Pall Mall Gazette*, Sept. 4, 1884.

ĭn-tĕr-dĭc′-tion, *s.* [Lat. *interdictio*, from *interdictus*, pa. par. of *interdico*; Fr. *interdiction.*]

*1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of interdicting, forbidding, or prohibiting; a prohibition; a prohibitory decree.

"Sternly He pronounced
The rigid *interdiction*, which resounds
Yet dreadful."
Milton: P. L., viii. 334.

2. *Scots Law:* A system of judicial or of voluntary restraint, provided for those who from weakness, facility, or profusion are liable to imposition. It is judicially imposed by order of the Court of Session, generally preceding an action at the instance of a near kinsman of the facile person on proper evidence of the facility of the party, or voluntarily imposed by the party himself, who executes a bond binding himself to do nothing that will affect his estate without the consent of certain persons named.

3. *Eccles.:* The same as INTERDICT (q.v.).

"His spiritual artillery, the thunder and lightning of his excommunications and *interdictions.*"—*Clarendon: Religion & Policy*, ch. ix.

***ĭn-tĕr-dĭc′-tĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *interdict; -ive.*] Having power to interdict, forbid, or prohibit.

"By that *interdictive* sentence."—*Milton: Animad. on Remons. Defence.*

***ĭn-tĕr-dĭc′-tŏr-ȳ,** *a.* [Eng. *interdict; -ory.*] Of or pertaining to, or of the nature of an interdict; serving to interdict.

ĭn-tĕr-dĭg′-ĭ-tal, *a.* [Pref. *inter-*, and Eng. *digital.*] Between the fingers.

***ĭn-tĕr-dĭg′-ĭ-tāte,** *v. t. & i.* [Lat. *inter* = between, among, and *digitus* = a finger.]

A. *Trans.:* To insert between the fingers; to interweave.

B. *Intrans.:* To be interwoven; to commingle; to run into each other like the fingers, when those of one hand are inserted between those of the other.

***ĭn-tĕr-dĭg-ĭ-tā′-tion,** *s.* [Pref. *inter-*, and Eng. *digitation.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* The state of inserting the fingers of one hand between those of the other.

2. *Fig.:* Entanglement.

II. *Anat.:* The space between fingers or finger-like processes. (*Owen.*)

ĭn′-tĕr-dūce, *s.* [Lat. *inter* = between, among, and *duco* = to lead.]

Carp.: An intertie (q.v.).

ĭn-tĕr-ē-quĭ-nŏc′-tĭal (ti as sh), *a.* [Pref. *inter-*, and Eng. *equinoctial* (q.v.).] Coming between the equinoxes.

***ĭn-tĕr-ĕss′,** *v.t.* [Fr. *intéresser;* Ital. *interessare;* Sp. *interessar.*] [INTEREST, *v.*]

1. To interest, to concern, to affect.

"Our sacred laws, and just authoritie
Are *interess'd* therein."
Ben Jonson: Sejanus, iii. 1.

2. To make interested.

"Have *interess'd*, in either's cause, the most of the Italian Princes."—*Massinger: Duke of Milan*, i. 1.

***ĭn′-tĕr-ĕss,** *s.* [INTEREST, *v.*] Interest, right, or title.

"May challenge aught in Heaven's *interesse.*"
Spenser: F. Q., VII. vi. 22.

ĭn-tĕr-ĕst′, *v. t. & i.* [Formed, by partial confusion w[illegible] [illegible], from the pa. par. *interess'd* [illegible] (*Skeat.*)]

A. [illegible]

1. [illegible] awaken [illegible] an [illegible] tion [illegible] or [illegible] ing, [illegible] but [illegible] to [illegible] mov[illegible] ch [illegible] arou[illegible]

*2. [illegible]

to co[illegible]

*5. To place or put in or among [illegible]

"*Interested* him among the Gods." (Spelman.)

B. *Intrans.:* To be interesting, [illegible] interest or concern.

ĭn′-tĕr-ĕst, *s.* [O. Fr. (Fr. [illegible]), *interest* = it is profitable, it [illegible] pers. sing., pr. t., indic. of [illegible] between, to concern: *inter* = between, and *esse* = to be; O. Sp., Port., & [illegible] *verse;* Sp. *interesa.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Excitement of feeling, whether or painful; concern, sympathy, [illegible]

"So much *interest* have I in the [illegible]
Shakesp.: [illegible]

2. Advantage, good, profit, [illegible]

"'Tis manifestly for the *interest* of [illegible]
—*Burke: On the Revolution.* [illegible]

3. Influence with or over [illegible] have *interest* with the Government.

4. Share, portion; participation [illegible] as, He has parted with his [illegible] business.

*5. Possession, property.

"*Interest* of territory, [illegible]
Shakesp.

*6. Claim, right, title.

"He hath more worthy *interest* to the [illegible]
thou."
Shakesp.: [illegible]

7. A selfish regard for private [illegible] vantage.

8. In the same sense as II. 1.

9. Any surplus of advantage; [illegible]

"You shall have your desires with [illegible]
Shakesp.: [illegible]

10. A collective name for those [illegible] or interested in any particular [illegible] sure, or the like.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Comm.:* An allowance [illegible] use of borrowed money. The [illegible] which interest is to be paid, is [illegible] principal. The money paid is called [illegible] est. The principal and interest, [illegible] gether, are called the amount. The [illegible] the principal to the interest, per [illegible] the rate or rate per cent. Interest [illegible] simple or compound. Simple interest [illegible] interest upon the principal, during [illegible] of the loan. Compound interest [illegible] est, not only upon the principal, [illegible] the interest also, as it falls due.

¶ The exaction of interest was [illegible] in 1197, and again in 1486. It was [illegible] the rate being fixed at 10 per cent. [illegible] prohibited in 1552, restored in 1571 [illegible] duced to 8 per cent. in 1713. The [illegible] Vict., c. 90, passed on August [illegible] moved all restrictions on its amount.

2. *Law:* Chattel real, as a lease [illegible] or a future estate; also any estate, [illegible] title in realty.

ĭn′-tĕr-ĕst-ĕd, *pa. par. & a.* [From [illegible]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Affected, moved; having the [illegible] passions moved or excited.

2. Having an interest, concern, or [illegible] concerned.

3. Biased or liable to be biased [illegible] diced through personal interest; not [illegible]

4. Done through or for personal [illegible] for personal motives; not disinterested.

"The *interested* tendency which [illegible] rich delinquents."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.* [illegible]

5. Too regardful of private profit [illegible] tage; selfish.

***ĭn′-tĕr-ĕst-ĕd-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. [illegible] *-ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being [illegible]

2. A regard for one's own private [illegible] profit. (*Richardson: Clarissa*, ii. [illegible])

ĭn′-tĕr-ĕst-ĭng, *a.* [Eng. [illegible] Arousing or exciting interest; engaging attention or curiosity; exciting or [illegible] excite the feelings or passions.

"[illegible] exhausted, a wide-[illegible] up at last with [illegible]
Cowper: [illegible]

***in-tĕr-fā'-cĭ-al (cĭ as shĭ),** *a.* [Pref. *inter-*, and Eng. *facial* (q.v.).]

Geom.: Included between two plane faces. An *interfacial* angle of a polyhedron is a diedral angle included between two faces of the polyhedron. All *interfacial* angles of a regular polyhedron are equal to each other.

in-tĕr-fĕm'-ŏr-al, *a.* [Pref. *inter-*, and Eng. *femoral.*]

Anat. & Zool.: Between the thighs.

interfemoral-membrane, *s.* The membrane connecting the posterior limbs of a bat.

in-tĕr-fēre', ***en-tyr-fer-yn,** ***en-te-fetir,** ***in-ter-feere,** *v.i.* [O. Fr. *entreferir* = to exchange blows: *entre* = between, and *ferir* = to strike.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To intermeddle, to interpose, to intervene; to enter into or take a part in anything.

"With which the English Parliament could not *interfere.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

¶ It is followed by *in* or *with.*

2. To come into collision; to clash; to be in opposition: as, Claims or interests *interfere.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Farr.:* (See extract).

"A horse is said to *interfere* when the side of one of his shoes strikes against and hurts one of his fetlocks: or the hitting one leg against another, and striking off the skin."—*Farrier's Dictionary.*

2. *Phys.* (*Of two things*): To exert a mutual action so as to increase, diminish, or destroy each other's action. Used of rays of light, heat, sound, &c.

in-tĕr-fĕr'-ence, *s.* [Eng. *interfer(e); -ence.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act or state of interfering or intermeddling; interposition, intervention, especially in matters with which one has no concern, and which had better be left alone.

"This circumstance . . . becomes an additional motive for our *interference.*"—*Burke: On Mr. Fox's East India Bill.*

2. The act or state of clashing or being in opposition.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Farr.:* The act of interfering or striking the hoof or shoe of one hoof against the fetlock of the opposite leg, so as to break the skin or injure the flesh.

2. *Phys.:* The mutual action, in certain circumstances, of two streams of light or air, vibrations of sound, undulations of waves, &c., coming in contact so as to affect each other. Used especially of light. [¶]

¶ (1) *Interference of light:*

Optics: The mutual action which two luminous rays exert upon each other when they are emitted from two neighbouring sources and meet each other at a very small angle. If two very small holes are made in the shutter of a dark room, and a piece of red glass be put across them, two divergent luminous cones will result. If caught upon a white screen red and black bands will appear where they meet. This is consistent with, if not even a proof of, the undulatory hypothesis respecting light.

(2) *Interference of a spectrum:* The interference with the regularity of form and colouring in a spectrum produced by using a grating instead of a prism.

in-tĕr-fĕr'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *interfer(e); -er.*] One who or that which interferes.

in-tĕr-fĕr'-ing, *pr. par., a., & s.* (INTERFERE.)

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Given or inclined to intermeddling in matters with which one has no concern; officious.

2. *Phys.:* The same as INTERFERENCE, II. 2 (q.v.).

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of intermeddling; interposition; interference.

2. The act or state of clashing or being in opposition.

"With different coherencies and *interferings.*"—*Boyle: Works*, iv. 608.

II. *Farr. & Phys.:* The same as INTERFERENCE (q.v.).

in-tĕr-fĕr'-ing-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *interfering; -ly.*] In an interfering manner; by interference.

***in-tĕr-flōw',** *v.i.* [Pref. *inter-*, and Eng. *flow* (q.v.).] To flow in.

"What way the current cold
Of Northern Ocean with strong tides doth *interflow*
and swell." *P. Holland: Camden*, p. 12.

***in-tĕr'-flū-ent,** *a.* [Lat. *interfluens*, pr. par. of *interfluo* = to flow between or among: *inter-* = between, among, and *fluo* = to flow.] Flowing or floating between or among.

"Upon the agitation of some *interfluent* subtile matter."—*Boyle: Works*, ii. 503.

***in-tĕr'-flū-ous,** *a.* [Lat. *interfluus*, from *interfluo* = to flow between or among.] Interfluent.

***in-tĕr-fōld'-ĕd,** *a.* [Pref. *inter-*, and Eng. *folded* (q.v.).] Folded or clasped together, intertwined.

"Kneels down before the Eternal's throne; and, with hands *interfolded.*"
Longfellow: Children of the Lord's Supper.

in-tĕr-fō-lĭ-ā'-ceous (ce as sh), *a.* [Pref. *inter-*, and Eng. *foliaceous* (q.v.).]

Bot.: Situated between opposite leaves. Used of flowers on peduncles or of stipules.

***in-tĕr-fō'-lĭ-āte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *inter-* = between, among, and *folium* = a leaf.] To interleave.

"I will take care to send you ye *interfoliated* copy."
—*Evelyn: Memoirs*, Aug. 17, 1666.

in-tĕr-frĕt'-tĕd, *a.* [Pref. *inter-*, and Eng. *fretted* (q.v.).]

Her.: Interlaced. (A term applied to any bearings linked together, one within the other, as keys interlaced in the bows, or one linked into the other.)

INTERFRETTED.

***in-tĕr-frĭc'-tion,** *s.* [Pref. *inter-*, and Eng. *friction* (q.v.).] A rubbing together; mutual friction. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"Kindling a fire by *interfriction* of dry sticks."—*De Quincey: Spanish Nun*, § 16.

***in-tĕr-fūl'-gent,** *a.* [Lat. *interfulgens*, pr. par. of *interfulgeo* = to shine between: *inter-* = between, among, and *fulgeo* = to shine.] Shining between.

***in-tĕr-fūse',** *v.t.* [Lat. *inter-* = between, among, and *fusus* = poured.]

1. To pour, scatter, or spread between or amongst.

"A sense sublime
Of something far more deeply *interfused.*"
Wordsworth: Tintern Abbey.

2. To mix up together; to commix, to associate.

***in-tĕr-fū'-sion,** *s.* [Pref. *inter-*, and Eng. *fusion* (q.v.).] The act of pouring or spreading together; close mingling or fusion.

in-tĕr-gan-glĭ-ŏn'-ic, *a.* [Pref. *inter-*, and Eng. *ganglionic.*]

Zool.: Between the ganglions. Used of nervous chords in the intervals of the ganglions, which they connect. (*Owen.*)

***in-tĕr'-ga-tōr-ȳ,** *s.* [See def.] A corruption or contraction for interrogatory (q.v.).

"Charge us thereupon *intergatories.*"
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, v.

***in-tĕr-gērn',** *v.i.* [Pref. *inter-*, and Mid. Eng. *gern* = grin.] To exchange grins or snarls.

"The eager dogs . . . sit grimly *intergerning.*"
Sylvester: Decay, i. 988.

in-tĕr-glā'-cĭ-al (or **cĭ as shĭ**), *a.* [Pref. *inter-*, and Eng. *glacial* (q.v.).]

Geol.: Occurring between two periods of glacial action.

interglacial-period, *s.*

Geol.: The name given by Professor Heer to a warm interval intercalated between two periods of glacial action. [GLACIAL-PERIOD.]

in-tĕr-hæ'-mal, in-tĕr-hē'-mal, *a.* [Pref. *inter-*, and Eng. *hæmal, hemal.*]

Ichthy.: Situated between the hæmal processes or spines. Used specially of the interhæmal bones which pass up from the spaces between the hæmal spines.

in'-tĕr-ĭm, *s. & a.* [Lat. = in the meantime.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The meantime; the intervening time or period.

"It will be short: the *interim* is mine;
And a man's life's no more than to say, one."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, v. 2.

2. *Hist.:* Various temporary arrangements during the Reformation struggle of the sixteenth century. One published by the Diet of Ratisbon, July 29, 1541, was to be in force till a General Council met. The Augsburg Interim, which was sent first by Charles V., and was read before the Diet of Augsburg, May 15, 1548, was intended to reconcile the Catholics and Protestants, an object in which it failed. That prepared under the auspices of the Saxon Elector Maurice, Dec. 22, 1548, was called the Leipsic Interim. In it Melancthon and various other Protestant theologians treated of "things indifferent" and the extent to which the Interim of Charles V. might be accepted. [ADIAPHORISTIC.]

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining to, connected with, or intended for an intervening period of time; temporary; intended to last only till a certain fixed time or date.

"The directors have declared an *interim* dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 10, 1884.

¶ *Interim decree:*

Scots Law: A decree disposing of part of a cause, but leaving the remainder unexhausted.

***in'-tĕr-ĭm-ist,** *s.* [Eng. *interim; -ist.*]

Eccles. Hist.: One who accepted or supported the Interim. [INTERIM, A. 2.]

***in-tĕr'-ĭm-ĭst'-ic,** *a.* [Eng. *interim; -istic.*] Pertaining to, or existing during an interim.

in-tĕr'-ĭ-ŏr, ***in-ter-i-our,** *a. & s.* [Lat., comp. of *interus* = within.]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Within; internal; being within any limits, inclosure, or substance; the opposite to *exterior* (q.v.).

"He, that attends to his *interior* self."
Cowper: Task, iii. 272.

2. Inland; remote or distant from the coast, frontier, or limits: as, the *interior* parts of a country.

II. *Geom.:* Lying within. An interior angle of a polygon is an angle included between two adjacent sides and lying within the polygon. [INTERIOR-ANGLES.]

B. *As substantive:*

1. The internal part of anything; the inside: as, the *interior* of a house.

2. The inland parts of a country or kingdom.

"Her frontier was terrible, her *interiour* feeble."—*Burke: Regicide Peace*, let. 2.

3. In France, that department of the government having charge of home or domestic affairs; the Home Department: as, the Minister of the *Interior.*

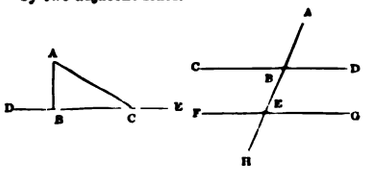
4. A painting or theatrical scene representing the interior of a building.

"It is a cottage *interior*, with an old mother seated."
—*Athenæum*, Sept. 13, 1884, p. 341.

¶ For the difference between *interior* and *inside*, see INSIDE.

interior-angles, *s. pl.*

Geom.: The angles formed within any figure by two adjacent sides.



Thus, in the triangle ABC, the angles ABC, BCA, and CAB are interior angles, as distinguished from ABD and ACE, which are exterior angles. Similarly in the second figure the angles CBE, DBE, FEB, and GEB are interior angles, and the angles ABC, ABD, FEH, and GEH exterior angles. The angles CBE and BEF are interior adjacent angles with respect to DBE and BEG, and the angles CBE and BEG are interior and opposite angles.

interior-planets, *s.*

Astron.: The same as INFERIOR-PLANETS (q.v.).

interior-screw, *s.* A screw cut on an interior or hollow surface, as of a nut, burr, or tap-hole; a hollow or socket screw.

interior-slope, *s.*

Fort.: The slope of the embankment from the crest inward toward the body of the place. [ABATTIS.]

* **ĭn-tĕr-ĭ-ŏr′-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *interior; -ity.*] The quality or state of being interior.

* **ĭn-tĕr′-ĭ-ŏr-lȳ,** * **in-ter-i-our-ly,** *adv.* [Eng. *interior; -ly.*] On or in the interior; internally.

"The divine nature sustains and *interiorly* nourisheth all things."—*Donne: Hist. Septuagint,* p. 205.

* **ĭn-tĕr-jā′-çĕn-çȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *interjacen(t); -cy.*]

1. The quality or state of being interjacent; the act or state of lying between or among.

"England and Scotland is divided only by the *interjacency* of the Tweed."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind.*

2. That which lies between.

"Its fluctuations are but motions, which winds, storms, shoars, and every *interjacency* irregulates."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours,* bk. vii., ch. xvii.

* **ĭn-tĕr-jā′-çĕnt,** *a.* [Lat. *interjacens,* pr. par. of *interjaceo* = to lie between; *inter* = between, among, and *jaceo* = to lie.] Lying between or among; intervening.

"Berkeley, by the way, does not admit this last element in our judgment—the number of *interjacent* objects."—*J. S. Mill: Dissertations; Berkeley's Life & Writings.*

* **ĭn-tĕr-jăc′-ū-lāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *inter* = between, and *jaculor* = to throw, to cast.] To utter as an interjectional expression.

"'O Dieu! que n'ai-je pu le voir?' *interjaculates* Mademoiselle."—*Thackeray: The Newcomes,* ch. vii.

* **ĭn-tĕr-jăn′-gle,** *v.i.* [Pref. *inter-,* and Eng. *jangle* (q.v.).] To make a dissonant, discordant voice, one with another; to talk or chatter noisily.

"For the divers disagreeing cords
Of *interjangling* ignorance."
Daniel: Musophilus.

* **ĭn-tĕr-jĕct′,** *v.t. & i.* [Lat. *interjectus,* pa. par. of *interjicio* = to throw between: *inter* = between, among, and *jacio* = to throw; Fr. *interjecter.*]

A. *Trans.:* To throw or cast between or among other things; to insert.

"The papers contained sixty-four [questions], and the rest were *interjected* with the accustomed vehemence."—*Pall Mall Gazette,* March 28, 1884.

B. *Intrans.:* To come between; to intervene; to interpose.

"The confluence of soldiers *interjecting* rescued him."—*Buck.*

ĭn-tĕr-jĕc′-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *interjectionem,* accus. of *interjectio* = a throwing between, an interjection, from *interjectus,* pa. par. of *interjicio.*] [INTERJECT.]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of throwing in or between; insertion, interposition.

"The loud noise which maketh the *interjection* of laughing."—*Bacon.* (*Todd.*)

2. *Gram.:* A word thrown in parenthetically in speaking or writing between words used in construction to express some emotion or passion, as exclamations of joy, sorrow, pain, astonishment, &c.

"I forbear not only swearing, but all *interjections* of fretting, as pugh! pish! and the like."—*Tatler,* No. 111.

ĭn-tĕr-jĕc′-tion-ăl, *a.* [Eng. *interjection; -al.*]

1. Thrown in parenthetically between other words or phrases: as, an *interjectional* observation.

"The *interjectional* employment of common words or incomplete phrases."—*Whitney: Life & Growth of Language,* ch. x.

2. Of the nature or character of an interjection.

"*Interjectional* utterance ends where speech begins."—*Wilson: Prehistoric Man,* ii. 370.

2. Consisting of or characterized by interjections or involuntary exclamations.

* **ĭn-tĕr-jĕc′-tion-ăl-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *interjectional; -ly.*] In manner of an interjection; as an interjection.

* **ĭn-tĕr-jĕc′-tion-ăr-ȳ,** *a.* [Eng. *interjection; -ary.*] The same as INTERJECTIONAL (q.v.).

* **ĭn-tĕr-jĕct′-ū-răl,** *a.* [From a fictive Eng. *interjectur(e); -al.*] The same as INTERJECTIONAL (q.v.).

"He rapped out a dozen *interjectural* oaths."—*Sheridan: Rivals,* ii. 1.

* **ĭn-tĕr-jŏĭn′,** * **in-ter-joyne,** *v.t.* [Pref. *inter-,* and Eng. *join* (q.v.).] To join mutually; to unite, to marry.

"So fellest foes . . . shall grow dear friends,
And *interjoin* their issues."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, iv. 4.

ĭn′-tĕr-jŏĭst, *s.* [Pref. *inter-,* and Eng. *joist* (q.v.).]

Arch.: The space or interval between two joists.

* **ĭn-tĕr-jŭnc′-tion,** *s.* [Pref. *inter-,* and Eng. *junction* (q.v.).] The act of interjunction; mutual junction.

* **ĭn-tĕr-knĭt′** (*k* silent), *v.t.* [Pref. *inter-,* and Eng. *knit* (q.v.).] To knit together.

* **ĭn-tĕr-knŏwl′-ĕdĝe** (*k* silent), *s.* [Pref. *inter-,* and Eng. *knowledge* (q.v.).] Mutual knowledge.

"In mutuall *interknowledge,* enjoying each other's blessednesse."—*Bp. Hall: Recapit. of the whole Discourse.*

ĭn-tĕr-lāçe′, * **en-ter-lace,** *v.t. & i.* [O. Fr. *entrelasser,* from *entre*=between, and *lasser, lacer* = to lace.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To intermix; to put or insert one thing within another; to interweave.

"Apples of price, and plenteous sheaves of corn,
Oft *interlaced,* occur."
Philips: Cider, i.

2. To pass in and out between.

"Severed into strips
That *interlaced* each other."
Cowper: Task, i. 41.

B. *Intrans.:* To be interwoven or intermixed; to intersect.

"Their slender shafts, with leaves *interlacing.*"
Longfellow: Evangeline, ii. 4.

¶ *Interlacing arches:*

Arch.: Circular arches which intersect each

INTERLACING ARCHES.

other. They are frequently found in Norman arcades of the twelfth century.

ĭn-tĕr-lāçed′, *a.* [INTERLACE.]

Her.: The same as INTERFRETTED (q.v.).

* **ĭn-tĕr-lāçe′-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *interlace; -ment.*] The state of being interlaced; intermixture; insertion between.

ĭn-tĕr-lāid, *pa. par.* or *a.* [INTERLAY, *v.*]

ĭn-tĕr-lăm′-ĭn-āt-ĕd, *a.* [Lat. *inter-*= between, among, and *lamina* = a plate.] Placed between laminæ or plates; inclosed in laminæ.

ĭn-tĕr-lăm′-ĭ-nā′-tion, *s.* [Pref. *inter-,* and Eng. *lamination* (q.v.).] The state of being interlaminated.

* **ĭn-tĕr-lăpse′,** *s.* [Pref. *inter-,* and Eng. *lapse,* s. (q.v.).] The lapse of time between two events; an interval.

"These dregs are calcined into such salts, which, after a short *interlapse* of time, produce coughs."—*Harvey: On Consumption.*

ĭn-tĕr-lard′, *v.t.* [Fr. *entrelarder.*]

* **I.** *Lit.:* To mix fat meat with lean; to diversify lean with fat.

"Whose grain doth rise in flakes, with fatness *interlarded.*"
Drayton: Poly-Olbion, s. 26.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To intermix; to interpose; to insert between.

"I will not overpasse the multitude of others, but *interlard* (as it were) and disperse them among."—*P. Holland: Pliuie,* bk. xxxiv., ch. viii.

2. To mix; to diversify by mixture.

"They *interlard* their native drinks with choice
Of strongest brandy."
J. Philips: Cider, bk. ii.

* **ĭn-tĕr-lard′-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *interlard; -ment.*] Intermixture. (*Richardson: Clarissa,* iii. 89.)

* **ĭn-tĕr-lāy′,** *v.t.* [Pref. *inter-,* and Eng. *lay* (q.v.).] To lay or place between [illegible]

"This chain of nature might [illegible]
Between the father and his [illegible]
To hold him back."
Jonson: [illegible]

* **ĭn′-tĕr-lēaf,** *s.* [Pref. *inter-,* and Eng. *leaf* (q.v.).] A leaf inserted between other leaves; a blank leaf [illegible]

ĭn-tĕr-lēave′, *v.t.* [Pref. *inter-,* and Eng. *leave* (pl. *leaves*).] To insert a leaf between others in a book. [illegible] pa. par.)

"It was nothing more than a mere pocket-almanack."—*Warburton: [illegible]*

* **ĭn-tĕr-lī′-bĕl,** *v.t.* [Pref. *inter-,* and Eng. *libel* (q.v.).] To libel mutually or reciprocally.

ĭn-tĕr-lĭg′-nĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Lat. *inter-* and *lignum* = wood.]

Arch.: The space between the [illegible] tie-beams.

ĭn-tĕr-līne′, *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *entrelier;* Low Lat. *interlinea;* from Lat. *inter-* = between, among, and *linea* = a line; Fr. *interligner;* Sp. & Port. *interlinear;* Ital. *lineare.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To write or print in [illegible]

"When, by *interlining* Latin and [illegible] another, he has got a moderate knowledge [illegible] tongue."—*Locke: On Education.*

2. To write or print between the lines as for purposes of correction or [illegible]

"The minute they had signed [illegible] dashed and *interlined.*"—*Burnet: [illegible]* (an. 1530).

B. *Intrans.:* To write [illegible] lines of others already written.

"I write, indite, I point, I [illegible]
I *interline,* I blot, correct, I [illegible]"
Drayton: [illegible]

ĭn-tĕr-lĭn′-ĕ-ăl, *a.* [Pref. *inter-,* and Eng. *lineal* (q.v.).] Between lines; [illegible]

ĭn-tĕr-lĭn′-ĕ-ăr, *a. & s.* [Low Lat. *interlinealis;* from Lat. *inter-* = between, among, and *linea* = a line; Fr. *interlinéaire.*]

A. *As adj.:* Written or printed between lines already written or printed.

* **B.** *As subst.:* One or more words written or printed between lines already written or printed.

"Scoring the margent with his [illegible]
And hundreth crooked *interlinears.*"
Sp. Hall: [illegible]

¶ *Interlinear System:* The same as [illegible] TONIAN SYSTEM (q.v.).

ĭn-tĕr-lĭn′-ĕ-ăr-ĭ-lȳ, ĭn-tĕr-lĭn-ĕ-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *interlinear; -ly.*] In an interlinear manner; by interlines.

"Certaine common principles [illegible] with this law) *interlinearily* written [illegible] the heart."—*Bp. Hall: The Great Impostor.*

* **ĭn-tĕr-lĭn′-ĕ-ăr-ȳ,** *a. & s.* [Eng. *interlinear; -y.*]

A. *As adj.:* The same as INTERLINEAR.

"I have looked into Pagnin's [illegible] —*Law: Theory of Religion,* pt. ii.

B. *As subst.:* A book having [illegible]

"Not to reckon up the infinite [illegible] breviaries, synopses, and other [illegible] *ton: Of Unlicensed Printing.*

ĭn-tĕr-lĭn-ĕ-ā′-tion, *s.* [Fr. [illegible]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of interlining or [illegible] between others already written or [illegible]

2. That which is interlined; one or [illegible] words inserted between the lines of [illegible] already written or printed.

"There was yet a former copy, [illegible] more deformed with *interlineations.*"—[illegible] *of Pope.*

B. *Law:* An alteration of a written [illegible] ment, and the insertion of one or more [illegible] after it has been engrossed.

ĭn-tĕr-lĭn′-ĭng, *s.* [Eng. *interlining;* [illegible]] An interlineation.

"At the end, the register and clerk of the [illegible] not only attest it with their hands and [illegible] reckon up the number of the lines, with the *linings* that are in every page."—*Burnet: [illegible]* (an. 1529).

* **ĭn-tĕr-lĭnk′,** *v.t.* [Pref. *inter-,* and Eng. *link* (q.v.).] To link together; together by uniting links; to join together.

"These are two chains which are [illegible] contain, and are at the same time [illegible] *Art of Painting,* § 72.

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